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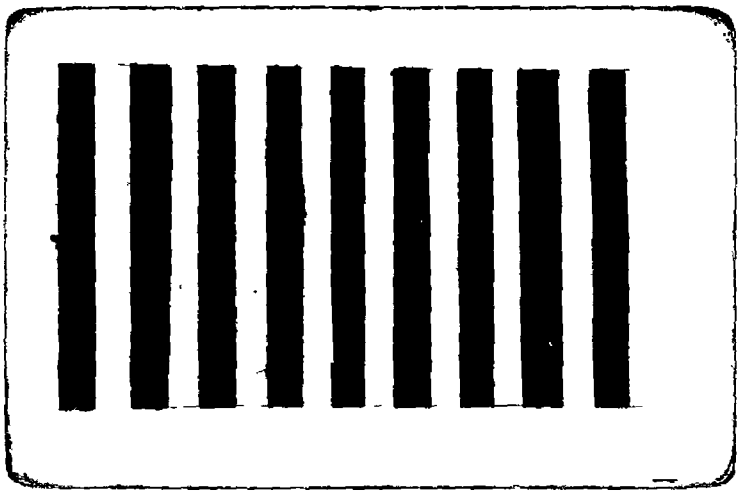

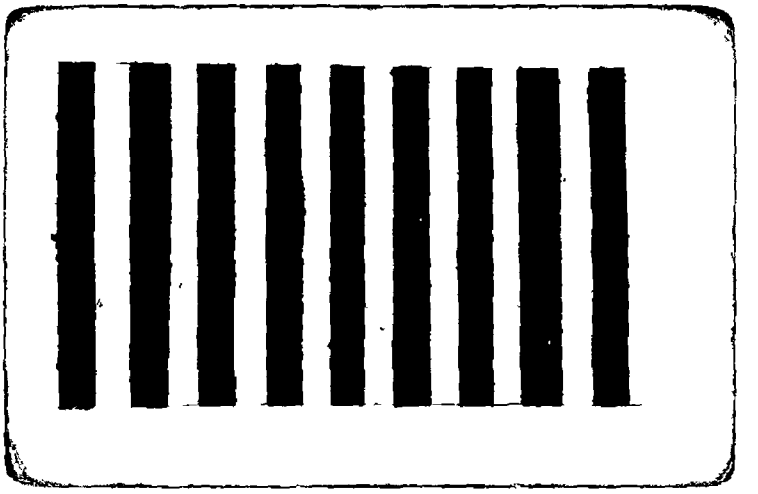

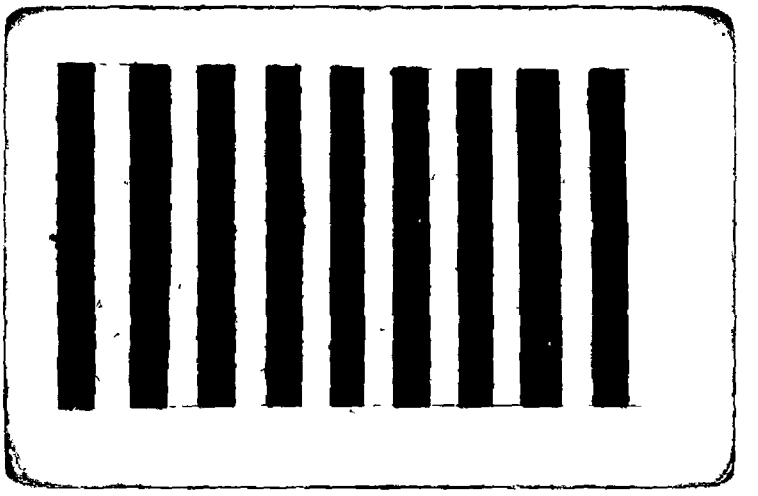

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8th January to 24th December 1883

GOVERNMENT OFFICE OF PUBLIC PRINTS BANGALORE

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

NOT TO BE

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From Daily Papers)

[Reuter's Telegrams]

EUROPE.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA

London, 30th December—Lord Napier of Magdala has been appointed Field Marshal

CHOLERA AT MECCA

Constantinople, 30th December—Advices from Mecca state that twenty one pilgrims have died from cholera between Mecca and Medina owing to a fresh outbreak and the deaths are occurring daily at Mecca

FLOODS IN GERMANY

Berlin, 30th December—Owing to continual heavy rains the rivers in the eastern Austria and Germany have been overflowed and disastrous

THE TUNGSTEN OF EGYPT

Cairo, 30th December—The Government Bulletin announces that the revenue for the period of [illegible] amounts to [illegible] plus for the relief of the poor [illegible] 500

AFFAIRS IN ZULULAND

London, 31st December—The *Times* in a leading article in which it is interested to divide Zululand between Cetewayo and Dinizulu appears Reeves as The article adds that Dinizulu will be assigned to Dinizulu The natives are dissatisfied with the arrangement, and say that Cetewayo must join Dinizulu

REDUCTION OF BRITISH FORCES IN EGYPT

Cairo, 31st December—The Egyptian Government is urging upon the British Government that the number of British forces in Egypt is excessive the withdrawal of the British Cavalry Artillery and a portion of Infantry is therefore possible

THE EGYPTIAN ARMY

Sir Evelyn Wood has submitted to the Egyptian Government, a scheme for the reorganization of the Egyptian army on the same lines as that of British Parliament. The total number of British officers will not exceed 20 who must be chosen from the British active list

LAPOLITO TROUBLE IN ZULULAND

London, 1st January—Latest advices from the Cape state that Cetewayo starts for Zululand next shortly Disturbances are expected

DEATH OF GAMBETTA

Paris, 1st January—M Gambetta died this morning

GREAT FIRE IN CALCUTTA

Calcutta 1st January—A native quarter called Postah, near the Mint was yesterday burned to the ground Some 150 square yards of shops, containing tobacco, grain, and gunny bags, were completely destroyed One man was burned to death, and two others are not expected to live The loss is enormous.

DEATH OF GAMBETTA

Paris 1st Jan—M Gambetta's death was caused by erysipelas and pyæmia His funeral will be at the expense of the State

The German Press salute the memory of M Gambetta but add that his death will be a guarantee of peace

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

London, 2nd Jan—The Duke of Connaught, in consequence of the representations of the Queen, has withdrawn his application for a command in India

THE UNDER SECRETARIES OF THE FOREIGN AND INDIA OFFICES

Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice has been appointed Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs vice Dilke Lord Enfield has resigned the Under Secretaryship for India, and a Commoner will be appointed in his place

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1883

THE PAST YEAR

At the close of another year, we have to address ourselves, as has been our wont, for the many years past, to the task of setting forth a brief review of the chief events which have transpired during the preceding [illegible] in European, British India, amongst the Native States, and last, though not least, in the one Native State of Mysore The year 1882, which has just been buried in the grave of time, has not been marked by so large a number of world events in the history of the world as events produced, yet we have transpired since [illegible] Would adopt the same order here as we did in our last annual chronicle

EUROPE

First, England, in concert with all other nations of the world, was [illegible] and disastrous [illegible] of her subjects in Egypt and which ought to be followed by the return of national hundred in Egypt The agitation which began so long ago as the early part of the year 1880, has not really as yet subsided During the year 1881 and a considerable portion of last year, the landlords of Ireland were the most obnoxious to the murderous and concealed agitators, and many of them were murdered in cold blood Then, when the Government of Great Britain passed the Coercion Act and the Irish Land Act, and the provisions of the enactments were begun to be put in force, the popular agitators set up the unhappy tools in their hands to use their weapons of destruction against those in high places of authority, the one who had the executive of the Irish Government in their hands, and those who endeavoured to administer the laws, the judges and juries before whom the outrageous cases of agrarian murders came to be decided, and so it has come to pass that the annals of the world contain instances of the murder and attempted murder of judges and jurymen and the highest officials of the executive, amongst the most and most outrageous being the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr Burke, the Secretary and under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, within three or four days of their appointment to their respective posts, and the deed was done in almost open daylight, in one of the most public thoroughfares in the city of Dublin, and yet the murderers have been undetected to the present moment In the course of the past year and up to its very close, we have had a number of other murders and attempts at murders, the most conspicuous one being the attempt on the life of Mr Justice Lawson, a judge who had sentenced to death the murderer of a young policeman of the city force, in the streets of the city The past year has closed with no hope of reprieve to the miseries of Ireland caused by the political agitators in her midst, and to add to her miseries, there is a prospect of a short crop of potatoes, the staple food of the people

The other countries of Europe have had a comparatively quiet time of it, peace being assured to them both at home and abroad, with the solitary exception of Russia, the Czar of which country is still dogged by the Nihilists and his movements closely watched, so that he might be made to meet the dreadful fate of his father and predecessor on the throne To such an extent has the fear of the Nihilists followed Alexander III that he has not dared even to enter the sacred edifice at Moscow, to get himself crowned in public, as his fathers were crowned before him The coronation has been put off from time to time, on account of this hovering Nihilist demon of endless destruction. September last was fixed for the coronation, but it was again postponed to December, December has passed and a new year begun, but the ceremony has been further put off It will be a unique event in the history of Russia, if Alexander III continues the only uncrowned sovereign in the world

Amongst domestic affairs in England are the attempt made on the Queen's life, the threat to take her life, and the threatening letter sent to the Equerry of the Prince of Wales to take His Highness' life The actual attempt on the Queen's life was made on the 3rd March last, by one Roderick Maclean, who being brought to trial on the 10th April following, was found to be insane, and has accordingly been detained, at the Queen's pleasure, in a lunatic asylum One Albert Young was next put up (26th May) for threatening to murder the Queen and, on conviction, was sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude. The last case was one in which a young Englishman, able and willing to work, and seeking for work and getting none, wrote a letter to the Equerry of the Prince of Wales, asking for money to enable him to go to Australia, and threatening the prince with death, if he failed or refused to send the money. It was a foolish, silly letter, and yet the Judge, Mr Justice Hawkins sentenced the man to ten years' penal servitude, while the same Judge sentenced a man to one month's hard labour, though he had been found guilty of murdering his own wife with an iron crowbar, because the lad was obstinate and refused to go to school!

In North America, after the assassination of President Garfield, nothing particular to startle the world occurred Guiteau's assassin, Guiteau, was found guilty and duly hanged The last event of interest in the States was the election of members of Congress Contrary to all expectation, the Democratic party has gained most of the votes and seats, while the Republican party, which placed Garfield as President, has lost almost all hold, and it is probable that the present Republican President, Mr. Arthur, will have to resign his post, under the pressure of his Democratic opponents in the Senate and Congress

In South America, there was a small war between Chili and Bolivia, which did not last long, and which was concluded by a treaty of peace

But the most important event for England and in which she alone of all the European nations took part, was the expedition to Egypt, a notice of which we have kept back for this ultimate paragraph, because the expedition as much concerned England as India, and in it the Madras troops took a small but not unconspicuous part The complication in Egypt which led to the late war, began so early as February last On the 5th of that month, Lord Granville, as Foreign Secretary, telegraphed to Lord Dufferin, the English Ambassador at Constantinople, to inform the Sultan that there was no truth in the report that England had agreed to an armed intervention of the Great Powers of Europe in the event of anarchy in Egypt; but on the 11th May, a little more than three months from Lord Granville's assurance, the affairs of the Khedive of Egypt became critical, the members of his Ministry opposing him in the most hostile manner. By the 18th of May, the English and French squadrons had arrived before Alexandria, and the Sultan of Turkey sent a diplomatic note to both Governments asking them to withdraw the squadrons. By the 26th, England and France had sent an ultimatum to the President of the Khedive's Council On the 11th June, the first outbreak occurred in Alexandria, the city was proclaimed on the 13th, and Arabi Pasha comes on the scene as Minister of War on the 16th Idem. Between the 19th and the 28th, an abortive Conference of the European powers on the Egyptian question met at Constantinople, on three several occasions, coming to no satisfactory issue, and on the 10th July, all diplomatic relations between Egypt and England were suspended and on the 12th, the bombardment of Alexandria began and was continued the whole of next day In the meanwhile, hurried, but most satisfactory arrangements were made for the despatch of Madras troops to the scene of war, via Bombay, and continued to move on through the whole of July and part of August while British troops were being at the same time despatched from England On the 2nd August, General Sir Garnet Wolseley (now Lord Wolseley) sailed for Egypt, and in a few days, had taken command of the whole expeditionary force, which continued to arrive in rapid succession during the month Then followed the battles and engagements with Arabi's forces, in rapid succession, in the following order—Battle of Magfar, August 24th, battle of Tel-el Mahout, 25th Idem, Cavalry action at Kassassin, 28th, battle of Kassassin, September 9th, and on the 13th September, Tel el Kebir was captured, on the same day Zagazig was occupied by the British troops, on the 14th, Cairo was occupied, and a banquet in honour of the British successes was given by the Khedive On the 15th, ten thousand Egyptian troops laid down their arms, and Arabi Pasha was taken By the 18th September, the war had virtually come to a close, and salutes were being fired all over India in honour of the fact Then, the rest of the events of what may be called an epoch in the history of Egypt and followed in rapid succession The Indian troops were reviewed at Cairo by H R H. the Duke of Connaught, a selection of them of all arms were taken to England, where they were most heartily and cordially received by all classes of society, and had the honour of a personal audience with the Queen, from whose hands they obtained their medals and decorations Last scene of all that ends this strange eventful history, is the fact that on Christmas Day (December 25th) Arabi Pasha, who had been condemned to death, by sentence of the Court Martial, which tried him, but which sentence was commuted to perpetual banishment, left Cairo for Ceylon, where, perhaps, he will have arrived by the time these lines are read.

BRITISH INDIA.

The leading event in the history of British India, is, of course, the recent war in Egypt, in which India took so conspicuous a part, by the fact that an Indian Contingent was specially chosen for active service in that country, whence the contingent returned with rewards and honours and unstinted praise We have briefly, though, we think, sufficiently recorded the event in the preceding paragraph We must now hasten to some of the other events which have marked the past year in the history of British India.

Mr. M E Grant Duff, who took up the reins of the Madras Government in November

ber 1881, finished his state of probation at the end of the past year We regret that we must endorse the verdict of the public that His Excellency has turned out a failure as a Governor, contrary to the expectations formed of him at the beginning It was thought that the Governor of Madras would be an 'independent' ruler, seeing with his own eyes and acting with his own judgment, and that this was the purpose of the extended tours he made through the Presidency The result of that tour shows that he has become quite as much a bureaucrat as many of his predecessors, and that he has placed himself almost in the hands of the red tape and circumlocution officials by whom he is surrounded in the administration Supposed to be a Liberal of the Liberals, Mr Grant Duff's last official act has stamped him as one of the most thin skinned of the thin skinned officials about him We alluded to his action with regard to the *Madras Times*, which had run short a minute or His Excellency's tours, though that minute had not "laid on the editor's table" The *Madras Times* has been deprived of the usual supply of official papers, and no public advertisements are to be hereafter sent to that journal The first part of the sentence entails no loss to the *Times*, the second part entails a loss on the Government of Madras, which, in this instance, has simply been cutting off its nose to spite its face It is to be hoped Mr Grant Duff will show some improvement in his career as Governor in the course of this year

In the course of last year, the Governor of Bombay suffered heavy domestic loss in the death of Lady Fergusson and Miss Fergusson his sister Both ladies were carried away by that dread scourge cholera, a risk that all Europeans who come out to this country must be prepared to face, whatever the position they may occupy Sir James Fergusson had the sympathy of all India, which was shown by the many addresses of condolence which were presented to him, by all sections of the community.

One of the first measures which marked the rule of the present Viceroy of India was the repeal of the invidious and hated Indian Vernacular Press Act Such an enactment could not possibly exist under the auspices of a Liberal Government, and under so liberal minded a Viceroy as the Earl of Ripon. In the Government of India, there should be no natural distinctions made, and if the purely English Press was unfettered in its utterances and action, there should have been no attempt made to fetter the action and utterances of the Vernacular Press, which, surely, is not as licentious as the Irish Press, a number of which is now under trial for uttering deliberately murderous libels against the Government of Great Britain One more measure has to be carried out by the British Government of India, and that is, the repeal of the Arms Act, an enactment quite as obnoxious and impudous as the late Press Act.

Lord Ripon's Government, however, with all its Liberalism has had to acquiesce in and carry out an illiberal measure towards the cotton industry of India We refer to the complete abolition of the import duties in India on the cotton manufacture of Great Britain That measure, partially carried into effect by Lord Lytton, it was supposed, would be repealed by the Ripon Government, but, contrary to expectation, the measure has been carried out in its entirety It is not, however, Lord Ripon's Government we should blame, but set down the injustice done to India to the inconsistent action of the Liberal Government, which has not faithfully carried into effect all the promises it made, through Mr. Gladstone and others of its leaders at the General Election, which placed the party at the head of the Government of Great Britain

The Presidency of Madras has been distinguished by two unlooked for events in the annals of Southern India We refer to the riots between the Hindus and Mahomedans of Salem and the tremendous excitement and unprecedented scandal caused by the Tahsildar of Chingleput. Now that the series of incidents which marked both events are all over, now that the law has interfered and probed the merits and demerits of the parties engaged and concerned in both public scandals, and now that the broad facts and issues have been before the public for some time, we think we may say that the parties chiefly to blame for both occurrences are those who placed in high positions, ought to have marked their actions with a larger share of the wisdom and experience with which they are credited In the matter of the Salem riots especially, it seems to us that the chief authority in the district appears not to have acted with that energy, decision, and circumspection which are required in the chief officer of a district, in like emergencies The two Sessions Judges who tried the rioters, batch after batch, have recorded their opinions in plain and unmistakable language We cannot, however, fail to note that, however the trials of the rioters may have been, the sentences passed on them have been marred by a severity which the occasion did not call for In England such public officers are dealt with greater tenderness In some instances, they have known to have been let go without any punishment

The general history of British India has been distinguished by the inauguration of Local Self Government throughout the country Lord Ripon's Resolution on the subject will be amongst the most lasting monuments of his rule Other measures of Viceroyalty have departure which marked his stewardship but his lordship's Resolution on Local Self Government let the practical action taken thereon, will be his most enduring monuments, when the time arrives for his departure It is to be hoped that before that time comes, the people of India will adopt measures which will tend to retain his lordship's invaluable services to the country for another score of years India can hardly afford to lose such a ruler within the brief space of five years

Another of the measures which concern the general welfare of India is the appointment and work of the Education Commission, with so distinguished an Indian official and Oriental scholar as Dr W W Hunter at its head The members of the Commission have travelled through most parts of India, taking evidence on educational matters which never they have come to an end, we shall have quite a volume in lines of this more or less question in which all Indians deeply interested It will do less, the much year before the Commission can issue its report What the outcome for the people of India that report will be time alone can tell, education, remains to be seen Probably, we are not satisfied that anything in the shape of result from the labours of the Commission, or in very near future in matters educational but we hope on all hands, that the report of the Commission will contain recommendations which will tend to improve the present systems of education under which the rising generation is being brought up

The past year witnessed the appearance of two phenomena in India—the one in the natural heavens and the other in the firmament of the religious world We allude to the arrival of the Salvation Army in Bombay, and the appearance of the comet, which is supposed to be the same which appeared in 1812 Both phenomena appeared in September The Salvationists landed in Bombay on the 19th, and the comet was first visible in India on the 28th idem Of the two the comet was the more welcome, as being the quieter and cause the less mischief in bright The Salvationists had a rather warm reception on their landing, both by the Police and the general public, but they soon passed, the more noisy and troublesome, and filling a world, already too full of religious and moral nuisances, with a laudable nuisance The comet has disappeared, perhaps, not to come back for some years to come the Salvationists continue in the land, having shifted their operations to Calcutta, though they are still carrying on their operations at Bombay It is to be sincerely hoped that the close of the present year will see the Salvationists out of India and the country know them no more

THE NATIVE STATES

Of the events which transpired, during the past year, in the Native States of India, we have not intent to record These states seem to have kept the even tenor of their way, their several Governments promoting improvements, introducing reforms, and generally, looking after the welfare and progress of the people

The only exception to the above remarks appears to have been in the state of Nepal, which, more than any other, is an independent state In the beginning of the year an outbreak seemed imminent amongst the people, fostered and encouraged by persons in higher positions A wide spread conspiracy was discovered just in time to prevent its being carried into execution This conspiracy had for its object the assassination of the Prime Minister and the Commander Chief of the state, the ultimate aim of the conspirators being, no doubt, to seize the reins of Government But the conspiracy was discovered in time, and twenty-five persons concerned in it were summarily executed—a measure which will prevent similar attempts for a long time to come.

On the 26th January of last year, the enlightened and noble ruler of Travancore began an extensive tour in India, which embraced some of the chief places in the North West Provinces, including a short stay in the sacred city of Benares, and ended at Indore, where Holkar received the royal tourist with true Oriental welcome His Highness returned to Trivandrum on the 22nd March

The royal house of Travancore sustained a sad loss in the course of the past year, by the death of one of its members On the 31st August, the Elder Rajah, brother of the present Maharajah, died at Trivandrum His deceased Highness was not an educated man, in the sense of having imbibed Western education, but he was a truly enlightened and liberal prince, and noted with the spirit of the times He was much liked by the people of Travancore

Another of the illustrious men of India made a short exodus out of his own country Sir Salar Jung Prime Minister of Hyderabad, left the capital of the state for Simla on the 15th May and returned within a month Sir Salar had an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy, and hence the surmise that the Prime Minister went up to Simla to reopen the question as to the restoration of the Berars to the Nizam's Dominions But whether such was the object of Sir Salar's visit or not, the fact remains that the Berars have not been restored

There were three installations of rulers during the past year among the Native states These were the installation of the Maharajah of Dumraon, on the 8th February of the Maharajah of Idar, on the 7th July, and of the Maharajah of Jeypore on the 7th September It is to be hoped that these three new rulers will follow in the praiseworthy footsteps of their recent predecessors

THE MYSORE STATE

On turning to the annals of the Mysore state during the past year, we have to write the records of a state which may be cited as a model well governed native state, yet a Native State still the nominal subjection of British Government of India Government, however, we state the arrangements for the due consideration of the Secretary of State may be looked upon as complete The Council in short as yet, has its two territorial divisions and its internal Government, which have been revised necessarily by the resumption of the Malnad by the Maharajah is not at rest From the beginning of the past year to the close and even up to the present moment, changes have been effected in positions of territory and the duties of which the Executive Government is formed Resignations and retirements in official establishments have still been carried out, and retirements on pension or gratuity These seem to be the effect of unfavorable action of this kind on the part of the Government it is to be hoped the prospects of the services of the Government and the Council for the working of the Executive Department will be put out of gear On point however, has been thoroughly effected in a manner that retirement from good full the highly paid European officials of the Service a measure which the state and condition of the country urgently needed

But while the above very proper measure was carried out, we regret that the close of the past year saw the introduction of a new policy towards the support to the income of the state service, a support of which was composed of the Princes and Chiefs and Ministers of the Province The policy of the Dewan, which, we presume, the intention of the Maharajah seems to be to eliminate the Europeans and Eurasians who were hitherto employed in subordinate executive under the Government We have already commented on this topic, in these columns, in the course of the past year, and two articles appeared last month, so that it is unnecessary to go over the same ground again We have only to add that the fact of the new policy being extended to the hands to be employed in the working of the state railway, clearly appear fraught with much danger to the travelling public, every thoughtful mind, who thinks and observes without prejudice, will see that natives, as a rule, are far less capable than Europeans for the physical over-exertion of an and occupations as engine drivers, firemen, guards and so on occupations which require not a little bodily stamina, which many natives do not possess More for the sake of economy than on any "difficulties attending on the question of criminal jurisdiction," the Dewan has determined to shunt (to use a railway phrase) Europeans and Eurasians from the service, in favour of natives Some dreadful accident on the railway, entailing loss of the lives and limbs of passengers, will show the short sightedness of such a policy

Amongst the domestic events of the past year, the following may be noted On the 10th January last, Sir James Gordon, the British Resident, proceeded to Calcutta where he was invested with the insignia of the order of the Star of India, of which he was made a Knight a distinction conferred on Sir James on the 25th May 1881 On the 2nd May last, Sir James left the Province on sick leave to Europe returning at the end of November, we regret to see, scarcely benefitted by the change During the absence of Sir James Gordon, Mr J B Sandford a barrister at law, of the Bengal Civil Service, who was the Chief Judge of the Province, officiated as British Resident, Mr C G Plumer, of the Madras Civil Service being appointed Chief Judge Three or four days after the return of Sir James Gordon, Mr Sandford was away to Europe on 18 months' furlough, Sir James recommending his appointment as British Resident, and Mr Plumer coming to officiate as Chief Judge The result of the visit of Mr Sandford remains to be seen, but not, perhaps, to the Mysore Province

On the 1st of May last, the first public loan of the newly formed Native state of Mysore was announced It was for twenty lacs of rupees, to be used mainly in the construction of a line of railway between Bangalore and Jeypore, which we will be extended to Tiptur and thence further on to Shimoga and Hassan, by and by On the 1st of July the lists for the loan were opened and it was found that considerably over the required sum had been subscribed for but how such a consummation was brought about remains a mystery to this day There were some conversations at the time as to how the deficient amounts were made up, but it is unnecessary to refer to it at this present moment Both months, June and July of last year, several rules were issued in these columns by which we point out that the revenues necessary for the Berars were taken out of sight, the Berars were taken out of sight, the Province We have pointed out that the loans and national debt and the interest on state debt by the end of 80 lacs and the part to be such as 20 lacs for the Berar Government Lastly, we pointed out that the loans the statements were contradictory and inconsistent, statements in which no confidence could be placed It is not we to [illegible] Mysore is [illegible] full [illegible] and with period it is to be hoped, this poor Mysore state of ours will come safe through an ordeal

During the past year that is on the month of October last the Mysore Province was honoured by the presence of a royal [illegible] "Sir Frederic Roberts, Commander in Chief of Madras" [illegible] Mysore [illegible] Government [illegible] Excellency [illegible] the [illegible] On the 27th of the same month the Right Honourable Mr Grant Duff the Governor of Madras, departed to Mysore, a thing yet to Bangalore and then on his way to his own province in October

On the 20th October the Dussah Durbar the anniversary of Mysore "proceedings" as this formerly took place in Mysore [illegible] the Dewan [illegible] to the public [illegible] for the first part of his speech Lord Ripon's Resolution on Local Self Government on which theme the Dewan was [illegible] giving even further than Lord Ripon [illegible] desire to give the people ample scope and room in Self Government The Dewan announced as his opinion that the people should have a voice in all the departments of the state, not merely confining themselves, as Lord Ripon has set on confines them, to the management of Municipalities and Local Fund Boards But that portion of the Dewan's speech was, no doubt, it was intended to be an—*tour de force* and a speech and nothing more In that same speech, the Dewan trifled the public with the statement that the revenues of the state amounted, for the past year (1881) to 1024 lacs of rupees, whereas in October 1881, he had informed the public that the revenues of the Mysore state would take two or three years from that time, to come up to 104 or 105 lacs and that it would take very many years to come up to the old maximum of 109½ lacs of rupees at the same time, that is, on the 20th October last, he told us that the revenues being 103½ lacs, the expenditure was 119 lacs, and yet, in spite of this deficiency, he was determined to save 5 lacs a year for the express purposes of railway construction in the Province These are some of the vagaries of the last Dussarah speech It is unnecessary to dwell upon them any longer here.

And now for a few words about His Highness the Maharajah, during the past year. His Highness left Bangalore for Mysore on the 18th February last, after he had stayed here from the month of December previous. On his departure, the railway line between Bangalore and Mysore was declared to be formally opened, though it was not actually opened to the public till the 25th February. His Highness again returned to Bangalore in the middle of June last, and made a stay here till the middle of October, after which he again left for Mysore, on account of the Dassarah festivals. On the 11th September, His Highness turned the first sod of the Bangalore-Tumkur railway, in an informal, hole-in-the-corner sort of a fashion, the general public not being aware of the fact, till the ceremony was all over. On the 27th, 28th, and 29th July last, a three days' Fair was held in Cubbon Park, under the auspices and chiefly at the expense of the Maharajah—a step in the right direction, as we pointed out at the time, and immensely superior, from a just and popular point of view, than giving a fancy dress ball to the European society of the place as His Highness was for persuaded to do, the year before last. It is to be hoped that this Fair will be repeated next year also, but not in the rainy month of July, but, say, in March or April, during the Easter Holidays, so that our Fair might not clash with the Madras people's Park Fair, which is held in the month of December. His Highness returned to Bangalore on the 9th of last month, and is still amongst us. This frequent visit to, and prolonged stay, at Bangalore, as we have often pointed out, at times, have the approval of the public, as giving the people in this part of the country tangible good, and affording the prince himself an opportunity of seeing the working of his Government at head quarters. While we see every thing to commend in his practice, which has been steadily observed during the past five years, we cannot but once more deprecate—as we have so often done—the way in which the Maharajah keeps himself aloof from personally mixing in much better terms with a body of his people, in this part of his dominions, and is confining himself entirely to the European society of the place. We have frequently pointed out the immense advantage which would accrue both to the prince and people, if the former would show himself more in public to the latter. In an article published in our issue of the 7th August last, we wrote as follows:—"When the Maharajah stays here in Bangalore for so many months every year, he should make a point of "progresses," at stated times, through the Pettah and other purely native quarters of Bangalore city, so that the people may be satisfied with their desire to behold their prince appearing before them, in all the pomp and circumstance, and with all the ceremonious observances of royalty. This suggestion, if carried out at duly selected intervals and with proper arrangements, will, we are quite sure, result in great benefit to the prince and the state, and tend to cherish and keep alive the popular sense of loyalty to the throne." We sincerely hope that the present year will see so wholesome a practice introduced. A beginning might be made before the Maharajah's departure for Mysore, next month.

One other event marked the past year in the Province. On the 20th, 21st, and 22nd September last, the Mysore branch of the European and Anglo Indian Association held the lottery for half a lac of rupees in prizes. The lottery took well, but on the last day of drawing a palpable error in the number of the tickets was discovered, and the Association Committee of Management decided to refund, in spite of the protests of public who had subscribed largely this year, as the very last lottery the Government will allow, so nothing more be said about it.

Having thus finished our task of recording events of the past year, we trust, in selection of our readers, nothing remains to close our yearly labour by our subscribers and readers, one may their numbers increase!—

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

...nt and Selected Notes.

...SIDENTS will hold a camp of exercise ...mout ... during the present month ... all the troops in and near Bangalore ... pat through their facings ...

Gen... of the Bombay, Commander-in-Chief, Central Army, is still on tour in the neighbourhood of present in the neighbourhood ... excellency's ... The date of His Excellency's ...

As there ... Bombay is uncertain ...

Aden, it is ... ly been much cholera ... have ... Bombay Government ... advisable to direct the Sanitary Commissioner to visit the station and to submit a report of the results of his inspection.

MANY complaints have been made and warnings uttered against the ... policy Japan was carrying out with regard to her silk industry, remarks a Hong Kong paper. Instead of raising the worms and manufacturing the silk herself she has been selling the cocoons to Italian growers wholesale, with the result that the Japanese silkworm is now so acclimatised in Italy as to ensure a sufficient supply of seed without renewal from Japan. The result of this policy has been that Italy has superseded in the great market the best silk Japan can produce.

THE leaders of the recent rebellion will not now, it is reported, receive the handsome pensions as was first stated. They are to receive pensions varying between £500 and £800 per annum. Ceylon is now confirmed as the chosen spot to which they are to be banished, accompanied by their families. England will not gain entee their safe custody, but we do think she will see that ... are taken so to secure their detention. Sir Evelyn Wood ... the Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian Army, Baker Pasha, ... officers, who are to be attached to the gendarmerie, the corps being formed into a division which he will command.

THE news which reaches the *Pioneer* from Persia confirms the view of the steady progress which the Russians are quietly making on the Khorassan frontier with a view to strengthening their strategic position. The military roads connecting the Akhal Tekke oasis with Northern Persia are being pushed forward to completion very rapidly, and the Shah is showing himself so plainly all the relations to the north to the Russian engineers find their labours comparatively easy. We have no English officer in Khorassan now, as Colonel C. L. Stewart, who was for several months on the Herat border, left for England several weeks ago. Latest news from Meshed is to the effect that Musa Khan, the son of Yakub, is still in that country, the rumour of his journey to Herat having been false. Herat is quite quiet, and is held more in awe of the Ameer leaves that the Afghans fail to themselves. In the Maimana and Andkhoud districts there is said to be much discontent owing to the exaction of the officials, but no open disturbances have taken place.

General and Provincial.

SIR JAMES GORDON.—We are glad to learn that the British Resident, Sir James Gordon, is recovering from his late illness, and is now able to come out a little.

THE PUBLIC OFFICES AND COURTS.—All the public offices and courts throughout the Province, will be closed for business, after to Christmas ... tion, on Thursday last. The Chief Court reopened on Friday last.

COMPENSATION.—Compensation to the extent of Rs. 3,000 has been awarded to certain ryots, whose lands behind the new rifle ranges at Hebbal have been thrown out of cultivation, in consequence of the erection of those ranges.

A CAVALRY HERO.—Government has sanctioned a grant, in proprietary right, of 100 acres of land, in the Lahore District, to Bhikhan Singh, son of the late Jawand Singh, of the Corps of Guides. It was Jawand Singh who contained the defence of the Residency at Cabul, after Sir Louis Cavagnari was killed, and kept up the unequal fight till the last.

POSTAL NOTES.—It would be well for our readers to remember the fact, which will be of the utmost use in the daily business of life, that postal notes for small sums are issued by the British Post Office here in Bangalore. These notes are exactly used the Government Currency Notes, are negotiable, transferable, exchangeable for money, and the most convenient for sending to other places by the post. The system will, doubtless be extended to all other stations in the Mysore Province where there is a British Post Office.

NEW YEAR'S PARADE.—On New Year's Day, there was a grand review of all the troops in garrison, on the South Parade ground, Cantonment Station, in honour of the sixth anniversary of the assumption of the title of "Empress of India" by Her Majesty the Queen. The parade began at about 7 A.M., and was over by 8, as it is contrary to Her Majesty's express wishes that her troops should be put through any movements on that day, which is to be observed by a review and march past only. A salute of 31 guns was fired by the Artillery, and the Infantry fired three volleys, after which the troops marched past and were dismissed to barracks.

SUBORDINATE RETIREMENTS.—The list of officials proposed to be retired and to be appointed to the new Sub-Division offices at Hassan, record ng to statements received from the Deputy Commissioner of Hassan, have been approved with one or two alterations and are to be given effect to at once. Seshasingar, Supernumerary, and Mr H. Eames, Head Clerk are to be added to the list of officials retired, as the Dewan is of opinion that there is no prospect of providing for them, and Srikanthaya, Police Inspector, will be appointed Police English and Vernacular Clerk in the Hassan Sub-Division Office, instead of Narasimhaya.—*Spectator.*

HONNALI GOLD FIELDS.—From a local paragraph in the *Bangalore Spectator* of Friday evening, we understand that a splendid harvest of "golden riches" is expected from the Honnali (so called) goldfields, on which operations are about to be begun. In the face of the fact that the gold mines of South India and of Mysore have, on the whole, proved failures, it is hard to put faith in our contemporary's statement regarding Honnali. Our own advice to the special circle of readers we address, the native public of the Province, is, that they should keep clear of such exceedingly doubtful speculations. Our advice has always been so from the beginning of this gold mania, and we have only too strong reasons for repeating it here, at the present time.

PARCELS TRAFFIC BY MAIL TRAIN.—From Monday, the 1st January, a third guard will work on the south west mail trains between Madras and Bangalore. The third guard will travel in the through brake in running between Madras and Bangalore. His duties will be to take charge of all parcels, letters, luggage, and other articles from and to Madras and Bangalore and intermediate stations, and to deliver the same at their respective destinations. The chief second guards of the trains will continue to take charge of all parcels, letters, luggage, and other articles from and to Madras, and to stations South of Jolarpett. This measure has been taken with a view to enable the train guards to pay more attention to and thus to expedite the loading and unloading of passengers, and it is expected under this arrangement that no cause for complaint regarding trains overstaying the time allowed at stations will occur.—*Mail.*

RETURN FROM ENGLAND.—The two members of the Prince of Wales Own Sappers and Miners, namely, Subadar Jeyram Sing and Nuggu Sheik Ismail, who were chosen to form a portion of the party from the Indian Contingent taken from Egypt to England, returned to Bangalore, on Friday morning last. The European and Native officers and a large number of men of the S. and M. were on the platform to receive the travellers, who were welcomed with a warm and enthusiastic welcome, the bugle band of the regiment playing them into our barracks. Both officers look very well, the climate of England not having had any perceptible change on them. They were loud in their praises of the manner in which they were received in England, and were especially grateful for the gracious reception given them by Her Majesty the Queen, at Windsor. There can be no doubt now that the idea of taking a number of the Queen's native troops to England was a capital one, and has admirably succeeded.

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.—We are glad to be able to place the following particulars regarding the arrangements and programme for the forthcoming Camp of Exercise, at the service of our readers. Camp equipments have already been sent out. Sir Frederick Roberts, Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, is expected to arrive in Bangalore on the 24th instant, to witness the manœuvres. On Monday the 29th Instant, the attacking force will march out of Bangalore, and camp out some fifteen miles from Bangalore, in the vicinity of the Europeans settlement known as Whitefield, near Cudgody. This will be followed immediately afterwards by the defending force which will be stationed at Kishnarajapuram. The manœuvre will all be over by Thursday, the 1st February, on which day the troops will return to Bangalore. Half a Regiment of each Corps in Garrison and the 10th N.I. from Mysore and French Rocks, will take part in the Camp, the remainder staying behind to look after garrison duties. On Friday the 2nd February, there will be sports on the South Parade ground, for all the troops in garrison, and a grand assault at arms, for which great preparations are being made. On Saturday morning there will be a General Parade of all the troops, who will pass in review order before Lieut-General Sir Frederick Roberts. It will be seen that the programme of the Camp of Exercise has been considerably cut down, but it will give our troops sufficient exercise, and keep the station pretty lively while it lasts. The sports at the conclusion of the manœuvres, is a happy idea altogether.—*Spectator.*

A CRICKET MATCH.—On Monday and Tuesday last, the sport-loving section of all classes of the Bangalore community were enthroned by a match at cricket, as rare as it is interesting and pleasing, as such things tend to promote good feeling and friendliness between natives and Europeans in India. The match at cricket was played between an eleven of the Parsee Cricket Club, who had travelled all the way from Bombay for the purpose, and an eleven of the Bangalore Cricket Club, members of the local Gymkhana Club. Play began, on the Gymkhana ground, at 11 A.M., on Monday, by the Parsees sending in their opponents to the wickets, who, in their first innings, scored 181 runs. The Parsees then entered and put down a total of 127 runs on the score paper. On Tuesday, the Bangalore Club scored 152, which took up the time up to 3 P.M., when the Parsees entered, and, at 6 P.M., had come up to 121 runs, with three wickets to go down, but, as it was getting dark time was called and the match considered drawn, as the Parsees had to leave Bangalore that very evening for Bombay. The probabilities were against the Parsees making up the score to the figure of their opponents, as they had 85 to score with only three wickets, that is, virtually, two wickets, to go down, but it is just possible that they might have done it. Of the reputation of the Bangalore eleven, we need not say any thing here; it is too well known, but it is only fair to add that the fielding and bowling of the Parsees were in perfect form, and showed admirable discipline and practice on their part. We must not forget to record that the Bangalore Club treated the visitors with much hospitality and good fellowship, and there was an excellent understanding on both sides.

The Mysore Gazette.

Bangalore, Saturday, January 6, 1883.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

The 5th January, 1883.—No. 5.—Mr. A. Cooppoosawmy Mudaliar, Sub Judge of Kolar, is appointed Revenue Assistant Commissioner, to be in charge of the District Treasury at Kolar with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of the charge of the Sub-Judge's Court.

Mr. C. Madaiya, Assistant Commissioner, to be in charge of the Sub Division of Hassan until relieved by Mr. T. Ananda Rao.

No. 6.—Lakshmanarangappa Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Nagar Taluk, is transferred to the Koppa Taluk.

Lazarus Domingo is appointed Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Nagar Taluk instead of the Mudgere Taluk.

No. 7.—K. Sumiyas Rao, Clerk, Dewan's Office, is appointed 1st Grade Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Arkalgud on probation, instead of Malur.

No. 8.—Colonel A. C. Hay delivered over, and Mr. T. R. A. Thurthoo Chetty assumed, charge of the District and Sessions Court, Mysore District, on the forenoon of the 1st January 1883.

General Summary.

MADRAS

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT IN INDIA.—Mr. Hopwood asked the Secretary of State for India whether the attention of the Government of India had been turned to the evils of the law which sanctioned imprisonment of a large number of persons for debt in that country, whether it was a fact that a vindictive creditor in Madras might keep the debtor for a long time in gaol on paying for him, as subsistence money, if he were destitute, Rs. 7 per month, while the prisoner cost the Government on the average Rs. 2¼ per month; and whether the whole subject was likely to be early considered, with a view to the reform of the law?—The Marquis of Hartington: "The law relating to the imprisonment of judgment debtors in India is contained in the Indian Civil Procedure Code (Act 14 of this year.) No one can (section 343) be imprisoned in execution of a decree of a civil court for a longer period than six months, or for a longer period than six weeks if the decree is for a sum not exceeding Rs. 50, and a debtor who has been once discharged cannot be re-arrested under the decree in execution of which he was imprisoned. As to the maintenance of debtors in prison, the Local Government is empowered (section 338) to prescribe scales, graduated according to rank, race, and nationality, of monthly subsistence allowances. The subsistence allowance is payable by the decree holder in advance, and when the prisoner is committed to gaol the Court formally fixes the amount, having it recording

o the scales prescribed by the Local Government, or, if no such scales have been prescribed, allowing such sum as seems necessary with reference to the class to which the debtor belongs (section 339). I have no information as to what are the scales of such subsistence allowance in common use in Madras. The Civil Procedure Code has this year been revised and re-enacted; and I have no reason to suppose that the Government of India contemplates any further amendment of the law at present."—*Overland Mail*

BOMBAY.

THE MURDER OF THE THAKORE OF CHANGEREE—ODEYPORE, *Dec.* 26.—On or about the 6th of October last, a *charun* (bard) named Hameer, shot the Thakore of Changeree, a petty feudatory of Meywar, it is said at the instigation of Harmat Singh, a relative of the unfortunate Thakore. The assassin was arrested red-handed, and on his declaring Harmat Singh to be his abettor the latter was also taken into custody. In two subsequent inquiries which were held at Changeree and Odeypore, both the prisoners were found guilty and sentenced to death. Accordingly Harmat Singh will be hanged on Thursday, the 28th instant, and on the same date the assassin Hameer will meet a like fate at Changeree, the scene of the Thakore's murder. It is arranged that one of the prisoners shall be hanged at Odeypore and the other at Changeree as a warning to the people of both places.—*Correspondent of the Times of India.*

Extracts.

POSTAL REFORM NECESSARY.

The *Statesman.*—The Indian Postal Department still, for some unaccountable reason, delays in giving the Indian public the benefits of embossed newspaper and book-packet, wrappers, which for years past have been common in every country in Europe. The newspaper press of the country, every firm which sends circulars to their constituents, and the general public, which now has to search for paper and paste if it sends a newspaper or packet to a friend, have been crying out for the convenience of embossed wrapper in India for about a quarter of a century. As yet, they have cried in vain, but we cannot imagine that such a useful and simple convenience can be very much longer delayed. The Indian postal officials have often complained of the inconvenience and delay which arise from the native habit of sending "bearing" letters which obtains more largely here than in other countries in Europe. The habit doubtless originates in a want of confidence in the Post Office, but it is also occasioned by the knowledge that one's own servants are often dishonest. The remedy is a simple one—to encourage the free use of embossed envelopes; but as yet only two sizes and values of half-an-anna and one anna are known to the public, although recently a 4½ anna envelope was introduced for English postage. Why should not embossed envelopes of all values and sizes be obtainable at Indian post offices?

MEDICAL WOMEN IN INDIA.

Dr Frances Elizabeth Hoggan read a paper on the 28th at 11, Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, on "Medical Women in India" Dr. Hoggan dwelt at some length on the miserable condition of Indian women and the high rate of mortality which prevailed amongst them, through the unwillingness, rather than prejudice, which prevented them from availing themselves of the assistance of male physicians and surgeons. As to the practicability of introducing lady doctors into India opinions differed considerably, and some of the authorities quoted by Mrs. Hoggan considered the time was not ripe for such a movement, while others thought there was considerable demand, if not urgent need, for female practitioners. Sir Salar Jung went so far as to write that at least 1,000 lady doctors would find profitable employment. In conclusion, Mrs Hoggan urged that what was needed was a new medical department, as a part of the public service in India, managed by women and responsible only to some high officer of State, working in harmony with the existing civil medical service, but co-ordinate and not subordinate to it. Women alone, highly trained, efficient, with the ready sympathies of their sex, could rightly inaugurate and carry out such a beneficent reform, and discover the proper means for breaking down the barriers which separate the sick millions of Indian women from physicians and surgeons ready and able to bring to bear on them all the resources of the healing art. As had been suggested by Sir Salar Jung, there might with advantage be two classes of medical women—one ordinary practitioners for the country; the other more accomplished and of a higher stamp, capable of acting as teachers (presumably of native subordinates), as well as practitioners for the town. The division would correspond, generally speaking, to the two classes of medical women growing up in England, the holder of a University degree, and the licentiates of the Irish College of Physicians, the only licensing college which at the present time admitted women. A third class might be added, that of superintendants or directors. Upon the conclusion of the paper, which was listened to with deep attention by the crowded assembly which frequently applauded the sentiments enunciated, Mr. Podder stated that Lord Hartington had expressed the deepest interest in the question and his general approval of a scheme which had been pronounced by Mr. Ketteridge.

Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell hoped that native ladies would be encouraged to take up the study of medicine for the purpose of working among their sisters.

The Hon. Syed Ameer Ali believed there was a good demand for trained medical women in India, and that high remuneration might be obtained

Mrs Garrett Anderson, M. D, thought that the Indian climate was so trying that English women ought to weigh the matter well before deciding upon going there, and that a reasonable income ought to be guaranteed them before starting. She thought that probably at the present time there was room for some 25 female doctors, who might obtain a lucrative practice, but she thought few English ladies would go out if there was no probability of making a larger income than they could get in England. She felt that it was desirable to speak plainly on such a question

Mr. J N Mitra, having explained at some length the system of native treatment, the Right Hon J Stansfeld, M. P., was invited by the chairman to address the meeting. He observed that the proposal of Dr. Hoggan commended itself to him from a double point of view in so much as it afforded an opportunity for this country to render essential service to the women of India and provided an opening for our own country-women to employ their skill and ability to advantage. It was desirable that means should be taken to ascertain what assistance would be rendered by the Government of India and the sub-governments of the Presidencies, and he thought that if some few as scheme were placed before Lord Ripon—one that would not materially add to the already heavy pecuniary burdens of the country—his lordship would give it his hearty support He (the speaker) welcomed the present movement as an extention of that progress which has been so rapid of late years in granting women those rights and privileges which he considered they ought to enjoy.

The chairman (Surgeon General Hunter, then offered a few concluding remarks, and a vote of thanks to Mrs. Hoggan closed the proceedings.

THE TRIAL OF ARABI PASHA.

The *Times* publishes the following "accurate translation of a letter addressed to the leading journal by Arabi Pasha:—

SIR,—I have followed the advice of my counsel, Messrs Broadley and Napier, for whose devotion and zeal I can never sufficiently express my acknowledgments, and have pleaded guilty to a charge of rebellion against the Khedive. The English Ministers have often proclaimed me to be a rebel, and I cannot expect that they should suddenly change their opinion, nor, indeed, it is possible for them to do so at the present moment. I shall cheerfully proceed to any place which England may be pleased to appoint for my residence, and remain there until the day comes when it will be possible for England to modify her opinion concerning me

I do not complain of my fate, nor of the sentence which has been pronounced against me, and which, at any rate, establishes my innocence of the charges of treasure and incendiarism—crimes in which I have never taken the slightest part, and which were absolutely contrary to our political and religious principles. I know that my future treatment will depend on England and the generosity of the British people. I leave Egypt with perfect tranquillity and confidence in the future, because I know that England cannot any longer delay the reforms which we have struggled for. In a short time the Anglo-French Control will be abolished; Egypt will be no more in the hands of a myriad of foreign *employes*, filling every available post, to the exclusion of the Egyptians; our native courts will be purified of abuse; codes of law will be enacted, and, what is more important, carried out; a Chamber of Notables will be instituted, with a voice and a right of interference in the affairs of the Egyptian people; the swarm of usurers in their villages will be driven out. The English people, when they see all these things, will then be able to realize the fact that my rebellion had a very strong justification.

The son of an Egyptian fellah, I tried, to the best of my power to secure all these good things for the dear country to which I belong, and which I love. My illfortune did not allow of my carrying out these objects. I hope the English people will complete the work which I commenced. If England accomplishes this task, and thus really gives Egypt to the Egyptians she will then make clear to the world the real aim and object of Arabi the rebel. All the Egyptian people were with me, as I was with Egypt, the country I shall love for ever. I hope Egypt will not forget me when England completes what I tried to begin. I say it again, I do not complain of my fate. I am even happy and contented with it, because I know my misfortunes have been the means of securing for Egypt the liberty and prosperity which it deserves to enjoy. When England has carried out her good work she will, I feel certain, in her humanity and high sense of justice, permit me to return to my beloved country, and see with my own eyes the result of her humane and civilizing work before I die. I am grateful to Mr. Gladstone and to Lord Granville for their intercession on my behalf; and for having saved me from so perilous a situation. They will soon learn that I was no rebel when I set myself at the head of the people who wanted nothing but justice. I also thank Lord Dufferin and Sir Edward Malet for the kindness and generosity they have shown me. I also owe a debt of gratitude, which I can never repay, to my dearest friend Mr. Blunt, who spared neither his efforts nor his money to assist me in the hour of distress and need; when my Egyptian friends of happier days had one and all forsaken me I can never sufficiently acknowledge the noble and untiring efforts, and the zeal, loyalty, and devotion of Mr. Broadley and Mr. Napier, on my behalf, and on behalf of my fellow prisoners. I think the British people, as I think you, Sir, and the great English Press, which was unanimous in demanding that I should have a fair trial. I think those members of the British Parliament who have often and nobly spoken on my behalf, and I think Sir. Charles Wilson for the kind and right care he has bestowed on me in the days of my captivity. I leave Egypt with the firm conviction that, as days pass by, the justice of our cause will become more and more apparent, and that England will never have cause to repent of the generosity and humanity she has displayed towards a man against whom she has fought.

AHMED ARABI, THE EGYPTIAN.

From the prison at Cairo, December 4, 1882

THE COST OF THE EGYPTAIN WAR

The chances that India will be entirely exempted from the expenses of the Egyptian Expedition are certainly increasing. Several circumstances have this week contributed to encourage those who have sought to influence the public mind to a more generous view of the partnership than the Government were originally disposed to hold. In the first place the statement made on Tuesday by the Prime Minister as regards the cost of the war shows that the business has been done with surprising cheapness—to the great disappointment of Opposition orators, who thought "military extravagance" would be a good lead for the platforms during the Recess, and who more than half believed that £10,000,000, would be wanted for Lord Wolseley's promenade. It will be remembered that the original estimates were—£300,000 for the War Office; £1,400,000 for the Admiralty; total £1,700,000. The supplementary estimate up to the 1st of October—the epoch at which the war charge properly so-called accrued to the Exchequer of this country, apart from the questions of contribution from Egypt is £750,000 for the war Office, and £150,000 for the Admiralty; together £1,000,000. The grand total is, therefore, £1,750,000. To this must be added the cost of the Indian Contingent, which was originally estimated in India at £1,880,000 Mr. Gladstone reported to the House that the expenses of the Contingent have been considerably in for the estimate, viz., £1,110,000. But the Prime Minister stated that the original estimate included a sum in addition to the ordinary pay of the men sent from India. The actual charge borne out of the Indian revenues is, however, £1,110,000, so that the total charge for what Mr. Gladstone now calls "the operations of the war," including the transport of the men, is £2,500,000. The Prime Minister added that the extra charge from the 1st of October is one which the Government have reason to expect will be borne entirely, or almost so, by the Egyptian revenues. It will not be a large charge for the current financial year. It may have to be voted in the first instance, but if so, when the vote is asked for, a full statement will be made as to the arrangements for repayment" "Then," concluded Mr Gladstone, "as to the final repartition of the charge between England and India, the matter is under the consideration of the Government, and proper steps will be taken for making known their views and proposals to the house." Afterwards in reply to Mr Onslow, the Prime Minister said the sum he had mentioned did not include the ordinary pay of the troops—only the extra pay and allowances.

On the afternoon of the same day the East India Association held one of the most successful meetings it has ever gathered together, the audience being not only unprecedentedly large, but influential. The subject considered was whether the Indian revenues should be charged with any portion of the costs incurred by the hostilities in Egypt. The leading speaker was Mr H M Hyndman, who in a most telling and elaborate address urged that India should not be called upon to pay a farthing of the cost of "the conquest of Egypt." Expressing the conviction that the great mass of Englishmen were ready to resent the gross injustice about to be done in their name to the many races and nations for whose welfare they were directly responsible, Mr. Hyndman contended that for wealthy England to throw the cost of her imperial war against Egypt upon the shoulders of the miserably poor ryots of India would be a colossal act of meanness that could not fail to degrade our country in the eyes of the whole civilized world. He warned the British people that they were raising up in India keen critics of our every action; and if they learn that all the talk about the well-being of a subject population is as much cant, and if they note that both parties in the State combine in the profession of a convenient hypocrisy, then all hope of loyalty from them will be at an end, and every man whom we educate will be an enemy the more to contend with. If in this instance of Egyt, Englishmen refuse to allow a Liberal, as they ought to have prevented a Conservative Government, to force India to pay for a war and aggression in which she has no real interest, then a first step will have been taken in that path which may yet lead to a reorganization of Indian finance, and a re-establishment of Indian prosperity. But, according to Mr. Hyndman, "it is not from the upper and middle classes who thrive on India's improvement that any real assistance can be looked for. The appeal must be made over the head of Empress and Aristocrat, Parliament, Cabinet, and Caucus, to the great mass of working Englishmen who, in the near future, will have absolute control of the forces of our country, and have no interest save in true justice and good government for the millions who now remain in hopelessness and want."

It was very significant to find that with only two exceptions, the best of speakers who followed Mr Hyndman were strong in their denunciation of charging India with any of the cost of the war, and made no various as those of Lord Stanley of Alderley, Mr. Roper Lethbridge, Mr S. B Brooks (quite the most effective native speaker who has visited London,) the Rajah Rampal Singh, and Mr. Thompson, M P., were a agreement in this matter. It may be worth while to mention that Mr. Lethbridge made an attempt to invent a criterion of financial responsibility in wars of this kind. He opined that the motion put forward by the Liberal Opposition at the time of the Afghan War is an utterly untenable one, for it can only result in the most deplorable dissensions and in gross injustice to India. The only fair and decisive criterion of financial responsibility is to be found in diplomatic responsibility "Tell me," says Mr Lethbridge, "who caused the war, or who failed to avert it, and I will tell you who ought to pay for it. This was the criterion rightly adopted by Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Lytton, and in addition to its fairness, it has the advantage of being geographically exact War must always be preceded by diplomacy If that diplomacy has been in the hands and under the control of the Indian Government, as in the case of the Afghan war, India will not complain if she has to enforce the demands or pay for the failures of her own statesmen. But if the Indian Government has had no voice whatever in the matter, as in this Egyptian war—if purely war has been brought about by the vacillation of an English statesman, or by the general belief that the English Ministry would under no circumstances go to war, or by the angry passions of an English vested interest, or by any other cause over which India has had no control, and in regard to which the Indian Viceroy has not issued a single order—then for us to impose any part of the burden on the unrepresented millions of India, is to use our giant's strength with a giant's brutality."

The opinions of the British Press on the subject are such as must be satisfactory to the friends of India. Not a single journal of importance in the provinces can be found to frankly defend the principle that the Indian revenues shall be called upon to aid England in providing funds for the war. One or two ultra Ministerial newspapers have *line* d half-heartedly over it; but the vast majority are either outrageously silent or frankly asserted to support the Government's original proposal. The *Times*, indeed, is peculiarly forcible against our, but honorably supports the Ministry in the matter; but it has been judiciously silent this week. The *Daily News* says that the Prime Minister said that he purposely abstained from making any reference to "the financial repartition of the charge between England and India;" and adds,—"The Government have this subject still under their consideration, and at the proper time they will make known their views to the House. We trust that the Government will decide not to allow the revenues of India to suffer by those recent events. If we made the war in great measure to secure our road to India, yet it was for our sake, and not for India's, that the enterprise was undertaken. Had we no empire to maintain in India the events in Egypt would have concerned that country no more than they concerned China or Japan. An old poet, pleading for the Roman allies, points to all the dangers they love from having to share 'Rome's fierce fellowship.' Our fellowship with India is not fierce, but it might be costly." The *Pall Mall Gazette* has never hesitated from the first. It refuses to believe that the Government "will be guilty of the injustice of charging the Indian Exchequer with the cost of military operations in Egypt." The *St James's Gazette* concurs with the third, and says—"The Government has quite enough to do with money without being called upon to defray cost of wars waged for the protection of foreign interests; and when the English taxpayer got off so cheaply there would be an end of measures in taking the Indian peasant part of the burden" On this topic also and the *Morning Post* march together.

Mr. William Digby, whose former public connection with the Indian press be forgotten, and whose work on the campaign in India gave him a reputation has been appointed to the Secretaship of National Liberal Club. This new dignity already an assured success; thereupon more than 1,500 applications forthwith and it will be a powerful instrument in exciting the electioneering phase of experienced campaigners of the Liberal

Lord Stanley of Alderley in parliament the House of Lords assembled return of secretary business he will move, giving all state prisoners in India arraignment, their names and the dates of it.

—*Correspondent of the Times.*

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Specimen Agenda

Terms—Cash

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

EUROPE.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION

London 8th Jan—The British Circular respecting Egypt will be presented to the Porte first and afterwards to the Great Powers.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE

The Queen has appointed the Duke of Cambridge and Aide-de-camp in recognition of his services in connection with the Egyptian campaign

ILLNESS OF MR GLADSTONE

London 8th Jan—Noon—Mr Gladstone is indisposed Dr Clarke who has been summoned to Hawarden declares him to be overworked and requires rest His visit to Mentone than has in consequence been abandoned

London, 9th Jan—Mr Gladstone is suffering from insomnia but there is nothing alarming in his condition

SIR C DILKE'S ELECTION

Sir C Dilke has been re elected member for Chelsea unopposed

THE INDIAN INSTITUTE AT OXFORD

London 10th Jan—The Prince of Wales will lay the foundation stone of the Indian Institute at Oxford in February

THE SUEZ CANAL

The Suez Canal Company have finally decided to postpone making a new canal parallel to the present one and to proceed with the works in connection with construction of the three great stations at Kantara, Tanisah and Kilometre station No 183

FRANCE AND ENGLAND

London 9th January—Negotiations which had been opened to bring about an understanding with France, relative to the control in Egypt have closed, owing to failure to come to an understanding The British Government has sent a circular to its representatives abroad explaining its intentions regarding the complete organisation of affairs in Egypt, and inviting the Powers to a definitive acceptance of the free navigation of the Suez Canal

PROTECTION OF CETSWAYO

The latest news from the Cape states that a British force will protect Cetewayo for six months

AMNESTY TO POLITICAL PRISONERS IN EGYPT

Cairo 4th January—All remaining political prisoners have been amnestied

PREPARATIONS FOR ARABI

Colombo, 5th January—Four residences have been engaged by the local authorities for Arabi and party numbering 58 who are expected on the 10th instant The Egyptian Government allow Arabi £800 per annum, and the other four leaders from £400 upwards

ARABI SETTLING DOWN

Colombo 11th Jan—Arabi and his companions are now quietly settled in Colombo Native crowds watched their landing at the wharf All were very pleased with their voyage and their future home They have been busy learning English while *en route* from Egypt The *Vizcaya* leaves for Bombay tomorrow

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY JANUARY 15, 1883

BABU KESHUB CHUNDER SEN

The character and career of Babu Keshub Chunder Sen are amongst the most extraordinary and affecting the world has seen amongst the distinguished men of the East Twenty years ago, Keshub Chunder Sen's career seemed full of promise, and he appeared to be qualified at all points to take his place amongst the true reformers of India, and his countrymen rejoiced that such a man had arisen It seems to us that all was false and hollow, not, perhaps, falsity and hollowness in his personal character, but in the subject he took in hand as a reformer That subject was religion When a man takes such a subject into his head as forming the mission for him on earth, he must necessarily be a man of a strong character and moral constitution otherwise, he is sure to lose his hold on himself, and to bring to wreck and ruin both on himself and his mission A religious reformer, such as Confucius, Zoroaster, and Mahomet were, should keep before him a certain set of opinions and doctrines, and certain fixed modes of carrying them to practice, so that there may be no doubt and hesitation, no wavering or vacillation All the great religious reformers have been of this character and so have left behind them monuments of the mission which monuments have become the property of the nations in the midst of which they were born Thus China Persia and the Moslem world have each their peculiar religious and religious doctrines and practices, which will, probably last to the end of time and continue to be professed by those who believe in them, who are numbered by thousands But in the case of Babu Keshub Chunder Sen and his Church the Brahmo Samaj, there is an evident and lamentable absence of originality and consequently of stability Swayed and tossed about by the varying winds of all sorts of doctrines and practices, choosing here a little and there a little, from Christianity, Mahomedanism, Confucianism, Zoroastrianism Hinduism, and all the other religious *isms* whatsoever that exist in this, confused world of ours, the result of Keshub Babu's labours is Brahmo Somajism an "eclectic" religion, which is neither fish flesh fowl, nor yet good red herring There is no sort of stability of purpose, doctrine, and practice about it, and these elements of weakness are enough to bring any religion into public disrepute, and to lower the dignity and character of the man who would set it up as his on earthly mission But this was not all About twelve years ago, Keshub Chunder Sen, then in the height of his Indian fame, which had preceded him to England, went to London, and was there received with so much ill-advised flattery, amounting almost to "poojah," as we natives say, that the Babu lost his head, and henceforth, year by year, the world was amused, the Babu's enemies delighted, and his friends pained and distressed, by the publication of the largest amount of fatuity that any educated native has poured forth before his brethren, till the whole culminated in those celebrated "pilgrimages" to eminent departed saints, martyrs, sages, and prophets, with whom Chunder Sen alleged he had personal interviews going up to the "mountain of meditation" for that purpose Last of all, about two years ago, if we remember aright, in January 1881, Keshub Chunder Sen published that famous epistle of his in which he announced the "New Dispensation"—a dispensation in which the Babu was, the leading figure, and all the rest of the world were called upon to follow him Another, and, perhaps more cogent cause of the failure of Keshub Sen's religious mission was that the man's daily practice was not in exact accord with his solemnly worded precepts and pious professions Mainly through his exertions and those of his followers, who then believed in him implicitly and aided him, the Brahmo Somajists got their Marriage Act passed, by which no woman of the sect could be married before she was eighteen The act was an optional one, but all true Brahmo Somajists bound themselves to observe its provisions, and chief amongst them Babu Keshub himself, but all these promises and professions were as nought, when ambition became pitted against saintly pretensions and the young Maharajah of Cooch Behar, a lad of seventeen, became a suitor for the hand of the eldest daughter of the Babu, a girl little over Thirteen years of age at the time Then came the great schism, by which a large portion of the Brahmo Somajists and they amongst the most intelligent and conscientious of the sect, left the leader and his inconsistencies between speech and conduct, and formed a separate "church" We remember that the *Brahmo Public Opinion*, an organ which the new sect started, had a rather amusing account of the character and actions of Keshub Babu under the heading of 'Keshub's Arithmetic," which, though meant as a playful satire, yet contained "hits" which formed a true measure of Keshub Chunder Sen's professions and actions Keshub's Arithmetic was set down as follows—' Enumeration—Number One, Addition—claims and assumptions, Subtraction—Theism from Brahmoism, remainder equal to the New Dispensation, Multiplication—Letters and Speeches and Flags, Division Secession of the Sadharana Somaj, Rule of Three—As heritage is to vacuity, so is vacuity to unity Practice—Early Marriage, Simple Interest—the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, Profit and Loss—Luxury in the Lily Cottage against Asceticism in the Mandir and the *Mirror*, Greatest Common Measure—A lecture for an hour and a half, Least Common Multiple—30 (Articles of the Brahmo Samaj), Vulgar Fractions—Self ¼, Brahmo Men ¼, remainder to half a dozen followers the One True Somaj, Square Root—Claim to infallibility, search for popularity, effort at singularity, Evolution—'Devotional' in the *Sunday Mirror*, Recurring Decimals—Inconsistencies' Such, though set forth in a playful vein, seems to be a true version of the character, career, professions, and actions of Babu Keshub Chunder Sen, in his capacity of religious reformer of his time and nation It is a pitiable spectacle at all times that a man should at all set himself up as a "religious reformer," by which terms it is meant that a man announces himself to be superior to his fellows, that he, the reformer, is the chosen divine vessel who is to save his fellows and make their souls shine again, but it is still more pitiable, it is a sight enough to bring tears into the eyes of strong men on earth, let alone the angels in heaven, who are said to weep at such sights, when a man like Babu Keshub Chunder Sen makes "glorious professions" of religion, asceticism, humility, meekness, and so forth, and then stands forth to the world a most inglorious failure. The publication of the New Dispensation, with himself as the head and captain thereof, was bad enough, but now he has done two things, which indicate him either as the most consummate hypocrite and modern Pharisee, or the most hopeless madman, yet harmless withal and his own enemy. The close of the past year saw him uphold and support and receive with open arms those blasphemers of the Christian religion, the Salvationists, "the gutter dervishes," as an English journal called them, the opening of the present year sees him publicly announce himself as "Keshub Chunder Sen, a servant of God, called to be an apostle of the Church of the New Dispensation, which is in the holy city of Calcutta, the Metropolis of Aryavarta." This precious epistle, full of personal egotism, either the assumption of the conscious vanity of the man, or of piteous and painful insanity, which has come, or is swiftly coming upon him, is addressed to "all the great nations in the world and to the chief religious sects in the East and the West To the followers of Moses, of Jesus, of Budha, of Confucius, of Zoroaster, of Mahomet, of Nanac, and to the various branches of the Hindu Church," and so on The' message' is one of "universal love" to all those to whom it has been addressed, and Keshub Babu and his other "apostles" are the messengers, *par excellence*, in the sight of Heaven and the world, who are to convert the whole world to this New Dispensation What shall we say of *this* phase of the Brahmo Samaj, under the auspices of Babu Keshub Chunder Sen? As we have said Keshub's proclamation is either the outcome of consummate hypocrisy and Pharisaism, or the outburst of a religious madman In either case, the world should see—it is time that it saw—the last of the Brahmo Samaj and Babu Keshub Chunder Sen

THE SALEM RIOTS

The third and final act of the drama of the Salem riots has been presented to the public and has passed away This last scene of what has been the most painful and distressing incident in the history of one of the most peaceful and prosperous of the districts hitherto of the Southern Presidency, was enacted in the sacred precincts of the High Court of Madras, when three of the Judges of that court, amongst whom was the Chief Justice, heard and decided the appeals by the two separate batches of Hindus, who had been tried and convicted, in two separate trials, by the Additional Sessions Judge, Mr Herbert Wigram The Judges of the High Court, namely, the Chief Justice Sir Charles Turner and Messrs Justices Kindersly and Innes, not only gave the hearing of the appeals the most patient consideration as to length of time and the statement of the arguments of counsel for the appellants, but also spent a great deal of time, labour, and special study, before they delivered their judgments when they did on Tuesday last, the delivery of the judgments taking up the time from 11 A M to 2 P M, an unprecedented circumstance in the delivery of decisions in the Court and which shows the extent and value of the consideration which their lordships brought to bear on the most unique of criminal trials, to which their lordships' attention has been called, for many years past In another column of this issue of our paper, will be found the several findings of the High Court Judges, in the cases of both batches of prisoners tried by Mr. Wigram, and it will be found that to a very close degree, their lordships have confirmed the opinion of the public, expressed at the time, as to the guilt and innocence of those accused of taking part in the riots of July and those in the riots of August last. Amongst the first batch, it is gratifying to see that the judges have arrived at the con-

clusion that Vardiah Chetty, the blind and cripple head of the weaver caste, is entitled to an acquittal. It was pointed out at the time of Mr. Wigram's finding and sentence against this man, that his physical infirmities precluded him from taking an active part in the conspiracy and rioting with which he was charged, and as for his aiding and abetting in the enterprise, with his money and advice, there was not sufficient evidence of the fact, yet, it was on this last count that the Additional Sessions Judge found him guilty, basing his conclusion on the most wild presumptions, as to the nature and effect of the evidence adduced by the prosecution. In the case of the second batch of prisoners, their lordships have come to the unanimous conclusion that they are all entitled to an acquittal. This was the only and righteous determination of the case to which the Judges could have come. In finding them all guilty and sentencing them with the severity which he did, the Additional Sessions Judge seems to us to have entered upon a consideration of the case with a foregone conclusion to the prejudice of the accused. The very circumstances that the accused were men of education, intelligence, respectability, and good social and official position, appear to have been turned against them by the Judge, and that, too, in spite of the fact that the assessors pointed out that these were weighty circumstances in favour of the accused. Mr. Wigram seems also to have given little or no weight to the character and antecedents of the witnesses produced against the accused. Several of these witnesses had turned approvers to save themselves from prosecution; some of them were men of low caste and low surroundings, who gave evidence in fear of the police and the detectives in undress whose business it was "to collect evidence"; and, lastly, some of them were Mahomedans, whose evidence could not but be partial and biassed, and even malicious, seeing that they came to speak to events from which their co-religionists, relatives and friends amongst them, had suffered. Against evidence of this kind, two of the accused brought evidence to show that they were not at Salem on the 16th August, the day of the second riots, and one of them proved that, so far from taking part in a conspiracy and joining in a riot, he had endeavoured to prevent the riots, by informing the authorities of what was expected to occur, some days before the occurrence. As the learned judges of the High Court observed, that, supposing that the evidence of the prosecution was as strong as that of the defence, and thus a conflict ensued in weighing both, before arriving at a conclusion, a consideration of the probabilities of the case should then have been entered upon, and the benefit of any reasonable doubt or doubts should have been given to the accused. The evidence in criminal cases, their lordships rightly hold, should produce a moral conviction, beyond all reasonable doubt, as against the accused, in the mind of the judge or jury. These are points which Mr. Wigram does not appear to have weighed, in arriving at his conclusions in both cases. Indeed, as to the second case, in which the most respectable people were arraigned, the Additional Sessions judge seems to have come to the trial with a foregone conclusion against the accused. He seems to have argued that no second riot *could* have taken place in Salem, without the countenance and support, if not the actual, presence of the respectable accused. On the whole, we think, that the judges of the High Court of Madras have fearlessly and honestly done their duty, and that in the conclusions at which they have arrived, they have not allowed personal or political feelings to warp their judgments, in these Salem riot cases, incidents which, we hope, will never occur again.

MR. RUNGA CHARLU, C. I. E.

We regret to hear, on reliable authority from Madras, that Mr. Runga Charlu, Dewan of Mysore, is very dangerously ill at the Lea in Madras. A letter we received, yesterday, from a correspondent who lives in the same locality of the city, informs us that Mr. Runga Charlu's malady had made such progress, that the attendant physician, Dr. King, had pronounced the case as almost hopeless. It is also stated here that Sir James Gordon, the British Resident, had received several telegrams which announced the Dewan to be in a fluctuating condition. On Friday evening last, Mr. K. Shashadri Iyer, Mr. Vijiendra Rao, Mr. Sreeneevas Iyengar, and some other officials of the Mysore Government, went down to Madras by the mail, train having been urgently called there telegram. Up to the time of going to press, we had not received any further particulars. Our correspondent, however, states that the doctor has said, that if the patient could retain the nourishment that is attempted to be given him, and he could have sleep for some hours, he may yet rally. We sincerely trust that such will happily turn out to be the case. Mr. Vijayendra Rao returned yesterday.

Original and Selected Notes.

Truth wants to know "by what law Ceylon, or any other of the lands belonging to this Empire, can be converted into a prison for those condemned to exile by an Egyptian Court?"

LORD STANLEY of Alderley has, we are glad to hear, brought the case of the ex-Zemindar of Palcondah to the notice of the Secretary of State for India, and has informed the ex-Zemindar that his case is now under consideration at the India Office.

THE Bank of Bengal has made a profit for the half year just ended of Rs. 11,25,000 of which nine lacks are disposed of in payment of a dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum; two lakhs transferred to reserve fund; and the balance carried forward.

ACTIVE steps are being taken for the application of electric accumulators as a motive power on at least one English railway. An experiment is about to be made to drive a train from London to Swindon, a distance of seventy miles, in three-quarters of an hour. There will be no locomotive; the electric force will be applied direct to each pair of wheels in train.

THE Maharajah of Tarvancore is likely to come to Madras about the 24th or 25th instant to be invested with the order of the Star of India conferred upon him by Her Majesty. The Grand Commandership was conferred on His Highness' predecessor on the establishment of the Order and has now been conferred upon the enlightened prince of the old Raj of Travancore.

THE statement that the Viceroy has invited the two great zemindars' associations of Bengal to nominate a successor to Sir Jotindro Mohun Tagore in the Viceregal Council is true, says the *Statesman*, which paper regards the fact of some importance as indicating a desire on the part of the present Government to introduce so far as it can—it cannot go very far—the representative element into the Legislative Council. "It will give the zemindars the opportunity of sending their best man to defend their interests when the Rent Bill is under discussion. The step will, no doubt, become a precedent."

THE *Pioneer* states that Mr. G. S. Forbes, of the Madras Civil Service, is to act as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Mr. Grant Duff has steadily insisted that a member of the local Civil Service ought to be at head-quarters to advise the Government of India on Madras questions going up to Calcutta or Simla for decision; and now that, thanks to Major Baring's visit, Madras is to get much more money to spend on provincial services, the necessity of having in the Secretariat of the Government of India a man with knowledge and experience of Madras affairs will be all the more keenly felt. Lord Napier endeavoured in his day, to get a representative of Madras in the Secretariat of the Government of India, and the late Mr. Wellesley was sent to Calcutta for this purpose. On Mr. Wellesley's departure from India, however, his successor was not selected from Madras. Mr. Forbes has been about ten years in the Madras Civil Service, and has acquired the reputation here of being an efficient Under Secretary to the Government in the Public Department.

NEWS which has reached the *Pioneer* from Peshawar "points to a certain determination on the Ameer's part to weaken our influence among the local tribes, and it seems not improbable that we are on the eve of political difficulties with the Cabul Durbar. Abdul Rhman, it is now established beyond doubt, resents all direct communications between tribal chiefs and the frontier officials; and he seems anxious to promote intrigues among the different *khegl* with a view to placing men in power who will be wholly devoted to his interests. Thus the Khan of Lalpura, who has been to a certain extent *the protege* of the Indian Government, and has contributed to preserving peace in the western districts of the Khyber country, finds himself menaced by a powerful faction among his own people who undoubtedly have been prompted to action by emissaries from Cabul. The intrigue is directed to forcing him to commit some act which the Ameer may pronounce inimical to his interests; and our information leads us to fear that the unlucky Khan will soon be goaded into open rebellion. The Cabuli troops will then appear upon the scene, and as the Momunds are by no means united, no serious opposition can be shown by the Khan's retainers. A creature of the Ameer's will be installed at Lalpura, and our influence with the Momunds will be at an end."

THE following statistics of the number of inhabitants of some of the principal cities in Europe have been recently issued by Behm and Wagner. There are 92 cities in the whole of Europe, each containing a population of more than 100,000, but only four of which have more than a million, viz:—London, 3,832,440; Paris, 2,225,910; Berlin, 1,222,500; Vienna, 1,103,110. Of the other capitals, St. Petersburg possesses 876,570; Constantinople, 600,000; Madrid, 307,230; Buda-Pesth, 300,580; Warsaw, 339,340; Amsterdam, 317,010; Rome, 300,470; Lisbon, 246,340; Palermo, 244,990; Copenhagen, 234,850; Munich, 230,020; Bucharest, 221,800; Dresden, 220,823; Stockholm, 168,770; Brussels, 161,820; Venice, 132,830; Stutgardt, 117,300. In addition to these, Moscow contains 611,770; Naples, 493,110; Hamburg, 410,120; Lyons, 372,890; Marseilles, 357,630; Milan, 321,840; Breslau, 272,910; Turin, 252,830; Bordeaux, 220, 960; Barcelona, 215,960; Odessa, 193,510; Elberfeld, 189,480; Genoa 179,510; Lille, 177,940; Florence, 169,000, Riga, 158,840: Pragne, 162,520; Antwerp, 150,650; Andrianople, 150,000; Leipsic, 149,080; Rotterdam, 148,000; Cologne, 144,770; Magdeburg, 137,130; Frankfort, 136,820; Toulouse, 136,680, Ghent, 127650 Messina, 236,500; Hanovers, 122,840; Nantes 121,960; Liege, 115,850; The Hague, 113,460; Oporto, 105,840; and Rouen, 104,910.

THE Government of India has sent a despatch on the subject of Agricultural Banks to the Bombay Government. The Government proposes, first, a scheme for the ascertainment and liquidation of the present debts of the ryots on some small experimental area to be selected by the Bombay Government; secondly, a plan for the constitution of an Agricultural Bank, which, if it conform to certain conditions prescribed by Government, will in return enjoy certain privileges and receive certain assistance from Government. The liquidation is to be voluntary. A particular area having been selected, three liquidators should be appointed, one to represent the Government, one the local sowkars, and the third the ryots. They should divide the area selected into circles, and then proceed to deal with the indebtedness of the ryots therein. Each ryot should give in a list of his debts; a notification to all having claims should be issued; and then debtor and creditor should be got to agree either to an amicable settlement or to an award of the liquidators. If a compromise were effected, the sum agreed upon should be paid down by Government. As the money advanced would be recoverable by instalments, it should not be more than could be paid without undue strain by the ryot in addition to his land tax. The Government would charge 6½ per cent, and if a committee of bankers should become responsible for the repayment, only 4 per cent. would be charged. The ryots being thus freed from existing liabilities would become safe customers for an Agricultural Bank, which would advance them money for their current needs at an interest of, say, 12 per cent. The bank would be in the position of first mortgagee.

A "RETIRED SUBALTERN" writes to a home paper:—"Permit me to call attention to some remarks made by Professor Max-Muller in last month's *Contemporary*. They seem to me to deserve thoughtful consideration, not alone in the sense intended, but as suggestive commentary, which publishers and critics might do well to heed, of the value of simple unvarnished personal narrative over the more specious productions, adapted to some particular standpoint of the day by liberal suppression of fact and suggestions of falsehood, which now-a-days appear to be regarded as the versions of current events best worth publishing, or at any rate, best worth pushing and puffing. Professor Max-Muller, is speaking of popular misconceptions of the character of the Hindoos—of the Hindoos of the village communities as distinguished from their urban compatriots—more especially, and he says:—'There is one book which for many years I have been in the habit of recommending, and another against which I have always been warning those of the candidates of the Indian Civil Service whom I happened to see at Oxford, and I believe both the advice and the warning have in several instances borne the very best fruit. The book which I consider most mischievous—nay, which I hold responsible for some of the greatest misfortune which happened to India—is Mill's history of British India,' even with the antidot against its poison supplied by Professor Wilson's notes. The book which I recommend and which I wish might be published in a cheaper form, so as to make it more generally accessible, is 'Colonel Sleeman's Rambles and Recollections of an Indian Official, published in 1844, but really written in 1835-36."

Local and Provincial.

PONGAL HOLIDAYS.—The courts and public offices reopen for business this day, after the Pongal holidays.

MAJOR LE MESURIER.—Major Le Mesurier, R. E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of Mysore and Superintending Engineer of Coorg, has obtained three months' leave of absence, and will leave Bangalore on the 6th proximo.

HORTICULTURAL SHOW.—The annual horticultural show will be held at the Lal Bagh, on Tuesday the 23rd Instant. List of prizes and other information by intending competitors may be had of the Superintendent of the Lal Bagh, Mr. J. Cameron.

THE BANGALORE DISTRICT.—Mr. L. Ricketts, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, is now making his last Jummabundy tour, and on his return to head-quarters, will leave for England on furlough, at the expiration of which he will retire.

THE GOVERNMENT POST OFFICE.—The General Post Office of the Madras Government in the C. and M Station is undergoing some improvements. A circular verandah is being constructed all round the building, so as to give additional accomodation to the office and the public, and an additional room or two will be built for the use of the resident post master—an addition which should have been made long ago.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT PENSION RULES.—The Mysore Government have just ruled that the relaxation and modification of the Pension Rules sanctioned in 1879, will apply to officials retired in connection with the abolition of districts and taluks and some courts of subordinate judges and munsiffs, recently ordered; and that the reduction and revision of establishments now being carried out, are only in continuation of those effected about the time of the rendition.

THE VERNACULAR LANGUAGE.—The recent reply of the Dewan to the Registrar of the Chief Court to the effect that it was desirable that proceedings in Courts should, as far as practicable, be in the Vernacular language has given rise to a good deal of speculation in official circles, as to whether in the long run the Vernacular of the country will supersede the English language in the province, which, after all, is a language entirely foreign to the country. Upon the probable outlook in this respect we need not speculate.—*Spectator.*

OFFICES AND PUBLIC COURTS, C. AND M. STATION.—It has been decided, we understand, that the private houses now rented by the Government of India for the accommodation of the offices and law courts under the British Resident, C. and M. Station, should be given up within two or three years hence. A site has been chosen on the High Ground, near the Cubbon Hotel, on which a pile of buildings is to be erected to accomodate the Resident's office and *all* other public offices and Civil and Criminal Courts under the Resident.

A FUTURE HIGH COURT VAKIL.—The Mysore Government, has lost the valuable judicial services of Mr. J. C. S. Lawrance, B. A., B.L., Munsiff of Mysore, who has retired in disgust at the treatment he has received. We understand Mr. Lawrance has articled himself to Messrs. Grant and Lang, Solicitors, High Court, Madras, and will at the expiry of a year, according to the rules, be admitted as a vakil of the High Court.

The Mysore Gazette.

Bangalore, Saturday, January 13, 1883.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

The 8th January 1883.—No. 9. Mr. Krishna Rao, Assistant Commissioner, delivered over, and Mr. B. G. Krishnanagar, Assistant Commissioner, received, charge of the General Assistant Commissioner's Court, Tumkur District, on the afternoon of the 4th January 1883.

No. 10.—Mr. C. Cross, Acting Sub-Judge, Bangalore District, is empowered to exercise the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes under Act XI of 1865 for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts not exceeding Rs. 300 in value, within the Town of Bangalore, with effect from the 1st January 1883.

The 9th January 1883.—No. 11. Tenders are invited before 31st January 1883 for unloading from Railway wagons and storing at Bangalore Station, Mysore State Railway, about 6,900 tons of permanent way materials consisting of about 3,720 tons of rails and fittings and 3,080 tons of sleepers

Tenders which should specify rate per ton for unloading and storing to be sent in sealed covers marked "Tender for unloading stores" and to be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100.

Any additional information required as to dates of arrival of stores, &c., may be obtained at the Office of the Manager of the Mysore State Railway between the hours of 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The 11th January 1883.—No. 12. Mr D. E Hutchins, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Plantation Division, delivered over, and Mr. K. Prahlada Rao, Forest Probationer, received, charge of the Office of the Deputy Conservator on the afternoon of the 5th January 1883.

No. 13.—The following transfers of Deputy Amildars are ordered:—

K. Srinivas Rao from Arkalgud to Malur.

Mahomed Ahkhan from Malur to Arkalgud.

No. 14.—Mr. P. Panchanatha Rao, Assistant Commissioner and 1st Class Magistrate, Kolar District, is invested under Section 17 (4) Clause 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with power to hear appeals from convictions by 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates in that District.

Extracts.

RUSSO-GERMAN WAR ALARMS.

On Monday the excitement at Berlin and Vienna became so intense at the Austrian capital that it threatened to become a panic. This was, it is stated, mainly owing to a statement appearing in the *Vossische Zeitung* that the desire for a foreign war had become quite a mania in Russia.

All the assurances made by the Czar and his Government are, it is said, merely meant to conceal this design. In the neighbourhood of Warsaw and Grodno two entrenched camps are being prepared, each to hold 80,000 men; all the furlough men of the cavalry and artillery have been called in; and along the Austrian frontier there are stationed 53 light cavalry regiments in the first line, and 18 divisions of infantry behind them. The plan for the future campaign is also revealed. The cavalry is to sweep Galicia; and, with the help of the railway battalions, to occupy the chief railway junctions, and to prevent any attempted mobilisation. Other cavalry, with horse artillery, is then to push on, and the engineers and sappers will construct an entrenched camp in Galicia. The infantry is to follow.

TURKEY—THE SULTAN'S ALARMS.

The situation at Constantinople is, according to news which comes from different quarters, considered to be critical The *Standard's* correspondent says:—

Although the excitement at Yildiz attendant upon the discovery of the so-called conspiracy to dethrone Abdul Hamid has somewhat subsided since the disbandment of Circassian bodyguard and the release of Fuad Pasha, there are still unmistakeable signs of popular discontent with the existing regime, which cause considerable anxiety at the Palace and prevent his Majesty recovering from his late fright. Only a few days ago two seditious placards were found pasted in the most populous quarters of both Stamboul and Scutari. One set called upon the people to depose Abdul Hamid (who is described as nothing but a madman, and incapable of governing the country), and to do away for ever with the dynasty of Abdul Medjid. The second was addressed to the Sultan, and warned his Majesty to beware of Ghazi Osman Pasha. The play cards were torn down by the police, but notwithstanding extreme vigilance, on the part of the authorities, fresh ones were found the Monday posted up. The sentiments thus publicly proclaimed have considerably alarmed his Majesty, who has given orders that no effort shall be spared to arrest the authors of them Moreover extraordinary measures have been decided upon with a view to ensure the safety of the Sovereign and guard him from any surprise by assassins. The Sultan never goes outside the palace grounds excepting on Friday to attend a mosque; and on such occasions he generally drives thither in a bomb-proof landau, specially built in Paris.

The correspondent adds that on their side Ministers are much preoccupied with the condition of State affairs brought about in consequence of the rapid progress of the Sultan's family hereditary disease. Mental derangement is becoming more and more apparent every day in the Sultan's condition

A Constantinople telegram states that the Sultan, in conversation recently with "a political personage," stated that he recognized the imperative necessity of maintaining a good understanding with the British Government and that he also desired to cultivate the friendship of other Powers He denied the rumours of dissensions among his Ministers, and of the supposed conspiracies against himself. The statements published by some foreign newspapers asserting that he lived in fear of such dangers were, he said, wholly groundless. The blood of the brave dynasty of Othman ran in his veins, and he was, moreover, a Turk and shared the well known courage of the race The Sultan further stated that he well knew the wants of his country and recognizing as he did the misery of his people he was resolved to do all in his power to restore prosperity, justice, and order.

A Reuter's telegram states that the Porte has addressed a circular to the foreign representatives in Constantinople announcing the creation of a Special Bureau, for the purpose of supplying correct information to the correspondents of foreign newspapers. Should a correspondent write anything hostile to the Turkish Government, or spread false news he is to receive a warning In case he repeats the offence his name will be published, and on its occurring a third time he will be expelled

Mr GLADSTONE'S ILLNESS

The British public will have to be prepared, at no distant date, for Mr Gladstone's retirement from the Ministry He is ill again, and Dr Andrew Clark declares him to be overworked, and advises rest Bearing in mind that Mr. Gladstone is nearly seventy-five years old, and that he does not seem to have ever thoroughly recovered from his late severe illness, this recommendation of the Doctor's can hardly be safely ignored As leader of the House of Commons, Mr Gladstone must work, it is not in his nature to be idle, or to "rest and be thankful." The only way therefore to ensure that the advice of his Doctor will be carried out, will be either for Mr GLADSTONE to resign his post in the Ministry, or to consent to being raised to the House of Peers. It is now known that Mr. GLADSTONE was anxious to resign immediately after the brilliant termination of the Egyptian war, and the recent changes in the Ministry are supposed to have been made with some such contingency in view He gave way, however to the wishes of his colleagues, and will probably hold on a little longer, until the Ministry can be reconstituted on a secure basis under the leadership of Lord HARTINGTON. That Mr. GLADSTONE contemplates undertaking the leadership of the House of Commons again is very doubtful. Those labours may well fall on the shoulders of younger men, and should Mr GLADSTONE still serve in the Ministry, it will probably be in the quieter world of the House of Lords. All parties would gladly admit that a peerage would be a fitting climax to Mr GLADSTONE's brilliant political career, whether he leaves the Ministry or continues his connection with it in the House of Lords. Mr. GLADSTONE could hardly choose a better time for retirement than the present. The campaign in Egypt has brought his Ministry prestige, not only in England, but on the Continent; and his legislation for Ireland, if it has not quieted that country, has at all events reduced its legitimate grievances. In the absence of popular leaders and a popular policy, the Conservatives are not to be feared just now, and there should therefore be no reason why a Ministry led by Lord HARTINGTON should not have a fair innings of the "sweets of office," even without the active support of Mr. GLADSTONE.—*Mail.*

THE SALEM RIOT APPEAL CASES.

HIGH COURT—APPELLATE DIVISION.

Tuesday 9th January.

(Before the Hon. The CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. JUSTICES INNES and KINDERSLEY.

Mr. Justice Innes said he concurred with the Chief Justice excepting with regard to the 2nd prisoner, whose conviction he would uphold. He would not read the whole of his judgment, but proceed to read a few pages at the close of it

The following were the original sentences:—

1. Sundram Chetty, (headman of his caste) transported for life.

3. Venkatachellam Moodely, (Local Fund Overseer) 4. Manikam Moodely, (Native Surgeon) 6 Komarasawmy Iyer, (Clerk in Collector's Office) and 9. Guruvada Iyer, (Jail Writer) transported for seven years.

2. Soobroya Moodely, (Vakil) and 12. Ramasawmy Chetty, (brother of Vardaya Chetty) five years' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs 2,000 each, or in default one year's, additional imprisonment rigorous)

13 Venkataramana Chetty, (silk weaver and Municipal Commissioner) five years' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default one year's additional imprisonment (rigorous).

5. Gopalswamy Moodelly, and 6 Rangasawmy Chetty, five years' rigorous imprisonment.

14 Shanmuga Achary, (arrack seller) three years' rigorous imprisonment.

10 Vardaya Chetty, (blind cripple, head of the weaver caste), imprisonment for one day, and to pay a fine of Rs 10,000, or in default, two and a half years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Innes held as follows:—

1. Sundram Chetty, conviction upheld.
2. Soobroya Moodelly, acquitted.
3. Venkatachella Moodely, conviction upheld
4 Manicka Moodelly do
5. Gopalsawamy Moodelly do
6 Rangasawmy Chetty, acquitted
8 Komarasawmy Iyer, conviction upheld.
9. Guruvada Iyer, conviction upheld.
10 Vardiah Chetty, acquitted
12. Ramasamy Chetty, acquitted under section 436 and 109, but convicted under section 440
13. Venkataramma Chetty, acquitted.
14. Shanmooga Achary, conviction upheld.

Judgment was also passed last evening in the case of Ponnusami Chetty, Municipal Commissioner, and Merchant; Vijaraghava Chari, Brahmin Vakil and Municipal Commissioner and Kandapah Moodelly, Village Munsiff. All the Judges were unanimous in acquitting the prisoners

DUTY-FREE SALT FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

In consequence of an application received from the Bombay Steam Soap and Candle Works Company, praying for remission of the duty on salt used by it in the manufacture of soap, the question of issuing salt free of duty for the manufacture of soap and alkali recently engaged the attention of the Government. In a circular letter, on 23rd February 1882, the Government of India expressed its opinion that the remission of the duty on salt used for industrial and agricultural purposes was desirable in itself, if it could be allowed without danger to the revenue, and observed that various methods of denaturalising salt had, from time to time, been suggested, but hitherto no satisfactory process which exactly met the requirements of the case had been discovered Accordingly they proposed with a view to the issue of duty free salt to soap manufactories, that a preventive establishment should be placed at the works, to see that the free salt was actually mixed with prepared lye, the cost of the establishment being borne by the manufacturers. At the same time it was suggested that it should be first ascertained by actual experiment, whether salt, after being mixed with lye, could be separated from it, and again rendered fit for human consumption, as in that case there would not be sufficient safeguard to provide an establishment merely to see that salt was actually mixed with the lye. Two reports have been received from the local Governments consulted, and the following resolution has been published:—The Governor General-in-Council observes that the question of the issue of salt free of duty to be used in the manufacture of soap and alkali is becoming one of some importance, and on consideration of the views and proposals set forth in the preceding paragraphs, His Excellency in Council strongly favours the attempt being made to issue duty-free salt for these purposes, under proper restrictions, and with suitable precautions. His Excellency in Council believes that precautions which will sufficiently protect the revenue, can be taken at moderate cost. Each local Government is accordingly empowered to make such arrangements as it may deem necessary for the purpose indicated. Arrangements should be made subject to the final decision of the Government of India, to whom should be reported all provinces to which the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of the Northern India Salt Revenue extends. Arrangements should be made by local Governments in communication with the Commissioner. It must be understood that the manufacturer is to bear any extra cost for preventive establishments, &c., which the grant of a concession may necessitate, and that the privilege is liable to be withdrawn if experience shows it is being abused, or that the revenue is suffering.

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS IN INDIA.

In acknowledging receipt of a copy of a pamphlet on "Marriage Customs in India," by Hakeem S. Kazim Ali, of Gwalior, Sir Lepel Griffin wrote:—

"I have read it with much interest. Every native of India who endeavours by teaching and especially by example, to modify and remove the evils which surround 'marriage customs in India,' is deserving of all praise and encouragement; but progress in this direction must, I fear, be exceedingly slow. You as a Mahomedan, will not be able to obtain a hearing from Hindoos on such a subject. It is certain that reform must begin with themselves.

"Although, as you point out, there are many customs in Mahomedan marriage which are objectionable, especially the facility of divorce and polygamy, which degrade women morally and socially, yet these are but small matters compared with the evils of Hindu customs. The Mahomedan facility of divorce is not lightly used, and not one. Mahomedan in a hundred has more than a single wife, the luxury of polygamy being reserved for the rich, if indeed it be a luxury to have more than one wife. But Hindu marriage customs, especially child marriage and the prohibition of the marriage of even a virgin widow are so degrading as to almost place the community that follows them outside the pale of civilization The remedy you propose is to prohibit infant marriages by law; but the difficulties in taking action in a matter which concerns the custom and sentiment of the people, without that sentiment being in favour of the proposed legislation, are exceedingly great. I am not, however, certain that the Government might not, with the approbation of the more enlightened of the Hindu community, make some steps in advance. Hindu marriage is today no more than a legalised rape of infants, and I would rejoice to see a change in the Indian Penal Code which would protect female married infants up to the age of twelve years, instead of ten, as at present. Legally, and by an express provision of the law, to give a child over to brutality, under whatever name it may be called, at the age of ten appears to me an outrage on humanity, and one which the Government might fairly prohibit, as it prohibited Satti. Indeed, I think that most persons would agree with me that the outrage of infant marriage is worse, more degrading to society, and more injurious to its interests than widow-burning. The life of misery and shame to which Indian custom devotes even a child-widow is a torture to which even Satti might be considered preferable.

"You have made another suggestion, that married students should be excluded in Government Schools and Colleges from prizes and scholarships." I think that this suggestion is worthy of every consideration. It might, to a certain extent, discourage infant marriage, and it would certainly be for the benefit of the scholar and education generally.

"Early marriage is as injurious, physically, to the boy as to the girl, and I have known hundreds of clever, bright, Hindu students, who, in consequence of early marriage, have before the age of eighteen become absolutely [illegible]"

clusion that Vardiah Chetty, the blind and cripple head of the weaver caste, is entitled to an acquittal. It was pointed out at the time of Mr. Wigram's finding and sentence against this man, that his physical infirmities precluded him from taking an active part in the conspiracy and rioting with which he was charged, and as for his aiding and abetting in the enterprise, with his money and advice, there was not sufficient evidence of the fact, yet, it was on this last count that the Additional Sessions Judge found him guilty, basing his conclusion on the most wild presumptions, as to the nature and effect of the evidence adduced by the prosecution. In the case of the second batch of prisoners, their lordships have come to the unanimous conclusion that they are all entitled to an acquittal. This was the only and righteous determination of the case to which the Judges could have come. In finding them all guilty and sentencing them with the severity which he did, the Additional Sessions Judge seems to us to have entered upon a consideration of the case with a foregone conclusion to the prejudice of the accused. The very circumstances that the accused were men of education, intelligence, respectability, and good social and official position, appear to have been turned against them by the Judge, and that, too, in spite of the fact that the assessors pointed out that these were weighty circumstances in favour of the accused. Mr. Wigram seems also to have given little or no weight to the character and antecedents of the witnesses produced against the accused. Several of these witnesses had turned approvers to save themselves from prosecution; some of them were men of low caste and low surroundings, who gave evidence in fear of the police and the detectives in undress whose business it was "to collect evidence"; and, lastly, some of them were Mahomedans, whose evidence could not but be partial and biassed, and even malicious, seeing that they came to speak to events from which their co-religionists, relatives and friends amongst them, had suffered. Against evidence of this kind, two of the accused brought evidence to show that they were not at Salem on the 16th August, the day of the second riots, and one of them proved that, so far from taking part in a conspiracy and joining in a riot, he had endeavoured to prevent the riots, by informing the authorities of what was expected to occur, some days before the occurrence. As the learned judges of the High Court observed, that, supposing, that the evidence of the prosecution was as strong as that of the defence, and thus a conflict ensued in weighing both, before arriving at a conclusion, a consideration of the probabilities of the case should then have been entered upon, and the benefit of any reasonable doubt or doubts should have been given to the accused. The evidence in criminal cases, their lordships rightly held, should produce a moral conviction, beyond all reasonable doubt, as against the accused, in the mind of the judge or jury. These are points which Mr. Wigram does not appear to have weighed, in arriving at his conclusions in both cases. Indeed, as to the second case, in which the most respectable people were arraigned, the Additional Sessions judge seems to have come to the trial with a foregone conclusion against the accused. He seems to have argued that no second riot *could* have taken place in Salem, without the countenance and support, if not the actual, presence of the respectable accused. On the whole, we think, that the judges of the High Court of Madras have fearlessly and honestly done their duty, and that in the conclusions at which they have arrived, they have not allowed personal or political feelings to warp their judgments, in these Salem riot cases, incidents which, we hope, will never occur again.

MR. RUNGA CHARLU, C. I. E.

We regret to hear, on reliable authority from Madras, that Mr. Runga Charlu, Dewan of Mysore, is very dangerously ill at the Leas in Madras. A letter we received, yesterday, from a correspondent who lives in the same locality of the city, informs us that Mr. Runga Charlu's malady had made such progress, that the attendant physician, Dr. King, had pronounced the case as almost hopeless. It is also stated here that Sir James Gordon, the British Resident, had received several telegrams which announced the Dewan to be in a fluctuating condition. On Friday evening last, Mr. K. Shashadri Iyer, Mr. Vijayendra Rao, Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar, and some other officials of the Mysore Government, went down to Madras by the mail, train having been urgently called there telegram. Up to the time of going to press, we had not received any further particulars. Our correspondent, however, states that the doctor has said, that if the patient could retain the nourishment that is attempted to be given him, and he could have sleep for some hours, he may yet rally. We sincerely trust that such will happily turn out to be the case. Mr. Vijayendra Rao returned yesterday.

Original and Selected Notes.

Truth wants to know "by what law Ceylon, or any other of the lands belonging to this Empire, can be converted into a prison for those condemned to exile by an Egyptian Court?"

Lord Stanley of Alderley has, we are glad to hear, brought the case of the ex-Zemindar of Palcondah to the notice of the Secretary of State for India, and has informed the ex-Zemindar that his case is now under consideration at the India Office.

The Bank of Bengal has made a profit for the half year just ended of Rs 11,25,000 of which nine lakhs are disposed of in payment of a dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum; two lakhs transferred to reserve fund; and the balance carried forward.

Active steps are being taken for the application of electric accumulators as a motive power on at least one English railway. An experiment is about to be made to drive a train from London to Swindon, a distance of seventy miles, in three-quarters of an hour. There will be no locomotive; the electric force will be applied direct to each pair of wheels in train.

The Maharajah of Travancore is likely to come to Madras about the 24th or 25th instant to be invested with the order of the Star of India conferred upon him by Her Majesty. The Grand Commandership was conferred on His Highness' predecessor on the establishment of the Order and has now been conferred upon the enlightened prince of the old Raj of Travancore.

The statement that the Viceroy has invited the two great zemindars' associations of Bengal to nominate a successor to Sir Jotindro Mohun Tagore in the Viceregal Council is true, says the *Statesman*, which paper regards the fact of some importance as indicating a desire on the part of the present Government to introduce so far as it can—it cannot go very far—the representative element into the Legislative Council. "It will give the zemindars the opportunity of sending their best man to defend their interests when the Rent Bill is under discussion. The step will, no doubt, become a precedent."

The *Pioneer* states that Mr. G. S. Forbes, of the Madras Civil Service, is to act as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Mr Grant Duff has steadily insisted that a member of the local Civil Service ought to be at head-quarters to advise the Government of India on Madras questions going up to Calcutta or Simla for decision; and now that, thanks to Major Baring's visit, Madras is to get much more money to spend on provincial services, the necessity of having in the Secretariat of the Government of India a man with knowledge and experience of Madras affairs will be all the more keenly felt. Lord Napier endeavoured in his day, to get a representative of Madras in the Secretariat of the Government of India, and the late Mr. Wellesley was sent to Calcutta for this purpose. On Mr. Wellesleys' departure from India, however, his successor was not selected from Madras. Mr. Forbes has been about ten years in the Madras Civil Service, and has acquired the reputation here of being an efficient Under Secretary to the Government in the Public Department.

News which has reached the *Pioneer* from Peshawar "points to a certain determination on the Ameer's part to weaken our influence among the local tribes, and it seems not improbable that we are on the eve of political difficulties with the Cabul Durbar. Abdul Rhman, it is now established beyond doubt, resents all direct communications between tribal chiefs and the frontier officials; and he seems anxious to promote intrigues among the different *khyl* with a view to placing men in power who will be wholly devoted to his interests. Thus the Khan of Lalpura, who has been to a certain extent the *protege* of the Indian Government, and has contributed to preserving peace in the western districts of the Khyber country, finds himself menaced by a powerful faction among his own people who undoubtedly have been prompted to action by emissaries from Cabul. The intrigue is directed to forcing him to commit some act which the Ameer may pronounce inimical to his interests; and our information leads us to fear that the unlucky Khan will soon be goaded into open rebellion. The Cabuli troops will then appear upon the scene, and as the Momunds are by no means united, no serious opposition can be shown by the Khan's retainers. A creature of the Ameer's will be installed at Lalpura, and our influence with the Momunds will be at an end."

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A future high court vakil.—The Mysore Government, has lost the valuable judicial services of Mr. J. C. S. Lawrance, B. A., B.L., Munsiff of Mysore, who has retired in disgust at the treatment he has received. We understand Mr. Lawrance has articled himself to Messrs. Grant and Lang, Solicitors, High Court, Madras, and will at the expiry of a year, according to the rules, be admitted as a vakil of the High Court.

clusion that Vardiah Chetty, the blind and cripple head of the weaver caste, is entitled to an acquittal. It was pointed out at the time of Mr. Wigram's finding and sentence against this man, that his physical infirmities precluded him from taking an active part in the conspiracy and rioting with which he was charged, and as for his aiding and abetting in the enterprise, with his money and advice, there was not sufficient evidence of the fact, yet, it was on this last count that the Additional Sessions Judge found him guilty, taking his conclusion on the most wild presumptions, as to the nature and effect of the evidence adduced by the prosecution. In the case of the second batch of prisoners, their lordships have come to the unanimous conclusion that they are all entitled to an acquittal. This was the only and righteous determination of the case to which the Judges could have come. In finding them all guilty and sentencing them with the severity which he did, the Additional Sessions Judge seems to us to have entered upon a consideration of the case with a foregone conclusion to the prejudice of the accused. The very circumstances that the accused were men of education, intelligence, respectability, and good social and official position, appear to have been turned against them by the Judge, and that, too, in spite of the fact that the assessors pointed out that those were weighty circumstances in favour of the accused. Mr. Wigram seems also to have given little or no weight to the character and antecedents of the witnesses produced against the accused. Several of those witnesses had turned approvers to save themselves from prosecution; some of them were men of low caste and low surroundings, who gave evidence in fear of the police and the detectives in undress whose business it was "to collect evidence", and, lastly, some of them were Mahomedans, whose evidence could not but be partial and biassed, and even malicious, seeing that they came to speak to events from which their co-religionists, relatives and friends amongst them, had suffered. Against evidence of this kind, two of the accused brought evidence to show that they were not at Salem on the 16th August, the day of the second riots, and one of them proved that, so far from taking part in a conspiracy and joining in a riot, he had endeavoured to prevent the riots, by informing the authorities of what was expected to occur, some days before the occurrence. As the learned judges of the High Court observed, that, supposing that the evidence of the prosecution was as strong as that of the defence, and thus a conflict ensued in weighing both, before arriving at a conclusion, a consideration of the probabilities of the case should then have been entered upon, and the benefit of any reasonable doubt or doubts should have been given to the accused. The evidence in criminal cases, their lordships rightly held, should produce a moral conviction, beyond all reasonable doubt, as against the accused, in the mind of the judge or jury. These are points which Mr. Wigram does not appear to have weighed, in arriving at his conclusions in both cases. Indeed, as to the second case, in which the most respectable people were arraigned, the Additional Sessions judge seems to have come to the trial with a foregone conclusion against the accused. He seems to have argued that no second riot *could* have taken place in Salem, without the countenance and support, if not the actual presence of the respectable accused. On the whole, we think, that the judges of the High Court of Madras have fearlessly and honestly done their duty, and that in the conclusions at which they have arrived, they have not allowed personal or political feelings to warp their judgments, in these Salem riot cases, incidents which, we hope, will never occur again.

MR. RUNGA CHARLU, C. I. E.

We regret to hear, on reliable authority from Madras, that Mr. Runga Charlu, Dewan of Mysore, is very dangerously ill at the Lus in Madras. A letter we received, yesterday, from a correspondent who lives in the same locality of the city, informs us that Mr. Runga Charlu's malady had made such progress, that the attendant physician, Dr. King, had pronounced the case as almost hopeless. It is also stated here that Sir James Gordon, the British Resident, had received several telegrams which announced the Dewan to be in a fluctuating condition. On Friday evening last, Mr. K. Shashadri Iyer, Mr. Vijiendra Rao, Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar, and some other officials of the Mysore Government, went down to Madras by the mail, train having been urgently called there telegram. Up to the time of going to press, we had not received any further particulars. Our correspondent, however, states that the doctor has said, that if the patient could retain the nourishment that is attempted to be given him, and he could have sleep for some hours, he may yet rally. We sincerely trust that such will happily turn out to be the case. Mr. Vijayendra Rao returned yesterday.

Original and Selected Notes.

Truth wants to know "by what law Ceylon, or any other of the lands belonging to this Empire, can be converted into a prison for those condemned to exile by an Egyptian Court?"

LORD STANLEY of Alderley has, we are glad to hear, brought the case of the ex-Zemindar of Palcondah to the notice of the Secretary of State for India, and has informed the ex-Zemindar that his case is now under consideration at the India Office.

THE Bank of Bengal has made a profit for the half year just ended of Rs. 11,25,000 of which nine lacks are disposed of in payment of a dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum; two lakhs transferred to reserve fund; and the balance carried forward.

ACTIVE steps are being taken for the application of electric accumulators as a motive power on at least one English railway. An experiment is about to be made to drive a train from London to Swindon, a distance of seventy miles, in three-quarters of an hour. There will be no locomotive; the electric force will be applied direct to each pair of wheels in train.

THE Maharajah of Tarvancore is likely to come to Madras about the 24th or 25th instant to be invested with the order of the Star of India conferred upon him by Her Majesty. The Grand Commandership was conferred on His Highness' predecessor on the establishment of the Order and has now been conferred upon the enlightened prince of the old Raj of Travancore.

THE statement that the Viceroy has invited the two great zemindars' associations of Bengal to nominate a successor to Sir Jotindro Mohun Tagore in the Viceregal Council is true, says the *Statesman*, which paper regards the fact of some importance as indicating a desire on the part of the present Government to introduce so far as it can—it cannot go very far—the representative element into the Legislative Council. "It will give the zemindars the opportunity of sending their best man to defend their interests when the Rent Bill is under discussion. The step will, no doubt, become a precedent."

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The Mysore Gazette.

Bangalore, Saturday, January 13, 1883.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

The 8th January 1883 —No 9 Mr Krishna Rao, Assistant Commissioner, delivered over, and Mr B G Krishnamengar, Assistant Commissioner, received, charge of the General Assistant Commissioner's Court, Tumkur District, on the afternoon of the 4th January 1883

No. 10 —Mr. C Cross, Acting Sub-Judge, Bangalore District, is empowered to exercise the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes under Act XI of 1865 for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts not exceeding Rs 300 in value, within the Town of Bangalore, with effect from the 1st January 1883

The 9th January 1883 —No 11 Tenders are invited before 31st January 1883 for unloading from Railway wagons and storing at Bangalore Station, Mysore State Railway, about 6,900 tons of permanent way materials consisting of about 3,720 tons of rails and fittings and 3,080 tons of sleepers

Tenders which should specify rate per ton for unloading and storing to be sent in sealed covers marked "Tender for unloading stores" and to be accompanied by a deposit of Rs 100

Any additional information required as to dates of arrival of stores, &c, may be obtained at the Office of the Manager of the Mysore State Railway between the hours of 11 A M and 5 P M.

The 11th January 1883 —No 12 Mr D E Hutchins, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Plantation Division, delivered over, and Mr K. Prahlada Rao, Forest Probationer, received, charge of the Office of the Deputy Conservator on the afternoon of the 5th January 1883

No 13 —The following transfers of Deputy Amildars are ordered —

K Srinivas Rao from Arkalgud to Malur

Mahomed Alikhan from Malur to Arkalgud

No 14 —Mr P Panchanatha Rao, Assistant Commissioner and 1st Class Magistrate, Kolar District, is invested under Section 17 (1) Clause 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with power to hear appeals from convictions by 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates in that District.

Extracts.

RUSSO GERMAN WAR ALARMS

On Monday the excitement at Berlin and Vienna became so intense at the Austrian capital that it threatened to become a panic This was, it is stated, mainly owing to a statement appearing in the *Vossische Zeitung* that the desire for a foreign war had become quite a mania in Russia

All the assurances made by the Czar and his Government are, it is said, merely meant to conceal this design In the neighbourhood of Warsaw and Grodno two entrenched camps are being prepared, each to hold 80,000 men, all the furlough men of the cavalry and artillery have been called in, and along the Austrian frontier there are stationed 53 light cavalry regiments in the first line, and 18 divisions of infantry behind them The plan for the future campaign is also revealed The cavalry is to sweep Galicia, and, with the help of the railway battalions, to occupy the chief railway junctions, and to prevent any attempted mobilisation Other cavalry, with horse artillery, is then to push on, and the engineers and sappers will construct an entrenched camp in Galicia The infantry is to follow

TURKEY—THE SULTAN'S ALARMS

The situation at Constantinople is, according to news which comes from different quarters, considered to be critical The *Standard's* correspondent says —

Although the excitement at Yildiz attendant upon the discovery of the so-called conspiracy to dethrone Abdul Hamid has somewhat subsided since the disbandment of Circassian bodyguard and the release of Fuad Pasha, there are still unmistakeable signs of popular discontent with the existing regime, which cause considerable anxiety at the Palace and prevent his Majesty recovering from his late fright. Only a few days ago two seditious placards were found posted in the most populous quarters of both Stamboul and Scutari. One set called upon the people to depose Abdul Hamid (who is described as nothing but a madman, and incapable of governing the country), and to do away for ever with the dynasty of Abdul Medjid The second was addressed to the Sultan, and warned his Majesty to beware of Ghazi Osman Pasha. The placards were torn down by the police, but notwithstanding extreme vigilance, on the part of the authorities fresh ones were found the next day posted up The sentiments thus publicly proclaimed have considerably alarmed his Majesty, who has given orders that no effort shall be spared to arrest the authors of them Moreover extraordinary measures have been decided upon with a view to ensure the safety of the Sovereign and guard him from any surprise by assassins The Sultan never goes outside the palace grounds excepting on Friday to attend a mosque, and on such occasions he generally drives thither in a bomb proof landau, specially built in Paris

The correspondent adds that on their side Ministers are much preoccupied with the condition of State affairs brought about in consequence of the rapid progress of the Sultan's family hereditary disease Mental derangement is becoming more and more apparent every day in the Sultan's condition

A Constantinople telegram states that the Sultan, in conversation recently with "a political personage," stated that he recognized the imperative necessity of maintaining a good understanding with the British Government and that he also desired to cultivate the friendship of other Powers He denied the rumours of diseases as among his Ministers, and of the supposed conspiracies against himself The statements published by some foreign newspapers asserting that he lived in fear of such dangers were, he said, wholly groundless The blood of the brave dynasty of Othman ran in his veins and he was moreover, a Turk and shared the well known courage of the race The Sultan further stated that he well knew the wants of his country and recognizing as he did the misery of his people he was resolved to do all in his power to restore prosperity, justice, and order

A Reuter's telegram states that the Porte has addressed a circular to the foreign representatives in Constantinople announcing the creation of a Special Bureau for the purpose of supplying correct information to the correspondents of foreign newspapers Should a correspondent write anything hostile to the Turkish Government, or spread false news he is to receive a warning In case he repeats the offence his name will be published, and on its occurring a third time he will be expelled

Mr GLADSTONE'S ILLNESS

The British public will have to be prepared, at no distant date for Mr Gladstone's retirement from the Ministry He is ill again, and Dr Andrew Clark declares him to be overworked, and advises rest Bearing in mind that Mr Gladstone is nearly seventy five years old and that he does not seem to have ever thoroughly recovered from his late severe illness this recommendation of the Doctor's can hardly be safely ignored As leader of the House of Commons, Mr Gladstone must work, it is not in his nature to be idle or to rest and be thankful The only way therefore to ensure that the advice of his Doctor will be carried out, will be either for Mr GLADSTONE to resign his post in the Ministry, or to consent to being raised to the House of Peers. It is now known that Mr GLADSTONE was anxious to resign immediately after the brilliant termination of the Egyptian war, and the recent changes in the Ministry are supposed to have been made with some such contingency in view He gave way, however to the wishes of his colleagues, and will probably hold on a little longer, until the Ministry can be reconstituted on a secure basis under the leadership of Lord HARTINGTON That Mr GLADSTONE contemplates undertaking the leadership of the House of Commons again is very doubtful Those labours may well fall on the shoulders of younger men, and should Mr GLADSTONE still serve in the Ministry, it will probably be in the quietor world of the House of Lords. All parties would gladly admit that a peerage would be a fitting climax to Mr GLADSTONE's brilliant political career, whether he leaves the Ministry or continues his connection with it in the House of Lords. Mr GLADSTONE could hardly choose a better time for retirement than the present. The campaign in Egypt has brought his Ministry prestige, not only in England, but on the Continent, and his legislation for Ireland, if it has not quieted that country, has at all events reduced its legitimate grievances. In the absence of popular leaders and a popular policy, the Conservatives are not to be feared just now, and there should therefore be no reason why a Ministry led by Lord HARTINGTON should not have a fair innings of the "sweets of office," even without the active support of Mr GLADSTONE.—*Mail*

THE SALEM RIOT APPEAL CASES.

HIGH COURT—APPELLATE DIVISION

Tuesday 9th January

(Before the Hon. The CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon JUSTICES INNES and KINDERSLEY.

Mr Justice Innes said he concurred with the Chief Justice excepting with regard to the 2nd prisoner, whose conviction he would uphold He would not read the whole of his judgment, but proceed to read a few pages at the close of it

The following were the original sentences—

1 Sundram Chetty, (headman of his caste) transported for life

3 Venkatachellam Moodely, (Local Fund Overseer) 4 Manikam Moodely (Native Surgeon) 8 Komarasawmy Iyer, (Clerk in Collector's Office) and 9 Gurunada Iyer, (Jail Writer) transported for seven years.

2 Soobroya Moodely, (Vakil) and 12 Ramaswamy Chetty, (brother of Vardaya Chetty) five years rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs 2,000 each, or in default one years, additional imprisonment rigorous)

13 Venkataramma Chetty, (silk weaver and Municipal Commissioner) five years' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs 1,000 or in default one years additional imprisonment (rigorous)

5 Gopalswamy Moodelly, and 6 Rangasawmy Chetty, five years rigorous imprisonment

14 Shanmuga Achary, (arrack seller) three years' rigorous imprisonment

10 Vardiya Chetty, (blind cripple, head of the weaver caste), imprisonment for one day, and to pay a fine of Rs 10,000, or in default two and a half years' rigorous imprisonment

The Chief Justice and Mr Justice Innes held as follows —

1 Sundram Chetty, conviction upheld
2 Soobroya Moodelly, acquitted.
3 Venkatachella Moodely, conviction upheld
4 Manicka Moodelly do
5 Gopalaswamy Moodely do
6 Rangasawmy Chetty, acquitted
8 Komarasawmy Iyer conviction upheld.
9 Gurunada Iyer, conviction upheld.
10 Vardiah Chetty acquitted
12 Ramasamy Chetty acquitted under section 436 and 109, but convicted under section 440
13 Venkataramma Chetty, acquitted
14 Shanmooga Achary conviction upheld

Judgment was also passed last evening in the case of Ponnusami Chetty, Municipal Commissioner, and Merchant, Vijaraghava Chari Brahmin Vakil and Municipal Commissioner and Kandapah Moodelly, Village Munsiff All the Judges were unanimous in acquitting the prisoners

DUTY-FREE SALT FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES

In consequence of an application received from the Bombay Steam Soap and Candle Works Company, praying for remission of the duty on salt used by it in the manufacture of soap, the question of issuing salt free of duty for the manufacture of soap and alkali recently engaged the attention of the Government. In a circular letter, on 23rd February 1882, the Government of India expressed its opinion that the remission of the duty on salt used for industrial and agricultural purposes was desirable in itself if it would be allowed without danger to the revenue, and observed that various methods of denaturalising salt had, from time to time, been suggested, but hitherto no satisfactory process which exactly met the requirements of the case had been discovered. Accordingly they proposed with a view to the issue of duty free salt to soap manufactories, that a preventive establishment should be placed at the works, to see that the free salt was actually mixed with prepared lye, the cost of the establishment being borne by the manufacturers. At the same time it was suggested that it should be first ascertained by actual experiment, whether salt, after being mixed with lye, could be separated from it, and again rendered fit for human consumption, as in that case there would not be sufficient safeguard to provide an establishment merely to see that salt was actually mixed with the lye Two reports have been received from the local Governments consulted, and the following resolution has been published.—The Governor General-in-Council observes that the question of the issue of salt free of duty to be used in the manufacture of soap and alkali is becoming one of some importance, and on consideration of the views and proposals set forth in the preceding paragraphs, His Excellency in Council strongly favours the attempt being made to issue duty free salt for these purposes, under proper restrictions, and with suitable precautions. His Excellency in Council believes that precautions which will sufficiently protect the revenue, can be taken at moderate cost Each local Government is accordingly empowered to make such arrangements as it may deem necessary for the purposes indicated. Arrangements should be made subject to the final decision of the Government of India, to whom should be reported all provinces to which the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of the Northern India Salt Revenue extends. Arrangements should be made by local Governments in communication with the Commissioner It must be understood that the manufacturer is to bear any extra cost for preventive establishments, &c, which the grant of a concession may necessitate, and that the privilege is liable to be withdrawn if experience shows it is being abused, or that the revenue is suffering

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS IN INDIA.

In acknowledging receipt of a copy of a pamphlet on "Marriage Customs in India," by Hakeem S. Kasim Ali, of Gwalior, Sir Lepel Griffin wrote —

"I have read it with much interest Every native of India who endeavours by teaching and especially by example, to modify and remove the evils which surround 'marriage customs in India,' is deserving of all praise and encouragement, but progress in this direction must, I fear, be exceedingly slow. You as a Mahomedan, will not be able to obtain a hearing from Hindoos on such a subject It is certain that reform must begin with themselves.

'Although, as you point out, there are many customs in Mahomedan marriage which are objectionable, especially the facility of divorce and polygamy, which degrade women morally and socially, yet these are but small matters compared with the evils of Hindu customs. The Mahomedan facility of divorce is not lightly used, and not one Mahomedan in a hundred has more than a single wife, the luxury of polygamy being reserved for the rich, if indeed it be a luxury to have more than one wife. But Hindu marriage customs, especially child marriage and the prohibition of the marriage of even a virgin widow are so degrading as to almost place the community that follows them outside the pale of civilisation The remedy you propose is to prohibit infant marriages by law, but the difficulties in taking action in a matter which concerns the custom and sentiment of the people, without that sentiment being in favour of the proposed legislation, are exceedingly great I am not, however, certain that the Government might not, with the approbation of the more enlightened of the Hindu community, make some steps in advance. Hindu marriage is today no more than a legalised rape of infants, and I would rejoice to see a change in the Indian Penal Code which would protect female married infants up to the age of twelve years, instead of ten, as at present. Legally, and by an express provision of the law, to give a child over to brutality, under whatever name it may be called, at the age of ten appears to me an outrage on humanity, and one which the Government might fairly prohibit, as it prohibited Satti. Indeed, I think that most persons would agree with me that the outrage of infant marriage is worse, more degrading to society, and more injurious to its interests than widow-burning The life of misery and shame to which Indian custom devotes even a child-widow is a torture to which even Satti might be considered preferable.

'You have made another suggestion, that married students should be excluded in Government Schools and Colleges from prizes and scholarships." I think that this suggestion is worthy of every consideration. It might, to a certain extent, discourage infant marriage, and it would certainly be for the benefit of the scholar and education generally

"Early marriage is as injurious, physically, to the boy as to the girl, and I have known hundreds of clever, bright, Hindu students, who, in consequence of early marriage, have before the age of eighteen become absolutely useless for any intellectual exertion."

PROF. MAX MULLER ON "THE TRUTHFULCHARACTER OF THE HINDUS."

Concluded

These Positivist sentiments sound strange, particularly from the mouth of a Brahmin But the poet evidently wishes to represent a Brahmin living at court, who has an argument ready for anything and everything that is likely to please his king,

But what does Rama answer?

"The words," he says, "which you have addressed to me, though they recommended what *seems* to be right and salutary, advise, in fact, the contrary The sinful transgressor, who lives according to the rules of heretical systems, obtains no esteem from good men It is good conduct that marks a man to be noble or ignoble, heroic or a pretender to manliness, pure or impure Truth and mercy are immemorial characteristics of a king's conduct Hence royal rule is in its essence *truth* On truth the world is based Both sages and gods have esteemed truth The man who speaks truth in this world attains the highest imperishable state Men shrink with fear and horror from a liar as from a serpent In this world the chief element in virtue is truth, it is called the basis of everything Truth is Lord in the world, virtue always rests on truth All things are founded on truth, no thing is higher than it Why, then, should I not be true to my promise, and faithfully observe the truthful injunction given by my father? Neither through covetousness, nor delusion, nor ignorance, will I, overpowered by darkness, break through the barrier of truth but remain true to my promise to my father How shall I, having promised to him that I would thus reside in the forest, transgress his injunction, and do what Bharata recommends?"

The other epic poem too, the "Mahabharata," is full of episodes, showing a profound regard for truth and an almost slavish submission to a pledge once given The death of Bhishma, one of the most important events in the story of the "Mahabharata," is due to his vow never to hurt a woman He is thus killed by Sikhandi, whom he takes to be a woman

Were I to quote from all the law books, and from still later works, everywhere you would hear the same keynote of truthfulness vibrating through them all

We must not however, suppress the fact that under certain circumstances, a lie was allowed, or at all events, excused by Indian lawgivers Thus Gautama says —

"An untruth spoken by people under the influence of anger, excessive joy, fear, pain, or grief by infants, by very old men, by persons labouring under a delusion, being under the influence of drink, or by madmen does not cause the speaker to fall or as we should say, is a venial, not a mortal sin

This is a large admission, yet even in that open admission there is a certain amount of honesty Again and again in the "Mahabharata" is this excuse pleaded Nay there is in the "Mahabharata" the well known story of Kausika, called Satyavadin the Truth-speaker, who goes to hell for having spoken the truth He once saw men flying into the forest before robbers (*dasyu*) The robbers came up soon after them, and asked Kausika, which way the fugitives had taken He told them the truth, and the men were caught by the robbers, and killed. But Kausika, we are told, went to hell for having spoken the truth

The Hindus may see a to have been a priest-ridden race, and their devotion to sacrifice and ceremonial is well known Yet this is what the poet of the "Mahabharata" dares to say "Let a thousand sacrifices (*of* a horse) and truth be weighed in the balance, truth will exceed the thousand sacrifices

These are words addressed by Sakuntala, the deserted wife to King Dushyanta, when he declined to recognise her and his son And when he refuses to listen to her appeal, what does she appeal to as the highest authority?—*The voice of conscience*

"If you think I am alone," she says to the king, "you do not know that wise man within your heart He knows of your evil deed—in his sight you commit sin. A man who has committed sin may think that no one knows it. The gods know it, and the old man within"

This must suffice. I say once more that I do not wish to represent the people of India as 253 millions of angels, but I do wish it to be understood, and to be accepted as a fact that the damaging charge of untruthfulness brought against that nation is utterly unfounded with regard to ancient times. It is not only not true but the very opposite of the truth. As to modern times, and I date them from about 1,000 years after Christ, I can only say that after reading the accounts of terrors and horrors of Mahomedan rule my wonder is that so much of Native virtue and truthfulness should have survived You might as well expect a mouse to speak the truth before a cat as Hindu before a Mahomedan Judge If you frighten a child, that child will tell you a lie —if you terrorize millions, you must not be surprised if they try to escape from your fangs Truthfulness is a luxury, perhaps the greatest and let me assure you the most expensive luxury in our life—and happy the man who has been able to enjoy it from his very childhood It may be easy enough in our days and in the real sense of the difficulty of truth Hiu kinsman said to Arunu Auparvat "Thou art advanced in years, establish thou the sacrificial fires" He replied "Thereby you will an henceforth to keep silence For he who has established the fires must not speak an untruth and I only by not speaking at all, one speaks no untruth To that extent the service of the sacrificial fires consists in truth" Free country, like England, never to tell a lie but the older we grow, the harder we find it to be always true to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth The Hindus, too, had made that discovery They too knew how hard, nay, how impossible it is always to speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth There is a short story in the "Satapatha-brahmana" to my mind full of deep meaning, and pervaded by the real sense of truth

I doubt whether in any other of the ancient literatures of the world you will find traces of that extreme sensitiveness of conscience which despairs of our ever speaking the truth and which declares silence gold, and speech silver though in a much higher sense than our proverb

What I should wish to impress on those who will soon find themselves the rulers of millions of human beings in India, is the duty to shake off national prejudices which are apt to degenerate into a kind of madness I have known people with a brown skin whom I could look up to as my betters Look for them in India and you will find them, and if you meet with disappointments, as no doubt you will, think of the people with white skins whom you have trusted, and whom you can trust no more We are all apt to be Pharisees in international judgments I read only a few days ago in a pamphlet written by an enlightened politician, the following words —

"Experience only can teach that nothing is so truly astonishing to a morally depraved people as the phenomenon of a race of men in whose word perfect confidence may be placed The Natives are conscious of their inferiority in nothing so much as in this They require to be taught rectitude of conduct much more than literature and science"

If you approach the Hindus with such feelings, you will teach them neither rectitude, nor science nor literature Nay they might appeal to their own literature even to their law books to teach us at least one lesson of truthfulness to ourselves, or, in other words humility

What does Yagnavalkya say?

"It is not our hermitage," he says our religion we might say,—"still less the color of our skin, that produces virtue virtue must be practised Therefore let no one do to others what he would not have done to himself"

And the Laws of the Mananas, which were so much abused by Mill, what do they teach?

"Evil doers think, indeed that no one sees them, but the gods see them, and the old man within"

"Self is the witness of self Self is the refuge of Self Do not despise thy own Self, the highest witness of men

"If friend, thou thinkest thou art self-alone, remember there is the silent thinker (the Highest Self) always within thy heart, and *he* sees what is good and what is evil'

"O friend, whatever good thou mayest have done from thy very birth, all will go to the dogs if thou speak an untruth"

Or in Vasistha —

"Practise righteousness, not unrighteousness, speak truth, not untruth, look far, not near, look up towards the Highest, not towards anything low"

No doubt, there is moral depravity in India, and where is there no moral depravity in this world? But to appeal to international statistics would be, I believe, a dangerous game Nor must we forget that our standards of morality differ, and, on some points, differ considerably from those recognised in India, and we must not wonder if sons do not at once condemn as criminal what their fathers, and grand fathers considered right Let us hold by all means to *our* sense of what is right and what is wrong, but in judging others, whether in public or in private life, whether as historians or politicians, let us not forget that a kindly spirit will never do any harm Certainly I can imagine nothing more mischievous, more dangerous, more fatal to the permanence of English rule in India than for the young Civil Servants to go to that country with the idea that it is a sink of moral depravity an ant's nest of lies, for no one is so sure to go wrong whether in public or in private life as he who says in his haste "All men are liars."

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS.

Mr W Wilberforce of the Bombay Civil Service, writes to the *Bombay Gazette* —In a recent speech in the "Rules of Business" the Hon'ble Mr Ilbert, speaking on behalf of Lord Ripon Government, invited the press to co operate actively in the work of legislation, on the one hand by securing a full discussion for Government measures, and on the other hand by giving expression to the public sentiment, and bringing it prominently to the notice of the members of the Legislative Council He admitted that the press was by no means an infallible guide But, after all, it was almost the only voice that spoke to them from outside the charmed circle of Barrister, and therefore it was a voice which the Government could not afford, and certainly did not desire to disregard After the Hon'ble Mr Ilbert had indicated the methods by which it was proposed to evoke and give effect to public criticism, H E the Viceroy adjourned the debate in order to give an opportunity for full discussion by the press and the public

Such is the invitation of Lord Ripon's Government to the native press How can the native press best respond? The Government desire to be enlighted as far as possible by the voice of the Indian people What steps should be taken to make that voice clear and audible? One method that suggests itself is to establish a central English magazine which, by means of extracts and summaries should collect in an accessible form the pith and substance of what appears in all the leading native papers Such a magazine might be issued once a month or once a fortnight in Bombay Without having any views or policy of its own it should faithfully reproduce the views and policy of the leading journals throughout India, gathering, as it may, in their half crushing the scattered rays of thought and feeling but invariably neither to colour nor distort them In the several Presidencies there are great deal the weekly reports on the native press But these seem unsuited for the present purpose because they are prepared for a special official object, and are not made public, because they do not look at India as a whole, and because the selections are made at the discretion of the reporters, and do not necessarily comprise those matters which the writers regard as really important With regard to the last point, I would propose that the editors of all native papers should be invited to co operate in the present scheme, and themselves to supply the extracts and summaries which they desire to bring before a wider public All, therefore, that the Magazine should have to do would be to collate with judicial impartiality in allotting to each contributing paper its share of space appropriate to the reputation of the journal and the value of the matter supplied If this duty is carefully performed by an experienced Central Editor aided by a discreet committee, a healthy emulation will be aroused among the periodicals claiming to lead public opinion

As regards the name for such a publication, I would propose to call it the 'Voice of India' It has long been a complaint in England among the large class who desire to look to India, that the opinions given by official experts are centralising while the masses are inarticulate and cannot give expression to their needs This is only partly true For the people are by no means dumb But they speak in various and strange tongues, and address themselves to local audiences, so that only a confused murmur reaches to so great a distance This defect it is now desired to remedy It is hoped that the "Voice of India" will give forth a sound both full and clear, that, apart from mere political interests, it will make known the true wishes and feelings of the people, and that it will give an effective support, both in India and in England, to the Government in carrying out a policy of peace and progress.

ADVOCATES AND SOLICITORS OF THE HIGH COURT

Some new High Court Rules have been published in the Bombay *Government Gazette* We extract the following —

All persons being barristers, who shall hereafter apply to be admitted as Advocates of this Court shall, at the time of such application, produce a certificate of having been called to the Bar of England, Ireland or Scotland, and also a certificate of good character and ability signed by a judge of England, Ireland, or Scotland respectively, or in lieu thereof such other certificate as the Chief Justice and Judges shall seem satisfactory Advocates of this Court may appear and plead for suitors in any branch of this Court, Civil or Criminal, but not (except for an Insolvent in the Insolvent Court or for a prisoner in the Criminal Court) unless instructed by an Attorney or (at the Appellate Side of the Court) by a pleader

A Bachelor of Laws of the University of Bombay may be admitted to be an Advocate of the High Court, on presenting a petition to the Chief Justice and Judges annexing thereto certificate signed respectively by the Prothonotary and Registrar at the Original Side, and the Registrar at the Appellate Side of the Court, of his attendance upon the sittings of the Court for two years subsequent to his taking his degree as Bachelor of Laws and immediately preceding the application (One year's attendance being in each case of the Court) in accordance with such rules as the Judges may from time to time in that behalf prescribe, and also a certificate of good character and conduct signed by an Advocate of the Court, and upon production of a certificate of his having passed an examination in law, to be held by persons appointed by the Court, the subjects for which examination are, until further orders, as follows —

The general principles of law administered by the High Court of Bombay as comprised under the following heads —

(1) Contracts and Property Law including the Hindu and Mahomedan Laws of family and inheritance and the Indian Succession Act of 1865 and Act V of 1881

(2) Contracts, Torts and the Penal Code

(3) Laws of Evidence

(4) The procedure of the High Court in the exercise of its Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction in the Original and Appellate Sides

The period of such two years attendance shall commence within five years from the date on which the candidate took the degree of Bachelor of Laws

The required period of attendance will be considered to have been completed if the candidate attends on three-fourths of the number of days on which a Court sits in the side in which his attendance was necessary, during the twelve months immediately following the commencement of such attendance

Attorneys or Solicitors of Her Majesty's Superior Courts in England or Ireland Writers to the Signet in Scotland on production of a certificate of their admission as such, and also of a certificate of good character and ability signed by the Master with whom they have served as Articled Clerks in England, Ireland or Scotland, and also by one of the principal officers of Her Majesty's Superior Courts in one of the three countries first aforesaid, (which certificates shall be annexed to their respective petitions for admission) shall, if the Chief Justice and Judges so think proper in the particular case, be admitted as Advocates of the High Court

An Attorney who has been in practice in Bombay for any period less than three years shall not be at liberty to accept any person as an Articled Clerk Provided always that a member of a firm of Attorneys in Bombay may, on retirement from the same, and from practice in Bombay assign to any other member of the same firm (although the latter Attorney may have been in practice in Bombay for a period less than three years) the articles whereby any Clerk has been articled to the Attorney retiring as aforesaid

An Attorney shall not have more than one Articled Clerk at a time

Attorneys not already pleaders of the High Court may become such by passing the examination according to the rules for the time being in force relating to the qualification of pleaders

No person (other than those in the next rule mentioned) not being a graduate in Arts of one of the Universities following, viz, the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Durham, Dublin, Royal University of Ireland the Universities of Scotland and the University of Bombay shall become an articled clerk to any attorney of the High Court with a view to being admitted as an attorney of that Court

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

EUROPE.

A ROYAL BIRTH

London, 14th January—The Duchess of Connaught has given birth to a son

PLOT TO MURDER POLICE OFFICERS

A plot has been discovered to assassinate prominent police officers in Dublin Twenty arrests have been made in connection with the conspiracy They have been remanded for a week Among those arrested are several suspected of complicity in the Phœnix Park and other murders

A FIRE IN A CIRCUS

London, 12th January—A great fire has taken place at a circus at Berditchev, in Russia, in which 300 lives were lost

IMPERIALISM IN FRANCE.

Paris 16th January—A manifesto of Prince Napoleon denouncing the French Government, and claiming the Napoleonic inheritance, has been placarded throughout Paris Prince Napoleon was immediately arrested by the authorities.

EXPULSION OF THE NAPOLEONS

The Chamber of Deputies has to day voted urgency, in bringing forward a Bill for expelling from the country the members of the families who have reigned in France

MR GLADSTONE

London, 16th January—Mr Gladstone starts for Cannes to morrow morning

THE NEW UNDER SECRETARY FOR INDIA

London 17th January—Mr John Cross has been appointed Under Secretary for India

FIGHTING IN THE SOUDAN

London, 18th January—The *Daily News* publishes a telegram that the Mahdi has gained a victory over the Egyptians in the Soudan, killing 240

PROSECUTION OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.

Paris, 17th January—Prince Napoleon will be prosecuted, and his case will be tried by an ordinary tribunal It is probable that the Chamber of Deputies will not adopt the Bill for the expulsion of families who have reigned in France.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S MANIFESTO

Prince Napoleon will be prosecuted, and his case will be tried by the ordinary tribunal

It is probable that the Chambers of Deputies will not adopt the bill for the expulsion of families who have reigned in France

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1883

THE LATE DEWAN OF MYSORE.

We deeply regret to learn that Mr C V Runga Charlu, C I E, the Dewan of Mysore, died at Madras, in the house of Mr Basham Iyengar, at the Luz, on Saturday night Mr Runga Charlu's death, as our readers are aware, was not unexpected During all last week, his illness was the cause both of hope and fear till a decided change for the worse took place on Friday morning, and he died as stated on Saturday night The sad intelligence having reached us very late yesterday afternoon, we are unable in this issue, to place before our readers a fitting record of the deceased statesman's life and work. We hope to do so in our next

RAILWAY TRAVELLING AND NATIVES.

It is, surely, a matter for regret that, at this time of day, when the system of railways (at least the Madras Railways) has been a trial for over thirty years, in South India, the travelling public, or any section of it, should have any cause of complaint against the management, such complaint especially as would lead one to suppose that the Madras Railway Company intended any distinction in the treatment of European and native passengers From the general drift of conversation in private circles, and from what appears, from time to time, in the newspapers, it is evident that the European traveller has little to complain of in the matter of accomodation and general treatment along the various branches of the Madras Company's lines, whereas the native traveller has many causes of complaint, on the score of both accomodation and treatment One has simply to look at the construction of the 3rd class carriages, with all made windows and sun shades, with continuous exposure, during a journey, to blinding light and heat or pelting rain outward, to perceive that in the matter of third class carriages, by which the mass of the native public travel, the Madras Company has now been oversolicitous for the welfare of a class of passengers from whom it derives the lion's share of its income Besides the discomforts attendant on badly constructed carriages, native passengers have to put up with overcrowding, which could only be tolerated by an over patient and quiescent public, which has no means of having itself practically heard, however frequently it may make its protests For instance, each compartment of a third class carriage is supposed to contain only five passengers, in a sitting posture, on each seat or bench Thus, a whole carriage, containing six such seats or benches, should carry only thirty passengers, but it is a well known, almost every day fact that as many as forty native quality, and, at a push, even as many as sixty passengers, are crammed into one carriage, regardless of sex or age It is clear that such a practice is not only keeping discomfort on the travelling native public, but is also a most unfair proceeding on the part of the Company, a proceeding which it will not attempt towards the European travelling public. It hardly ever strikes station masters at terminal or large stations, where the overcrowding is quite obvious, that it is but barest justice to tack on a carriage or two extra to the train Probably, the station masters have no instruction, or discretion allowed them to do so by the higher authorities of the railway On the score of treatment, take, again, the cases where trains are run on special native festivals, to special points along the lines On such occasions, the crowding in the third class carriages is something dreadful Packed like sardines in a tin, perhaps, is the only expression which the English language contains to describe the uncomfortable position of poor native passengers There is another evil which calls for remedy in the running of such trains Suppose some hundreds of native passengers travel towards a station on a branch line, and hundreds of other passengers are waiting for transit from the same station Let us suppose it to be the Jollarpettai station The hundreds of passengers travelling to Jollarpettai are to be conveyed to Bangalore, and are changed trains at the former place, while hundreds of others are waiting to be taken to the same destination It is inevitable that there should be quite a throng and crush of passengers for the outgoing train One would suppose that under such circumstances, a number of third class carriages, according to the requirements of the travelling public, would be added to the train This is an obvious duty on the part of the Company But it is a fact that that duty is never done Whether the subordinate officials are not authorised to add more carriages, or whether they are too lazy and indifferent to do their work in the dead of night, it has often happened that that a large number of surplus native passengers are left behind, and are sent on by some slow goods train, which starts three or four hours later, and does not reach its destination till the middle of the next day, the native passengers thus suffering from want of shelter, want of food, and want of sleep If the superior railway authorities will make enquiries, they will find that native passengers are made to suffer all these evils, especially at festival times, when the Railway Company professes to afford extra facilities to the native travelling public Seeing that the Company does, as a matter of fact, reap a very large amount of income by the running of these special trains, it is nothing but fair, nothing but bare justice to the natives, that their comfort and convenience should be looked after somewhat more than they are looked to now It is, to say the least of it, a mockery, when the Company advertises that 12 months mobile will be necessitated with such and such a fresh, in travelling along its lines, and yet, in practice, deprive the public even of the bare convenience (such as it is) to be had in ordinary trains Then, with regard to personal luggage, a third class passenger is allowed, by rule, to carry twenty pounds weight of luggage with him, but even here native third class passengers are constantly annoyed and put to much inconvenience by an difference on the part of the subordinates at stations But for this source of annoyance, it is only fair to add, neither the Company's superior officers nor their immediate subordinates at stations can be held responsible It is the minor employés, such as porters and the miscellaneous gentry, who come under the head of "menial servants," who continually bully native passengers, and compel the more ignorant and inexperienced among them to pay money for that which, by the rules of the Company, they have a right to carry gratis One other grievance there is, though not of so frequent occurrence as those we have mentioned It is this Children between five and ten are allowed to travel at half price, and it is the duty of the station master, at the starting station, to satisfy himself that there has been no fraud practised by any of the public, the parent or guardian of the child When once this duty has been discharged and a ticket at half price has been issued to the juvenile traveller, there should be no question about the matter at any other station, by any other station master, or other official, and yet it often happens that a native traveller is charged the balance of a child's fare, at the end of a journey, on the ground that the child is overage, and the fact that he was not so considered at the starting station is altogether ignored Such an incident never occurs in the case of European children who travel with their parents or guardians. The question is, how does such a distinction come about? In thus commenting on the subject of native travellers on the various lines of the Madras Railway Company, it is no our wish to be considered mere carping critics, or simply, because the subject on which we have been speaking concerns natives, that we have spoken of these grievances The fact is, they are really grievances, and as such, we think they should attract the attention of the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company The remedies for them are rather difficult, not requiring any length of time to bring about Immediate action alone is necessary to remove the evils complained of Their removal will be not only an act of justice to the native travelling public, but will also result in pecuniary advantage to the Company itself, because it is only when wrongs are righted, that any enterprise has a real chance of success.

AIDED TEMPLES

A great deal has been recently said about "aided temples," that is, temples dedicated to the Hindu religion being supported by pecuniary grants from the revenues of the state, and such grants have been objected to, on the ground that it is not fair that the state should, in any way, countenance or support any one form of religion, to the exclusion of all others. The controversy of Government aid to religion, as a general question, splits itself into two main divisions, namely, that which includes controversialists of the Christian school, who hold that the British Government of India should support with grants from the state revenues all Christian denominations and sects, and the second division includes those controversialists of the pure Hindu school, who think that the British Government in India should contribute from the state revenues towards the maintenance of every Hindu shrine and temple in the country, of whatsoever reputation or importance it may be, or be supposed to be. The Mahomedans, we think are braver and more self reliant They do not ask the British Government, as a special claim, for funds to maintain their mosques The individual piety of the Mahomedan community is sufficient to gather funds and to keep them up in perpetuity, for the support of their churches Of the two classes of religionists named above, both are willing to concede to the other some claim on the state for church aid though, of course, each thinks itself entitled to the larger share of money grants. There is a third class of thinkers and writers on the subject, whose opinion is, that neither the Christians nor the Hindus should at all look to the state revenues for support They contend that each religious body in the country should be self supporting, and not look for extraneous help to keep them alive. We confess that our sympathies are with this school of religious thought and action. It follows that a certain number of men and women, who profess to hold certain religious convictions, and to form a body of themselves for the purpose of maintaining and illustrating by action such convictions, should be bound to contribute for the upkeep of any material churches or temples they might raise and possess. We put the proposition in a general way, without reference to any particular creed or church,

for, in our opinion, there is no more urgent reason why the state, that is, the paramount British Government of India, should support the Christian Churches than the Hindu Churches, the Mahomedan Churches more than the Parsee Churches. There is too large a diversity and difference of creeds for such claims to be put forward, and when put forward, for the state to be impartial and unbiassed in its patronage. Even in Great Britain, where the majority of the inhabitants are professing Christians, and there is a state Church in England, Wales, and Scotland, the special support and patronage of the State Church by the Government is found to be unsound and unequal, and the agitation for the abolition of this State Church is gaining strength and numbers daily. It was the unequal distribution of the patronage of the State in Ireland that led to the disestablishment of the Church of England in Ireland, a measure brought about mainly by the present Premier of England, Mr Gladstone, who, in his early political life, had written a pamphlet, which attempted to show the necessity there was for a strict union between Church and State. As a political sequence, we have no doubt that, in a few years hence, the Church of England as connected with the state, will be abolished, and all denominations and sects of Christ will be left to their own resources to support their existence as distinct religious bodies. If such is the condition of things with respect to religion in England, it is not surprising that special state aid to the churches and religious bodies in India, should be looked upon with disfavour and the abolition of the practice be eagerly sought after. But, as we have said, the disestablishment of state aid should be equitably and impartially applied. The British Government of India should withdraw its pecuniary help equally from Protestant, Roman Catholic, Hindu, and Mahomedan Churches. It will then be seen which of these various religious bodies has the most strength and vitality in it. At all events, the genuineness and sincerity of the professors of each of these several religions will be put to the test, for we may be sure that that religious creed will not be worth much, the followers of which will not afford active support to doctrines and practices which they profess to hold as their most valued possessions on earth, and the firm belief in which is expected to give them an eternity of happiness after death. Applying these remarks to aided Hindu temples in British territory, we should say that such aid would be an anomaly, if the British Government desisted from affording similar aid to the Christian Churches, but so long as there is a Christian state Church in India, so long also must the Government endow and maintain Hindu temples. It is far otherwise with the Native States of India. There, the head of the state being a Hindu or Mahomedan, as the case may be, he is bound, by all natural and national ties and considerations, to endow and maintain the religion of his subjects. With a native ruler, there can be no religious neutrality as with the ruler of a British dependency in India. If, therefore, a native prince sets apart a certain sum from the revenues of his state for the endowment and support of Hindu temples, devastanams, chutteerams and so on, he is but doing that which his religion enjoins him to do, and the omission of which will but tend to stamp him as an irreligious man, unworthy his position as a prince among his people. When, therefore, we speak of "aided temples," we refer to institutions which, if they are in British India, the British Government is bound to aid, because, at present, it is not neutral in its attitude towards the several religions professed in its territories, and when we speak of aided temples in Native States, we refer to institutions for which the ruler of a state is bound to provide, by the obligations which the Hindu religion lays upon him.

Original and Select Notes

The Maharajah of Durbungah has been offered a seat in the Governor-General's Council.

It is stated that Baboo T N. Mookerjee has been selected to go in charge of the Indian exhibits to the Exhibition this year at Amsterdam.

The Prince of Wales has consented to allow a number of his Indian presents to form part of the Art Exhibition which is shortly to be opened at Penzance.

As was expected would be the case, the Government of India have received a new draft treaty from the King of Burma. It was forwarded through the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

King Theebaw recently applied to the Chinese Government to be permitted to send a Burmese Embassy to the Emperor of China, and the application was sanctioned. The Embassy is to set out early in the spring.

Mr Caton Woodville, who is at present in Egypt, making studies for battle-pictures in connection with the recent campaign, has been honoured by receiving a commission by telegraph from Her Majesty to paint the storming at Tel-el-Kebir for the Royal collection.

Prince Albert Victor of Wales, will it is understood, take up his residence in Oxford next term, when he will matriculate at Christ Church. A house has been taken for the Prince and suite in the Brasenose road, near where the Duke of Albany lived during his residence at Oxford.

Italian bandits have taken to a new method of plundering travellers. On the arrival of the train from Rome on the 6 ember 16, at Casalnuovo, the ticket station before Naples, two gentlemen only dressed persons entered a first class smoking carriage, in which a lady and a goods inspector were travelling. As soon as the train went at full speed the strangers with daggers drawn, robbed the gentleman of their watches, money and valuables and inflicted some slight wounds in the struggle. When then the train slackened speed near Naples, the robbers jumped from the carriage and escaped across the fields.

The Duchess of Connaught, who, we hope, will take up her residence at Bangalore one of these days, as wife of H R H the Major General Commanding the Mysore Division of the Madras army, has given birth to a son, who makes the tenth Grandson of Her Majesty. The Crown Princess of Germany, the Queen's eldest daughter, has two sons living, the Prince of Wales has two sons, the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, who married the Princess Alice, the Queen's second daughter, has two sons, the Duke of Edinburgh has one son, Princess Helena, wife of Prince Christian of Schleswig Holstein, has two sons, and the Duke of Connaught has one son. Her Majesty has no less than seventeen grandchildren.

The Indian Association have addressed a memorial to the Secretary of state for India on the question of open competitive examination for the Civil Service of India. The Association is of opinion that as the reduction of the maximum limit of age for candidates for this service was made in opposition to the opinion of a large body of officers and administrators experienced in the Government of India, and of several educational authorities of distinguished position, and as experience has proved that the fears entertained at the time were not groundless, that the limit of age should again be raised to 22, or at least 21 years. The opinion expressed by Mr. Wren, that these competitive examinations have in many cases been ruinous to the health of the candidates, who, under the new rules are obliged to compete at an age when the physical powers are least able to bear overexertion, is also quoted.

The *Bombay Gazette* has opened its columns for the discussion of a subject that has a very great importance at this time when important administrative changes are being thought of and gradually introduced. Captains, Majors, and Colonels have long been holding places as Political Agents and their assistants, and our contemporary rightly suggests that the time has come when these must be taught to be told to revert to their department so as to make room for persons who, it is likely, would do better justice to the posts they will occupy. The relations between the several Native States and the Paramount Power, no longer require the spirit of military terrorism, since the time has fortunately arrived when it is believed a sound sense of international Law is essentially of importance in dealing with these principalities. The histories of Hyderabad, Baroda and Kolhapoor for the past few years, have clearly shown that judicious Political Agents would surely have averted the many evils into which Colonels Phayre, Schneider and others involved these states.

Postal orders for fixed sums ranging from 1 shilling to £1 are issued by the British Post Office with the object of facilitating the transmission of money in small sums. For all practical purposes a postal order is a money order, and British postal orders are payable only within the limits of the United Kingdom or at Malta or Gibraltar. It occurred to the authorities of the Indian Post Office that the convenience of the public in India might be served by offering British postal orders for sale in India. A scheme was, therefore, prepared which contemplated the obtainment of a supply of these orders and their retail in India through the agency of the post offices for prescribed sums calculated to include exchange and cover both British poundage and Indian commission. It has been ascertained that the introduction of this scheme is not practicable under the present law of Great Britain. But Her Majesty's Postmaster General contemplates resort to legislation, and it is probable that steps will be taken during the next session of Parliament which will confer on Mr. Fawcett the legal powers necessary for giving effect to the Indian proposal.

A considerable section of the Hindu community will be rejoiced to learn that the imprisoned Maharaj who was imprisoned at Bombay for stealing a parcel of pearls will be set at liberty at the end of his term of two years' imprisonment, the enhanced sentence of five years instead of two having been withdrawn. The question was left in the hands of the Bombay Government. They have over-ruled the two technical objections raised against their power to enhance sentences in Kathiawar. But it seems to the Governor in Council that "owing to the procedure by which the functions of a High Court are exercised by Government in respect of criminal justice administered by British Courts established in Native States attached to this Presidency, Vrajeshy Vrajnathji was placed at a disadvantage in that he was debarred to some extent from showing cause why his sentence should not be enhanced, before the order for such enhancement was actually passed." For this reason only the Governor in Council thinks it proper to cancel the enhanced sentence, although he considers Vrajeshy Vrajnathji to be a great criminal who fully deserves the enhanced sentence."

Local and Provincial

Surgeon Major T J McGann, Chemical Examiner to the Government of Mysore, is appointed Chemical Examiner for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, except in regard to cases likely to be committed to the Madras High Court.

The Comptroller.—Mr Hudson, who has been Comptroller and Deputy Accountant General with the Mysore Government, has sent in his papers for retirement from the service. He will receive a consolidated pension of Rs 6000 per annum.

The Schools, C and M Station.—All the English schools in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore have now reopened for work, after the recent Christmas vacation. Saint Andrew's opened on Monday last the 15th instant, and Bishop Cotton's opens this day.

The Mysore Nuggehoom Railway.—The survey of the line of rail to be constructed between Mysore and Nuggehole has been completed under the supervision of the engineer Mr McHutchin, who is also in charge of the line between Bangalore and Tumkur.

Assault at Arms.—The grand assault at arms and sports, which are to conclude the Camp of Exercise, will take place on the 6th proximo. Careful and elaborate preparations for the purpose are being made on the plain, South Parade, opposite the Gymkhana pavilion.

The Camp of Exercise.—The Madras Railway Company would have resolved to run several extra trains each day, between Bangalore, Kashanapuram and Colgong during the continuance of the Camp of exercise, which is to begin on the 29th instant and to conclude on the 3rd proximo.

Horticultural Show.—The annual horticultural show will be held at the Lal Bagh, tomorrow and on Wednesday. To-morrow the show will be opened to the public at 1 p m at the rate of one rupee a ticket for adults and 8 annas each for children, and 4 annas for soldiers, and on Wednesday, the show will be opened to the public the whole day, at the uniform rate of 4 annas a ticket.

The Maharajah's Palace.—We note that the well known upholsterers of Calcutta Messrs Lazarus and Co, have sent for nature and fittings for the Durbar Hall of the Maharajah's palace at Bangalore, to the value of Rs 15,000 and that the goods arrived by rail from Madras on Thursday last and were conveyed to the palace. The total cost of the furniture for the palace supplied by Messrs Lazarus and Co, now amounts to Rs. 85,000. We think the expenditure on the palace had better stop there.

New Advocates.—In the Chief Court, on Monday last, Mr Moonesha, Barrister at Law, moved for the admission as advocates of Mr J C S Lawrence, B A, B L, and Mr Sachchidanum Pillay, retired Munsiffs of the Mysore service. Mr Plumer the Chief Judge, directed the admission of Mr Lawrence at once. The consideration of the other application has been reserved. The Civil and Sessions Judge of the Astagram Division, in recommending Mr Lawrence for pension, made the following well merited remark—"I regret that Mr Lawrence should have applied for his pension at so early an age as 44. Throughout his official career, Mr. Lawrence's character has been unimpeachable and he was always considered a most efficient and excellent judicial officer."

Municipal Budgets.—We observe that the Municipal Commissioners of the Civil and Military Station have appointed a Committee to consider and draw up a budget of receipts and expenditure of income for the present year, and that the committee met on Thursday last, when the income was estimated at Rs 1,95,000, and the expenditure of Rs 1,55,000, in which provision has been made for the expenditure of Rs 41,000, additional for sanitary and conservancy purposes. While such is the fact with respect to the Municipality of the Civil and Military Station, what are the Commissioners of the Town of Bangalore about? Have they sit down and considered the amount of income they may expect and the amount of expenditure they may incur on account of municipal purposes? Curiously enough, we never hear of the regular publication of annual budgets by the Town Municipality.

"The Bangalore Critic".—We have to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the first number of a new venture in newspapers, the *Bangalore Critic*, which we find to be our old friend *Once-a-week*, under a new face, and changed into a tri weekly paper, so that it is not a new venture, after all, but only old venturesomeness trebled. The reason for changing the title *Once-a-week* into a tri weekly "critic," is given in the following passage from the leading article:

"Bangalore now has two established papers viz the *Daily Post* and the *Bangalore Spectator*, both of which receive considerable support. There is a certain class of readers however, who would like to see a little more spirit in newspaper columns. Nothing of the "slashing" type, but true and straightforward criticism of men and matters. We hope to have a little of this kind of spirit in our paper, which, as will be seen, we have baptized *The Bangalore Critic*."

Our contemporary is modest, it seems to us with regard to his contemporaries and, doubtless, he has good and sound reasons—I dare for the present—for thinking that a newspaper, to contain a little more spirit, "and true and straightforward critic on of men and matters" should be called "the critic." Incidentally he is not of the same opinion as the bard of Avon, that "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet." Our contemporary makes pathetic appeal for subscribers and advertisers to his journal. We cannot grudge him a hearty response. We hope those whom he addresses will not be like the proverbial deaf adder to the voice of the charmer, or like the senseless children in the market place, who would neither weep nor dance.

The Mysore Gazette.

Bangalore, Saturday January 20 1883.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

The 12th January 1883.—No 16.—The appointment of Personal Assistant to the Dewan is abolished.

The 17th January 1883.—No 17.—The following Officers are invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class under Section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code and of a Magistrate of a Division of a District under Section 28 of the said Code with additional powers to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd Classes in their respective Sub Divisions under Section 29:—

Mr C Seob Rao, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Pennly Rocks Sub Division.

Mr P Anand Rao, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Hassan Sub Division.

Mr D Nanaiah Rao, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Chitaldroog Sub Division.

2 Mr T Ananda Rao is empowered, under Section 335 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to take down with his own hand the evidence of witnesses and complainants in the English language.

No. 18.—K Seenivasa Rao, Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Malur, is empowered under Section 335 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to take down with his own hand the evidence of witnesses and complainants in the English language.

No. 19—Gundappa, Amildar, Bowringpet Taluk, Kolar District, is granted one month's privilege leave in extension of that granted to him in this office Notification dated 7th December 1882

The 19th January 1883—No 20—Mr Shamanavelu Pillo, Assistant Commissioner, delivered over, and Mr Cholvangar, Assistant Commissioner, received, charge of the Mysore District Treasury on the noon of the 6th January 1883.

General Summary.

MADRAS

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS—Dr David Duncan, M A D Sc, of the University of Madras, has notified for the information of candidates going up for the B A Degree examination that those candidates who have taken up science for their optional subject will be examined in practical Chemistry on Monday, the 22nd January, at the Medical College, in the following order—From 10 A M to 1 P M all Physical Science Candidates coming between numbers one and one hundred and sixteen inclusive And from 2 P M to 5 P M, the rest of the Candidates—*Mail*

RETIRED OFFICERS TRAVELLING THEIR STATIONS—It having been ruled by the Board of Revenue that Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, Taluq Shirestadars and Superintendents of Sea Customs, cannot leave the district at any time, i e "when or on holidays or working days, without previously obtaining the permission of the Collector, and that in certain instances permission was granted by the divisional officers, which interfered with the due despatch of emergent work during the last Christmas holidays, such divisional officers have been warned that their permission in future will suffice to enable the above officials to go from one place to another within the district about during the holidays, and that no ministerial officer can leave his station without the permission of his immediate superior during such time—*Ibid*

DR. HUNTER—We regret to hear that Dr Hunter who has been fighting against indisposition for some time, is at length compelled to go to sea for the benefit of his health He will take a trip to Rangoon The work of the Education Commission has, however, been so well arranged, and the various committees are working so well, that progress will perhaps be less delayed by the President's absence than might be feared—*Standard*

MIDWIFERY CLASS—A meeting was held on Saturday afternoon, at the Patna College Hall to discuss the desirability of training a class of midwives in connection with the Temple Medical School and of the funds would permit of building a Lying in Hospital or wards for the accommodation of native females Mr Beverlie, took the chair, and the meeting was addressed by Dr French and others Of a sum of 20,000 required to start the class and the hospital which it is proposed to build on the grounds of the Temple Medical School, a considerable portion has already been promised, the Maharajah of Bettiah having offered Rs. 1,000—*Indian Daily News*

Extracts.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES IN HYDERABAD

Times of India Several weeks ago we published a long *resume* of the important Administrative changes which were on the point of being introduced in his Highness the Nizam's Dominions These changes have now been officially notified in the *Jareeda or Government Gazette* There has, we are told, never been so thorough a reorganization of the several State departments since the year 1863, when four separate departments were created to relieve the Prime Minister from the burden of exercising all "the functions of Government in one person" These four departments known as the Judicial, Revenue, Police, and Miscellaneous, were each presided over by a Minister styled Sadr-ul Moham Each Minister had his Secretaries, his Assistant Secretaries, and his office establishment But these offices were distinct from the Judicial, Revenue, Police and Miscellaneous Offices under the Mushir-Mohum or Prime Minister, and were actually subordinate to him There were thus two heads to each department, and the relief was rather nominal than real By the reorganization now introduced these four Ministers will be termed Maeen ul-Mohamas or "Joint Ministers," and will be recognized advisers of the Prime Minister, while the two sets of offices will be individually amalgamated, each with each As a second step of reform a Legal Secretary and adviser to the Prime Minister will be appointed, and he will be the permanent Vice-President of a Committee in connection with the new Supreme Council to hear appeals from the decision of the High Court. As a third reform a new Revenue Board will be appointed with powers superior to all other Revenue offices so far as regards the officials themselves, but without power to interfere with the Revenue Survey and Settlement, and Stamps Offices New magisterial appointments are to be made, the City Police and Municipality are to be thoroughly reorganized, and new efforts are to be made for the education of the people Owing to the anomaly of dual offices it is difficult to explain the nature of the changes in brief, but the reform, so far as regards the amalgamation of the two sets of offices, will effect a great saving in expenditure, and do away with much unnecessary trouble, and the establishment of a Supreme Council to hear appeals is one long in vogue in Western Civilized Tribunals It is evidently the object of Sir Salar Jung to simplify and strengthen the administration as much as possible by the time of the Nizam's majority

THE CAMBAY DISPUTE

It is very difficult to get at the rights of the Cambay dispute But the singular document we print to-day will, perhaps, throw some light on the subject It was brought to us by some dozen members of a committee, dispatched from the camp in the Gaekwar's territory, where the wanderers have now found refuge They are men of local position, small bankers, merchants, and so on, and are all of them evidently in earnest To some extent, though this does not appear, the movement may have been aided by the officials who all lost their places when the present Nawab came into power But there is evidently a substantial grievance at the bottom A large number of men could scarcely be induced to leave their families, their property and their household gods, without substantial reason They are, it seems, dissatisfied with the conduct of certain officials, with the new land and succession laws that have been introduced, and with the municipal arrangements Matters were apparently brought to a crisis by two particular events—the seizure of some leading townspeople on a charge of theft, and an order to remove all hay from the city The order was probably issued as a precaution against fire, but no place was allotted for the reception of the hay they declined to carry the order out Violence, and perhaps a riot, resulted, a few people were hurt, and a large body of men determined to bring matters to a crisis by leaving the State altogether This is probably the first time that ratepayers ever thought of bringing their rulers to reason by departing *en masse* It must be borne in mind that we are only one side of the story here But it seems to be temperately related, and whatever iniquities may be alleged by the other side, the strange fact of the exodus remains and this could scarcely have been effected by any amount of wire-pulling The subject is at all events one for immediate enquiry, and as His Excellency the Governor is fortunately in Bombay, we have no doubt the petitioners will be heard and that if Sir James Ferguson cannot go up to Cambay himself, he will depute some high official to make a formal inquiry This will be the readiest and surest way of getting at the truth—*Ibid*

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AGITATION OF INDIAN GRIEVANCES

Our Bengal contemporaries publish the following letter which Mr O Brand has written to an Indian gentleman at present resident in London—

"Parliament is the authority for the redress of the grievances of the subjects. But to obtain redress from Parliament application must first be made to Parliament, and the method of making such application is known by the name of constitutional agitation Any community seeking redress must set on foot a constitutional agitation, and must provide itself with the means of bringing that constitutional agitation to the knowledge of the imperial legislature India has innumerable grievances to be redressed by Parliament But down to the present time, India has provided herself with no effectual means of bringing her grievances to the knowledge of Parliament or even to the knowledge of individual friends of India in Parliament If a member of Parliament desires to help the Indians, he must seek slowly and imperfectly by his own unaided exertions for information relating to the wants and requirements of 250 millions of people Yet the Indians are surprised that such little attention is paid to Indian questions at Westminster It is the fault of the Indians themselves. There would be just as little attention paid to Irish questions if the Irish had not provided themselves with the means of bringing their grievances to the notice of the legislature Fifty years ago, the Irish Catholics were rescued from worse disabilities than what now oppress the Indian people by the constitutional organisation and agitation of O Connell's Emancipation Association The Irish have a proverb —' Aid yourself and God will aid you " If India wants a redress of grievances, India must form an Indian Constitutional Reform Association so organised as to place with the least possible delay and with the utmost weight of evidence and authority the facts complained of before the friends of India in the imperial legislature A committee of 20 English and Irish members of Parliament will be ready to bring forward the grievances of India, the moment that such grievances are stated with the authority of such an Indian Association What is required? Nothing, but what is legal, loyal, and constitutional

Firstly—The most intelligent and distinguished Indians in all parts of India should form an Indian Constitutional Reform Association

Secondly—There should be local centres of such Association in the Capitals of the Provinces and Presidencies consisting of the native gentlemen best qualified to bring forward the grievances of their countrymen

Thirdly—There should be a Central Executive Council communicating constantly with the local centres and having a Central Branch Office at the seat of the Imperial Legislature

Fourthly—The London Branch Office should occupy handsome apartments commodiously situated with a moderate but efficient staff of clerks and secretaries who should, if possible be natives of India, having all the Indian organs of opinion regularly filed, all Indian Official Reports and records of each Provinces readily accessible, and being in constant communication with the Parliamentary Committee of friends of India in the Houses of Lords and Commons

N B—All existing associations should, as far as possible, be utilized A moderate subscription throughout India would pay the expenses of the Office and the Secretaries Every Indian grievance would be promptly brought forward in the best manner and Liberty, Prosperity, and Security, Diminished Taxes and freedom from official tyranny, would be the rewards of Indian reformers."

To,

HER MOST GRACIOUS IMPERIAL MAJESTY ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA, QUEEN OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND AND EMPRESS OF INDIA

Your Most Gracious Imperial Majesty,

We your Imperial Majesty's devoted Indian subjects the members of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association, approach your Imperial Majesty's Gracious throne, with our deep loyalty, esteem, affection and respect with the following prayer

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Viscount Ripon, the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, has already inaugurated several great and good measures calculated to promote the happiness, prosperity and elevation of your Imperial Majesty's Empire of India It is enough for us here to simply enumerate some of the most important ones and among which that of Local Self Government is by far the most important This great measure of progress and success crowned by the further measures we expect of making the legislative Councils truly representative and of an adequate employment of Native Agency in the whole administration and Government of India, will be the highest and noblest boons with which Britain can add to its the Great Empire and earn its everlasting gratitude and loyalty Besides the great and good measure of Local Self Government, there are others proposed by His Excellency the Viceroy in Council to develop the resources of the country, to grant free, open and sufficient voice to the public in the consideration of its legislation, to ameliorate the present deplorable poverty of the vast mass of the agricultural population by mild and suitable systems and agricultural Banks and to promote popular Education, &c. &c

All these great and good measures, for the very commencement of which we are deeply grateful, and others of the same character which we hope for in the future, require that the same benign and vigorous hand that has launched such a benificent and bold policy may also have the time and opportunity to watch, guide, nurse and develop it to success We, your most gracious Imperial Majesty's devoted and loyal subjects, therefore humbly pray, that when the present term of the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon expires, His Lordship may be chosen again by your most gracious Imperial Majesty for another term of the Viceroyalty of this country

We have the honor to be,

Your Imperial Majesty's

Devoted, affectionate and grateful subjects.

A LETTER FROM ARABI

Arabi has sent the following letter to the Editor of *Truth*—

CAIRO, Dec 11, 1882.

SIR,—I beg to offer you my sincere thanks for having often said the truth about me and my brothers in misfortune I am perfectly convinced of your pure intentions, and that you have always wanted us to have justice in accordance with truth and equity There is no doubt that just people help the unfortunate in the time of distress.

Now as nothing interests me more than the well being and progress of my native land and the fortune of its inhabitants, notwithstanding that I am now on the point of leaving it for ever, I should like to mention to you some essential matters which, if taken into account, would do the country much good and would greatly benefit its population I can cannot, I think, get better or more disinterested information than that which an experienced man, and one who has lost all for the love of his country, can give you —

1 There should be a Chamber of Notables to the Egyptian nation, in order that all laws decrees, and orders should not be passed arbitrarily and without its sanction. The members of the Chambers should be granted perfect freedom in discussing matters, and their election ought to be left entirely to the people, just as it is in other civilised nations, they should also have a right to give their opinion on matters of State, and to give decisions on public matters The Government, however, should not be compelled to carry out the decisions of the Chamber until the lapse of such time as is necessary to ascertain the capacity of the people for representative institutions The discussions should be made public by their being published in the Arabic and English newspapers The Ministers should be responsible to the Chamber of Notables, which should be convoked for a fixed time, not less than five years.

2 There ought to be equality between all the inhabitants of Egypt, and no difference should be made between a foreigner and a native, either in treatment or in taxes. By this equality the Government will be able to abolish the Ferdah (or land tax), which injures the poor exceedingly

3 Justice should be done to the peasantry in such works as cleaning the canals, building bridges, carrying out public works &c; the workmen should be paid for their labour and not be forced to work for nothing, for this is the cause of ruin and destruction to the poor, whose existence depends entirely on their daily work

OUR RELATIONS WITH AFGHANISTAN

We have never sought to deny that there is much still to be desired in our relations with the Ameer Abdul Rahman Khan, and that much it may be needed before long to prevent political complications, but we certainly cannot agree with the pessimist views which seem to obtain favour in Lahore It is there asserted that our Envoy (Mahommed Afzul Khan) sends no intelligence worth having; that he lives in seclusion, "known to be alive and in good health, but that is all," and that "he does not enjoy a share of that cordiality which the Ameer entertains for the representatives of the English Government at a distance" Now, there is just a sufficient substratum of truth in these assertions to make them plausible Afzul Khan does live very unobtrusively in Cabul, and carefully refrains from parading himself before the people, his news-letters to the Government are written guardedly, as they may at any time be intercepted, and he "is alive and in good health," but that is *not* all. He has been able to acquire a very complete knowledge of the course of Afghan politics since our evacuation of the country, he is fully acquainted with the balance of parties, and, so far from being treated churlishly, he is personally much liked by Abdur Rahman Our Envoy does not commit to paper all his views and opinions it is true, but to say that he might as well be at Katmandu or Timbuctoo is off beg the whole question He has considerable influence over the Ameer, and, with the true diplomatic

instinct, he exercises his power so quietly that we doubt if Abdur Rahman himself appreciates its full extent. The Government of India is in no way called upon to publish to the world the secret intelligence it may receive from Cabul, and yet because it keeps its own counsel, it is accused of knowing nothing! The idea that Ghulam Mahomed Khan has business that "is not likely to be made generally known," and that he will be able "to give the Foreign Office an opportunity of obtaining some definite and trustworthy intelligence about the state of Cabul" scarcely meets refutation. Ghulam Mahomed is an absolutely insignificant man, and is no more a trusted agent than the head syce who had charge of the 20 horses sent to the Viceroy. He was living in India with his uncle the Ameer's representative, as a sort of hanger-on, and he has now returned to him. He was employed as the bearer of presents, chiefly because he knew India, and in any case meant to rejoin his relative. The suggestion that more gold is to be asked for is one that might have been expected. All Afghans are greedy of gain, and the Ameer is no exception to the rule, but, as a matter of fact, Abdur Rahman is not pressing for money just now.—*Pioneer*

H. H. THE GAEKWAR ON TOUR

The spectacle of a native prince travelling through his territories with the main object of acquainting himself with the condition and requirements of the people whom he has to govern is not sufficiently familiar to readers in account of the tour which H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda is at present making through the northern districts of his dominions without official supervision or direction of any kind beyond that afforded by his regular native advisers.

As the routine followed by the Gaekwar throughout his tour has been very much alike from day to day, it may not be out of place here to give a brief general description of the duties to which His Highness devotes himself. After rising in the morning His Highness either goes for a walk or visits some office, dispensary, school or other public institution in which he takes an interest. At each and all of these institutions he makes a searching investigation into the condition of affairs, examining accounts, if accounts are kept, making enquiries into the system followed in the administration of the institution, and otherwise taking means to arrive at a correct knowledge of the details of district administration. He displays much acuteness in formulating his questions, and more than one district officer has been somewhat non plussed by the directness of the queries which have been put to him. Two matters in which he takes special interest are the administration of justice and education. In regard to the former, he makes it a point to visit all the *sudder'* (magistrates) courts, and frequently requests the presiding officer to proceed with the business in the ordinary manner, in order to enable him to form some idea of the mode of procedure and of the character of the administration. In reference to educational matters he invariably examines the children of the local schools and further identifies himself with the cause of education by distributing the prizes to the successful scholars. On returning from these visits His Highness devotes himself to office work and remains at his desk until two or three o' clock when he receives his tutor, Mr Elliott, and is engaged with him in perfecting his studies until about six o' clock. After this private visits are paid in the town, or the time is passed in conversation with district officials and others who may be about the place. His Highness is very fond of *shikar*, and in every place where there is an opportunity of securing any sport, he goes out and tries his fortune with the gun, thus pleasantly combining business with healthy relaxation. On arrival in a district it is customary for all Government officials to meet His Highness, so that if any questions are required to be asked as to the trade or administration of the district personal enquiries can be made regarding them. Another practice deserving of mention as illustrative of the Gaekwar's mode of conducting business and of his earnest desire to ascertain the real feelings of his people is the assembly of all the principal *mahajans*, or heads of trading guilds and castes, on arrival in a place. Questions are put to these men with the object of eliciting their opinions on matters in which their opinions are valuable, and a request to freely unburden their minds to their prince and unreservedly state their grievances, if any, invariably secures the required result and the visitors depart charmed with the prince's condescension and delighted to find that their representations were listened to so attentively. It is open to people of all classes to present petitions at occasionally His Highness personally receives the petitioners and shows by his close attention to the requests preferred that he has the best interest of his subjects at heart. On the day of arrival in any place a durbar is held at which addresses are presented by any public body desirous of making a representation to the durbar. As may be imagined these addresses are usually of a very flowery character and contain expressions ringing the whole of the wide field of Oriental hyperbole, his Highness being compared to everything good and virtuous and not unfrequently to one or other of the deities which the simple people hold in reverence. The embroidered nectar of Mr Elliott's training is often referred to and his Highness is solicited to continue to his subjects the benefits which he himself has secured from education. This welcome adulation is little suited to the tastes of the Gaekwar, and latterly he has relinquished the practice of receiving written addresses of this character, merely contenting himself with listening to mere expression of welcome from some prominent inhabitants of each town which he visits. On the last day of a stay in a place another durbar is held at which numerous specimens of the presents in his treasury, such as bundles of Cashmere shawls, pieces of brocade or some other present always exceeding the *nuzar* in value, and frequently worth three or four times the amount.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES OF INDIA

Sir—In the letter I wrote to you about five months ago, giving some account of the career of Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma of Balliol College at this University, I stated that he had recently passed an extremely creditable examination in Divinity (including the four Gospels in the original Greek). I added that this was the first instance on record of a non-Christian student successfully surmounting difficulties which to native minds, nurtured in a wholly different atmosphere, have hitherto appeared insuperable. Will you allow me to express my regret that in making this statement I unintentionally did some injustice to Mr C M Cursetjee, who took his degree in 1867? That gentleman informs me that being a non-Christian he had the option of taking up two extra classical authors instead of the Divinity course, but that he selected the latter entirely from a wish to study and understand a system of religion that has obtained so vast a hold on the civilised world. Without doubt all honour is due to Mr Cursetjee for this largeness of mind. At the same time, without detracting from his merits I venture to point out that his case is not quite parallel. He came to England at an earlier age than Mr Shyamaji and was to a much greater degree anglicised in his ideas and opinions. He was not profoundly versed in his own sacred languages and sacred books, and being a Parsee was not fettered and by iron barriers of caste and prohibited under appalling penalties from having the land of the Aryas to seek out a range of thought and social contact with English Theists in their own country. It is greatly to the credit of Mr Shyamaji that without giving up one jot of his Sanskrit learning he has opened his mind freely to the reception of European ideas on all subjects. I need scarcely say that even at Benares there are pandits and pandits, and that the ordinary stamp of pandit entrenches himself in dignified isolation and serenely compassionates behind his Veda, his Smriti, and his Darsanas, contemptuously excluding from his mental horizon every other subject except Sanskrit literature, which, in his estimation, comprises all possible elements of knowledge. Such a man is in openness of mind any little more the level of the inhabitants of certain remote island in the Pacific, who could not be persuaded that the Ocean was created for any other purpose than to supply them with shrimps. He has no notion whatever of any need of collateral culture or of any advantage to be gained by mental and social contact with Europeans.

Of such a stamp is *not* Pandit Shyamaji. I had the pleasure of attending the Convocation held in the Sheldonian Theatre of this University last Monday, when he with many others received their B. A. degrees in the presence of a large number of spectators. What Mr Shyamaji has gained in the way of collateral culture at Oxford may be gathered from the fact of his having passed a highly creditable examination in four subjects—Law, Political Economy, Bacon's Works and Sanskrit (the latter especially in its connection with European philology)—proficiency in all four of which was necessary to enable him to take his degree this term. And all this he has accomplished, by dint of hard and persistent study, only five months after attaining the requisite standard in Greek, Latin and Logic at Moderations.

I trust that on his return to his own country he will impart a desire for similar breadth of culture to his brother pandits. At any rate he has amply justified the high opinion I formed in India of his industry and ability, and of his willingness to receive gratefully the rough shocks and hard knocks by which this University is wont to cure all tendency to pedantry, priggishness and self-complacency in those who come to her for knowledge.—Yours &c

MONIER WILLIAMS

Balliol College, Oxford, December 8.

H. H. THE NIZAM ON TOUR

The object of his Highness in visiting distant parts of the domain over which he will shortly be called to rule being a practical one—to see with his own eyes how the administration of his subjects is conducted—he has wisely determined not to hamper his movements with a large retinue. His party in native parts is very small. It consists of his mother, Sir Salar Jung, Prime Minister of Hyderabad, Nawab Fidai Daula Yar Jung Omrah, the brothers of Sir Salar Jung, who have recently returned from a trip to England, Moulvi Syed Ali Bilgrami and Sardar Mir Khan Bahadur. Mr Kishen Assistant Tutor to his Highness, Moulvi Mahdi Ali, Revenue and Financial Secretary, and a few of his Highness' personal friends. His Highness was greatly interested in the mosque erected at Secunderabad. On his way back to his residence his Highness visited other places in the city, and after breakfast the operations of the Survey and Settlement Department were fully explained to him by Moulvi Mahdi Ali. His Highness most carefully inspected the records of the Department and listened with great attention while the Revenue Secretary explained the number, measurement, classification, assessment &c. The Nizam spent an hour and a half in the office, and had every detail pointed out to him, finally expressing his satisfaction with the able manner in which the work of the Department is performed under the direction of Moulvi Mahdi Ali. It is well known that Sir Salar Jung is most anxious that his Highness shall acquaint himself with a perfect knowledge of the machinery of government in his state, and it must have been very gratifying to him, as it was to other by-standers, to witness the intelligence exhibited by the Nizam in his enquiries and the great mastery he acquired over what a tome of such horribly intricate details.—*Correspondent of The Times of India*

BUDDHA

The fundamental principle of Buddhism is that the universe is of the world is one of unrest and pain. Throughout all the discourses attributed to Buddha he returns to this subject. Human beings seem to have found a kind of pleasure in asserting that despite that true pleasure is impossible. His pessimism was of course intimately associated with his belief in metempsychosis, a dogma which had become a common place in India long before he began his mission, but which he gave fresh significance. The root of metempsychosis according to the Buddhists, lies in the mind were absolutely delivered from sense, the process of transmigration would cease, but as long as "the thirst for living" continues, it inevitably leads from birth to birth." And each birth is determined by the character of the individual in his previous state. Even Buddha recognized that there are degrees in humanity, and some men in their earlier experience in their new form in the form of wretched lives that are appropriate to their past actions. To the question how it happens that leniency is tempered by such serious consequences, Buddhism does not pretend to offer an answer. It is essentially a practical religion, and its adherents are discouraged from probing into what it assumes to be the ultimate mysteries of existence. Desire being the cause of our passage from one life to another, and of our unhappiness in each successive state the extinction of desire is obviously the only possible means to the attainment of rest, and the way to extinguish desire is to follow what is called the "sacred eight fold path to wit, right faith, right resolve, right speech, right action, right living, right effort, right thought, right self-concentration." These categories include the whole scheme of Buddhist ethics, of which Dr Oldenberg presents a graphic and suggestive sketch. It is often said that the morality of Buddhism is almost identical with that of Christianity, but this is not quite correct. The element of enthusiasm as Dr Oldenberg shows, is altogether wanting in Buddhism, it prescribes abstinence to its votaries rather because obedience will be rewarded thereby than because it is the only adequate expression of an absorbing spiritual passion. Still the two religions closely resemble each other in the high place which they attribute to gentle, forgiving and truthful spirit. Let a man overcome anger by not becoming angry, let a man overcome evil with good, let a man overcome the parsimonious with generosity, let a man overcome the liar with truth. "He has abused me, he has struck me, he has oppressed me, he has robbed me—they who do not entertain such thoughts in their minds enmity comes not unto them, for enmity never comes to an end through enmity here below, it comes to an end by non enmity, this has been the rule from all eternity." There are many passages of this kind in the Buddhist texts, and the writers appear to have been very fond of illustrating the power of kind and beneficent temper, especially as exhibited in the different lives. Gautama is said to have attained to the Buddhahood after suffering the eight fold path, and the perfect Buddhist enters upon ecstatic Nirvana. Regard to the moral character of Nirvana is not in dispute, but I think it has been clearly shown by Dr Oldenberg that this supposed by the Buddhists to be a state which may be reached during present life. This is shown by Dr Oldenberg who quotes so many Buddhist sayings in support of his opinion that the question is not to be regarded as finally settled. He who attained to Nirvana may still be exposed to sufferings which belong to the natural order of the universe, but having conquered desires he enjoys repose which events are incapable of disturbing. "I long not for death I long not for life, the most prominent of Buddha's disciples is said to have exclaimed. I wait till mine hour come, like a servant who watches his reward. I long not for death, I long not for life, I wait till mine hour come, diligent and with watchful mind." Not only does Nirvana not mean annihilation, Buddhism, in the form in which it appears to have been taught by Buddha, did not decide what would be the ultimate destiny of saints of the foremost rank. It left the question open, and it was heresy to attempt to give a definite answer either one way or another.

The doctrine of Buddha was addressed to all men but it was intended especially for those who were willing to abandon the world for a life of meditation and self-sacrifice. Monks and nuns were believed to be capable of rising to the highest stage of virtue—that which was necessary for complete deliverance. Dr Oldenberg describes minutely the constitution of the Order which was required to submit to far more stringent codes of law than those imposed upon lay disciples. It is surprising that a religion which had so few external attractions should have rapidly become great power in the world. But the difficulties with which it had to contend are usually much exaggerated. In Buddha's time, Dr Oldenberg maintains, the Brahmans were not a powerful class in the eastern districts of India and many of them willingly became his followers. He had more formidable opponents in rival ascetic teachers, but even over them his good sense in combining extravagant self mortification probably gave him some advantage. On the other hand it is a mistake to suppose, as many writers on Buddhism have done, that Buddha gained adherents by representing "a democratic element." It is true that the Order was open to men of every caste, but before his time, probably long before his time, says Dr Oldenberg, "there were Orders which received members of all castes, both males and females." Buddha had no wish to interfere with social and political institutions, and the majority of his disciples were Brahmans, nobles, and the sons of great merchants and high municipal dignitaries. The causes of the early triumphs of Buddhism will never, perhaps, be perfectly intelligible to Europeans, but much of its influence was entirely due to its pessimistic conception of life, which accords with some of the most essential tendencies of Oriental minds.—*St. James's Budget*

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

EUROPE.

LORD HARTINGTON AT BLACKBURN

London, 22nd January Lord Hartington, speaking at Blackburn, said that the Marquis of Ripon's policy in respect to Afghanistan was that if the Afghans were left alone, they will become a barrier against Russia Regarding Egypt, his Lordship said that so soon as a stable Government was formed, we should evacuate the country Most of the Powers, he said, had assented to the proposals made by the British Government respecting the organisation of Egypt, but the French Government misapprehend the British policy, and he was in hopes that this misapprehension would disappear

FEARFUL CATASTROPHE AT SEA

London 22nd January—The steamer *Cimbria*, from Hamburg to New York, has sank after collision with the steamer *Sultan*, off the island of Borkum in the North Sea Out of 190 souls on board, only 67 were saved

MR GLADSTONE

The latest advices from Cannes respecting Mr Gladstone's health state that he is recovering

THE DUAL CONTROL

Cairo 21st January—The French Consul General has presented a protest to the Khedive against the abolition of the control The protest is moderate in tone

THE LICENTIOUS PLOTS

Paris 20th January—The plots lately discovered against the French Government are stated to be unsignificant A Ministerial Bill has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies authorising the expulsion and dismissal of Princes from the French Armies

POLITICAL EXCITEMENT IN FRANCE

Paris, 21 January—A Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has been elected for the purpose of discussing the bills dealing with the members of families who have reigned in France The majority of the Committee are in favour of the Extremists Bills for their expulsion from the country Different views exist in the French Cabinet and their resignation is expected Great uneasiness is felt throughout France at the political confusion which at present exists

THE FIGHTING IN THE SOUDAN

Cairo 21st January—Colonel Hicks and several other British officers are starting for Suakim to advise the Commander of the Egyptian troops operating against the Mahdi who still remains in possession of his followers

DEATH OF PRINCE CHARLES OF PRUSSIA

Berlin 22nd January—Prince Charles of Prussia, brother of Emperor William, is dead

THE KHEDIVE'S MEDAL

The Queen has sanctioned the wearing of the Khedive's bronze medal by the British forces engaged in the late Egyptian campaign

THE PORTE TO BULGARIA

Constantinople, 20th January—The Porte is preparing a protest against Lord Granville's proposals for the organization of Eastern Roumelia, contending that they are a violation of the Sultan's suzerainty rights and unity France will probably support the protest

PRETENDERS IN FRANCE

Paris 21st Jan.—The report of the Committee appointed by the Chamber of Deputies to consider the Ministerial Bill for the expulsion and dismissal of pretenders to the throne from the French Armies recommends their being cashiered and expelled from the country Government, however, refuses to accept the conclusions of the Committee as being too drastic

MR GLADSTONE

London, 26th Jan.—Latest news from Cannes states that Mr Gladstone is regaining ability to sleep

NOTICE.

Such of our Subscribers as have not yet paid their Subscriptions for this year as well as for the past, are requested to remit the amount as soon as they are in receipt of this issue

Until further notice all remittances should be addressed to the undersigned only and not to Mr T. C. Sreenivasa Char, as heretofore.

B. VENKATACHAR.

29th January, 1883.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1883

THE LATE DEWAN OF MYSORE

A sufficient number of days has elapsed since the lamented death of the first Dewan of the Mysore State, for the prince and the people to realise the grave loss they have suffered It is a fact to be specially noted, to the credit of all sections of the community in the Province, that, in speaking of the demise of Mr Runga Charlu, men of all shades of thought and opinion, and those who were most opposed to the deceased statesman during life, set aside their differences by one consent, and spoke of the departed in terms only of the most sincere regret, and of the most unfeigned sympathy for the surviving relatives and friends of the deceased, while there were not wanting many of his political opponents, who duly acknowledged his eminent qualities, for the exercise of which in his position as Dewan, Providence had not deemed it necessary to afford him sufficient time While his political opponents, amongst whom we regret we must account ourselves, saw much in the policy and actions of the late Dewan to deplore, they and we cannot but admit that it was quite possible that that policy and those actions might have turned out for the good of the people and prince of this Province, had they had sufficient time to come to maturity—a test to which all human schemes and actions must be put, before we can be justified in pronouncing a determinate judgment on them. To-day nor to-morrow, nor yet a year hence, can we presume fully to pronounce judgment on the character and actions and policy of public men Posterity must be their judge and arbiter to assign them their exact places in the rolls of fame or of more notoriety for the present, we can but take a very brief glance at their character and life-work, as these appeared to us through the brief passing days and years, during which they were permitted to stay with us

CHITTURNAM VELLAYALU RUNGA CHARLU, c. s. i., is stated to have sprung from a very humble origin He was born in the year 1841, in a village called Cattipunnam, near Chingleput Whatever may have been the narrowness of means in his family, he appears to have had the good fortune to have received a liberal education, at the then Madras High School, now known as the Presidency College. He was, indeed, one amongst the many native lads who, at that time enjoyed the advantage of the teaching of Mr E B POWELL, for many years the Principal of the institution and afterwards Director of Public Instruction in Madras Mr Runga Charlu was, in short, a schoolmate and class fellow of such men as the late Mr Ranganadha Shastry, Raja Sir T Madhava Rao, Mr. Justice Muthuswamy Iyer, the Honourable V Ramiengar, and other distinguished natives of the Madras Presidency But the young proficient of the High School, with all his learning and talents, natural and acquired, could not but begin his career in life, as many of our gifted countrymen have done before him—at the lowest rung of the ladder After he had finished his scholastic studies, he returned to his native district, and could there obtain no higher employment than a mere clerk in the Sydapet Taluk Cutchery, on a salary of Rs 14 a month. We next find him in the Huzoor Cutchery of the same taluk, as a Tamil translator, on a salary of Rs 25 a month. His promotion and advancement seem to have been assured from this time A few years after, he became Taluk Shirstadar of Sydapet and shortly after, Tahsildar of the Taluk His next promotion was to an office in which he distinguished himself so as to bring him ultimately in contact with the Province of Mysore. About the end of 1857, Lord Harris, then Governor of Madras, introduced that admirable scheme of Deputy Collectors in the Uncovenanted Civil Service of the country, which has been of so much advantage to the public and the Government The late Mr. Runga Charlu was fortunate enough to be highly recommended for a Deputy Collectorship and succeeded in obtaining a place in his own native district, very shortly after which, he was employed as Deputy Collector attached to the Madras Inam Commission, under two successive Commissioners, namely, Mr W T BLAIR and Mr G N TAYLOR The practical part of the work of the Commission was entrusted to Mr. Runga Charlu, who discharged the duties appertaining thereto in the most satisfactory manner His experience in the work of the Inam Commission admirably fitted him for similar work in the organisation of a scheme for the settlement of Inam lands in the Madras Presidency With the discharge of this special duty, he was entrusted in the year 1859, and, as usual, performed it to the highest satisfaction of his official superiors and the Government We next find him a member of the Railway Commission, appointed by the Government of India for the investigation of the system on which the railways of Calcutta and Bombay were worked It is fortunate for the Province of Mysore, that the first Dewan of the State had this experience before he came to the Province, for it was owing to what he then saw and learnt, that this Province is indebted now, and will hereafter be indebted, for the extension and maintenance of a complete system of railway communication. The latter end of the year 1867 saw him for the first time in official connection with the Province of Mysore Mr Lewin Bowring, c. s. i., the then Chief Commissioner, had applied for the services of an Uncovenanted servant of the Madras Government of experience and ability, to take part in the settlement of the disorganised

affairs of the late old Maharajah, and the Madras Government, almost without hesitation, recommended and sent Mr. Runga Charlu to this Province. Then began that connection with this State which ceased only with his death. It is now a matter of local history, and need not be recapitulated in this place, that with his connection with this Province began that unpopularity which never would have been his lot, had he remained in his own Presidency, content with the distinguished career he had there begun to run, and which, if continued there, might have spared him many more years of health and life, and he might have retired from the service, after having occupied some of the high places to which his school fellows and classmates of the old Madras High School attained, under the Madras Government. It is difficult for us, in noticing this portion of the late Dewan's life, to preserve the principle contained in the popular maxim, that men are to speak nothing but good of the dead. The maxim may contain a charming and amiable sentiment, but sentiment of that kind will hardly be just in a biographer whose aim is truth. We think, however, that it is unnecessary to re-marshall the array of facts and circumstances against the deceased Dewan in this part of his career. It will suffice here to record the fact, that his management of the delicate duties with which he was entrusted procured for him the approbation of the Chief Commissioner and the Government of India, of the time, and that approbation resulted in his appointment as Controller of the Palace at Mysore. Here, again, it would hardly be fair to expect that we should be able to notice the career of the late Dewan, without referring to matters to which, as truthful journalists, we should be obliged to refer, in any account, whether in detail or not, which we might give, for it is from that unhappy time, when the late Dewan accepted and entered upon the duties of Controller of the Palace, that we must date the persistent unpopularity which surrounded him, and which even the solemnity of death has scarcely assuaged. But, happily, in a place and at a time like this, it is not necessary to go over the old ground, and we only allude to such events here, because they have made a very permanent impression on the public mind, and a history of modern Mysore would be incomplete, without reference to them. Similarly, we may pass over the measures taken, between the deceased Dewan and Sir James Gordon, for the education of the young Maharajah. These matters do not fall within our province in this place, and at a time when the death of the Dewan is sincerely regretted throughout the Province. It is pleasanter to turn to the fact that, in spite of an ever busy life in the highest and most laborious offices he had time to turn his attention to the question of the education of the masses. It is pleasing to record that, for many years, Mr. Runga Charlu was connected as a corresponding member of the Madras School Book and Vernacular Literary Society, and that in the town itself of Mysore, there is a memorial of his labours in the cause of education in Murree Mullappah's excellent school, in which the deceased never failed to take a true and abiding interest. We also remember with pleasure the deep interest he took in native female education, in the promotion of which his action was to proceed gradually and cautiously, thus showing that he well understood the true spirit in which all native reforms should proceed. Of the fact of his elevation to the Dewanship of the Mysore state much need not be said here. In April 1879, the Chief Commissioner, then Mr. now Sir James Gordon, was asked, by the Government of India, to nominate an officer of the state whom he thought most suited to the position of Revenue Secretary, so that he might be ultimately made Dewan of the state, on its condition. Sir James Gordon then chose Mr. Runga Charlu, who was appointed Revenue Commissioner and Secretary in May 1879, in which office he continued till March 1881, when, on the day on which the Maharajah ascended the musnud, the deceased statesman was elevated to the Dewanship of the state, a place which he had held but for twenty one months, at the time of his lamented demise. Of the honours and rewards of the world, the deceased Dewan had not many. The Madras Government, recognising his merits and great abilities and ripe scholarship, created him a Fellow of the Madras University, and, about the time that he was appointed Revenue Commissioner and Secretary, the Viceroy of India conferred on him the Order of Companion of the Indian Empire, thus recognising his valuable services to the state. Of posthumous honour that may be conferred on a man, we note with pleasure that the leading inhabitants of the capital of the Province have already resolved to perpetuate his memory and services, by the erection of some suitable memorial.

We have thus given a brief sketch of the life and career of a man, who, like all of us, had his share of faults and weaknesses, but who, unlike the mass of our countrymen, achieved a high position and solid reputation from very small beginnings. It is no small height for an ordinary clerk in a Mofussil Cutchery, on a pittance of a salary, to attain. That a man should ascend from so humble a place to be the Dewan of the second native state in India, shows the sterling stuff which was in him, the patience, the perseverance, the industry, which must have been brought to bear on the one object of his ambition "that last infirmity of noble minds"—to achieve distinguished success in life, in spite of poverty, which is said to be an unconquerable bar to other men. Such a man must have, indeed, "scorned delights and lived laborious days," in order to compass about a noble and legitimate aspiration. In conclusion, we cordially join our countrymen in Mysore town and elsewhere in the Province, in offering our sincere condolence to the son of the deceased Dewan, Mr. C. Raghava Charlu, B. A., to the widow of the deceased, and all the other members of the family, whom death has deprived, at so comparatively early an age, of their distinguished head and stay. This day and to-morrow, the ninth and tenth days since the death of the Dewan, have been most fittingly set apart by our Maharajah as days of mourning for the deceased—an appropriate mark of respect for the memory of a highly distinguished man, who has left an enduring mark on the Province of Mysore.

THE VACANT DEWANSHIP.

As is but natural, seeing the important national interests concerned, the demise of Mr. Runga Charlu, C. I. E., has raised the question as to who is to be, or, probably, will be chosen as his successor. The question has caused very great interest amongst all classes of the community in the Province. The names of various educated native gentlemen, all of them in official life, both within the Province and out of it, have been mentioned as eligible for the high and responsible post, the highest, in short, that can be held in the service of the Mysore State. We have no doubt at all that the gentlemen named as eligible from the Madras Presidency would all of them do justice to the honourable position, with which their names have been connected. But it strikes us that the first consideration in discussing the question, as to who is to be the next Dewan of Mysore, ought to be the welfare of the mass of the people, and in making this the first ground of consideration, it is obviously improper and out of place, that we should import into the discussion any thing savouring of that which has been the political bane of Mysore—party spirit. We all have reason to remember the spirit of malice and uncharitableness which the controversy concerning the appointment of the late Dewan evoked, and it is to us a matter for regret that that baneful spirit should still be unexorcised, should still be found to break out in the discussions which are now being freely had about the vacant Dewanship, and that there should be men found amongst us who hold by this or that Mysore official or by this or that Madras official, as the fittest man for the place. The *first* consideration, as we have said, should be that a man should be appointed as Dewan who would be in sympathy with the great mass of the people, and make *their* welfare and progress the *first* aim and object of the high position he undertakes to discharge. There is one point, however, which, without being deemed guilty of party bias on our part, we may say, should be taken into deliberate and serious consideration, by those who have the power of recommending for the approval of the Government of India (in whose hands lies the ultimate decision) the person who may be fittest, in their judgment, for the Dewanship. The point is this—that there are in this Province, now holding high positions in the State Service, several persons who are fit and capable men for the Dewanship, and that there is no necessity for looking beyond the bounds of the Province for the coming man. Another point is, that His Highness the Maharajah, being now an actual reigning prince, should have a potential voice in the decision of a matter, which, to him, must be of the highest moment, to himself and his subjects. With regard to these points, it is clear that, whatever were the merits and high qualifications of the late Dewan, these were counterbalanced by the circumstance that he was an outsider, one in whose selection the Maharajah had but a nominal voice. Not yet out of the state of pupillage, at the time when the late Dewan was nominated and chosen by the then Chief Commissioner, His Highness could not but acquiesce in the choice made, by one whom he considered in the place of a parent. The choice of a new Dewan now presents itself in a changed light. The Maharajah is now at liberty to exercise his judgment, and, in doing so, His Highness should have prominently before him the first consideration, namely, the good of his people, the right administration of his state, and his own good. If it is found that, within the Province, there are several good men and true fit for the Dewanship of the state, that the people of Mysore desire that as their ruler is, so should his Prime Minister be, a native Mysorean, that the choice of an outsider would be distasteful to the people, and that such a Dewan would be himself personally unpopular, then, it is clear that the selection of a Dewan should be confined to men in the Province. The case of Mysore is not like that of any other native state in India. Fifty years of British administration of the Province, by some of the best selected English officers, has secured a number of native officials, high in attainments, and experience, and knowledge of the country, who would do credit, if they were employed in British territory. Education has spread with rapid strides through the Province, and a considerable number of the population, larger than would be apparent to a superficial observer, belong to the thinking and reflecting portion of the community, and hence the profound interest which is being taken in the question of the choice of the next Dewan. It is an interest which should be well marked and noted, by those in whose hands will be the choice of the future Dewan of the state. Sir James Gordon, no doubt, as British Resident, will be asked and will freely give his counsel and advice in the matter, and we have no doubt, too, that the Councillors of His Highness the Maharajah, and the Maharajah himself, will give their best consideration to the question, before a final decision is arrived at. The personages we have named have a very responsible duty to discharge, and on the right discharge of that duty will depend the future welfare and progress of this Province and its people; for there is no disguising the fact that a native state depends mainly for its prosperity and progress on the character, the actions, and the policy of the chief advisor of the reigning prince. If such an advisor can be selected from the educated members of the local community itself of the state, if there can be found amongst them but one honest, intelligent, upright, and patriotic man, then, we think, the circle of selection should not be extended beyond the bounds of the State, however large a number of equally good and true men may be found beyond those bounds. The experiment of the first Dewan of the restored State of Mysore was made in the person of an outsider, a man who—there is no disguising the fact—proved to be unpopular. The late Dewan's brief tenure of office precludes us from determining any pronounced judgment on his policy and acts—and we have said somewhat more of them elsewhere in our columns this morning—but it is evident that the one leading defect in his nomination and appointment was, that he was an outsider,—not a Mysorean in any sense of the word. Now, within so brief a period, but not so brief as not to show the main defect of the first experiment, the opportunity is afforded to make an experiment in the person of a second Dewan of the Mysore State. It is, surely, not unfair to ask and expect that the second Dewan will be chosen from amongst the educated Mysoreans themselves. Such a demand and expectation would be but ill-founded and petulent, if there was no suitable material within the Mysore Province from which to choose the Prime Minister of the State. But as there is a sufficiency of choice, in this respect, in the Province, we think that those in whose hands the recommendation to the Viceroy lies would be but doing their duty, by restricting that recommendation to capable men within the Province. We may say, in conclusion, that the present Viceroy of India is not a man to be hurried or indifferent in the disposal of a matter of so much grave importance to this State, its people and its ruler. We have heard it stated that Lord Ripon has called for an accurate list of the men within the Province, who, by their, character experience, and general qualifications, would, be suited for the office of Dewan. That list, no doubt, will be forwarded, or, perhaps, has been forwarded, to Calcutta. We must patiently await the issue of the decision at Lord Ripon's hands. From the high character for strict integrity and honesty of purpose and action, which the Viceroy has deservedly earned, throughout India, we have no doubt his Lordship will decide the question, as to who is to be the next Dewan of the Mysore State, with strict concern for the welfare of the State, its ruler, and its people.

Original and Selected Notes.

About four hundred Hindoo marriages were celebrated during last month in the city of Poona

It is reported that a goods shed on the Eastern Bengal Railway has been looted by a band of dacoits armed with swords.

Mr. Gladstone received large number of congratulatory telegrams and letters from the towns of Europe, America, and the Colonies on entering his 74th year.

At a meeting of prominent European and native citizens, held on Thursday last, it was resolved to take immediate steps for establishing a charitable homeopathic dispensary in Bombay.

H. H. the Maharajah of Travancore will arrive in Madras on the 28th instant, and probably the ceremony of presenting the insignia of the Order of the Star of India will take place on the 1st February.

It is said that post cards are shortly to be introduced into his Highness the Nizam's dominions and are to be sold for one dub. The design of the stamp, which is being executed in England, is the Crescent and Star.

Sanction has been given by the Government of India, in the Military Department, for the formation of a Volunteer camp-of-exercise in Calcutta next month. The camp will probably be pitched on the *maidan* south of Fort William.

H E. the Governor is expected to embark for Gopalpore on the 3rd proximo, on board a B. I. steamer (probably the *Himalaya*) on a tour through the northern districts, and to return by the B. I steamer expected here on the 28th idem.

Instructions, we hear, have been issued to the Educational Commission to bring their labours to an end by the 1st of March as the Government is very anxious to consider their report and submit it to the Home Government with a view to early legislation.

THE London press has been authorised to state that there was no truth in the rumour that the Queen expressed any wish that the Duke of Connaught should not go to India or that he had abandoned his intention of going It is said he has applied for the command of a Brigade in India

IT is reported that the Russians have opened a mercantile office in Cabul, and propose to start a branch establishment at Jellalabad Of the Russian subjects at present in Cabul, one is a Mahommedan from Samarkand, and two are Russians in the Usbeg dress The *Civil and Military Gazette* has received the above news from more sources than one, and regards it as trustworthy

ACCORDING to a telegram received from London by the *Pioneer*, England proposes that the Suez-Canal shall be free to all ships, belligerents only remaining in it a limited time Disembarkation of troops or ammunitions of war is forbidden, excepting as required for the defence of Egypt Hostilities in the Canal, or approaches on territorial waters of Egypt, forbidden, even by Turkey All Powers, except France, are likely to approve

TRUSTWORTHY reports from the Frontier state that the Khyber Pass is closed to merchants' caravans, on account of the differences existing between the Shinwari tribe and the Ameer of Cabul We (*Civil and Military Gazette*) explained the origin of the dispute some little time ago The Shinwaris, through whose country the Khyber Pass runs, after traversing the Mohmund country objected to not getting a share in the tolls levied on merchandize and travellers The Ameer's agent at Dacca, Sardar Nur Mahomed Khan, managed to keep the Shinwaris quiet for a time, but they now seem to have lost all patience

THE Director of Public Instruction in Madras having in contemplation the submission of a scheme to Government for encouraging the establishment of *bona fide* literary societies, reading rooms and public libraries in the mofussil, has resolved to obtain statistics regarding the number, constitution, and condition, financial and otherwise of existing institutions With this view Mr Gregg has addressed a circular letter to the Collectors, asking them to be so good as to furnish him with the names of any such institutions as may exist in the districts The Inspectors of schools and the Inspectress of Girls' Schools have also been asked to furnish the Director with any information they may have on the subject

IN order to secure the more efficient cooling of railway carriages in the hot weather, a correspondent of a contemporary recommends a large bogie saloon, to accommodate ten or twelve persons From this compartment all luggage, except hand bags and baskets, should be rigorously excluded, and in the place of couches comfortable cane chairs and some light tables should be substituted At one end of the saloon, there should be a space for the attendant in charge of the cooling gear The machinery required would consist of a small "Root's blower," worked off one of the axles, with a fast and loose pulley on the blower shaft Hand gear could be attached for use at stations if necessary The air would be sent through tubes, containing blocks of ice fixed at right angles to their diameter An arrangement of this nature would yield a current of cool dry air, and there would be no difficulty in keeping a specially made carriage down to a temperature of 75° or 80°, in the hottest weather

IN July last, under the powers conferred by the Northern India Taccavi Act, (X of 1879), rules were published by the Punjab Government enabling district officers, in times of distress, to advance money to owners and holders of culturable land, for the purchase of seed and cattle or other agricultural objects not specified in the Land Improvement Act of 1871 The Taccavi Act contains no provision for recovering interest on advances made under themselves, and the official who gives advance is required to take a separate agreement for the recovery of this interest Simple forms of agreement are now under consideration, and will probably be published before long One question has arisen as to the payment of stamp duty on such agreements It would seem more in accordance with the principles laid down by the Government of India that stamp duty should not be charged, and this is the view taken by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab It has been suggested that some arrangement might be made, by which interest on advances under the Taccavi Act might be recovered as an arrear of land revenue, and possibly, this plan would be advantageous both to the Government which lends and the cultivators who borrow. The subject is of wide importance; for the time may come, some day, when the operation of the Northern India Taccavi Act will be extended, also, to Bengal, Madras, and Bombay

THE orders received from the Secretary of State for India on the subject of covenanted civil servants holding lands in native States have been communicated to all departments and the local Government have ruled that a copy of the despatch of the Secretary of State for India, and the correspondence that passed between the Indian and Home Governments, be furnished to every officer whose name appears in the list of members serving in any of the capacities noted in the orders A copy will be furnished to every junior or probationary civilian on his arrival in India or on his appointment A receipt will be given for the paper and recorded in the secretariat The head of every civil department shall furnish every military officer joining the department with a copy and obtain a receipt for the same, and every person appointed to any office in his department which is ordinarily held by a covenanted civilian or a military officer Where a person, not being covenanted civilian, is appointed to be the head of a department or linearly presided over by a covenanted civilian or military officer, the paper will be furnished to him and his receipt for the same taken charge of by the Secretary to Government in the proper branch Every officer affected by the order will submit to Government, through the Board of Revenue or the head of his department, as the case may be, a yearly return describing exactly his interest in landed property within the presidency or the feudatory states under the supervision of the Governor-in-Council, and will also declare that no land is held for him by any one else The Secretary of State for India is opposed to covenanted officers in this presidency holding lands in Mysore, Coorg, Cochin or Travancore

Local and Provincial.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM —The Apothecary's quarters of the Lunatic Asylum, in the Pettah, are to be improved and enlarged, at an expenditure of Rs 270 These improvements were much required for a long time

THE LATE DEWAN'S PRIVATE SECRETARY —No salary having been fixed for the late Dewan's son, who acted as Private Secretary to his father, to the time of his resignement, the Maharajah's Government has now fixed the salary at Rs 250 a month

THE LATE DEWAN —On Wednesday last, all the shops in the Pettah were closed, out of respect for the memory of the late Dewan All the public offices and courts, throughout the Province, will be closed this day and tomorrow for the same cause

THE MAHARAJAH'S COUNCILLORS —We believe that the Maharajah's Councillors had a meeting, on Wednesday, at Government House, when they had an interview with the British Resident What the object of the meeting was, has now transpired, but, we believe, it was in connection with the vacant Dewanship

LONDON MISSION HIGH SCHOOL —The Pettah Municipality has made over the vacant piece of ground adjoining the London Mission High School to the Reverend J H Walton The ground is to be used as a play ground and gymnasium for the students and pupils, on condition that no buildings are to be erected now or hereafter

THE COMPTROLLER.—Mr H Hudson, the Comptroller and Deputy Accountant General of Mysore, is not, after all, it would appear, to retire from the service, like the other European officers lately in the service of the State His retirement will be only from the British service, but he will be retained in his present post under the Maharajah's Government, on a salary which, with his pension, will be equivalent to his present salary

AMENDS —The public will remember the scant justice meted out to Mr S B Krishnaswami Iyengar, late Assistant Commissioner, just about the time of the rendition, when he was compelled to retire on pension, though he had still several years to serve, at the end of which time he would have obtained full pension Mr Krishnaswami Iyengar disputed the position in which he was placed, and appealed to the Government of India and, we believe, to the Secretary of State. We understand that justice, though tardy, is to be done to him, and that he will shortly obtain his full pension.

SIR FREDRICK ROBERTS.—His Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts, Commander-in-chief of the Madras Army, arrived on Thursday morning last from Madras The Maharajah's two brothers, Lieutenant General W. Payne, commanding the Mysore Division, and his staff, and a very large number of Military and Civil officers were present on the platform, to receive Sir Frederick A guard of honour, with band and colours, and a troop of Silladar Horse were drawn up in the station compound Sir Frederick drove away, under an escort of the 12th Royal Lancers, to Government House, where he is a guest of Sir James Gordon, the British Resident.

THE CHIEF JUDGE AND THE ADVOCATES — The Chief Judge, Mr C G Plumer, being about to revise the Rules for the admission of Advocates and Pleaders to practice in the Courts of the Province, has asked the advocates to submit any suggestions that may strike them in the proposed new rules before they are forwarded for approval and sanction to the Government of India. A meeting of the advocates was accordingly held, on Saturday evening last, in the rooms of the Literary Union, Division Cutcherry, when a large number of advocates were present, and Mr. Meenakshia, Barrister-at-law, was called to the chair. After considerable discussion, two or three suggestions were noted down, but as it was getting late, and larger consideration should be given to the existing Rules of admission, another meeting will be called in the course of the present week, so as to devote a larger portion of time to the subject

THE FLOWER SHOW AT THE LAL BAGH — The annual Flower Show at the Lal Bagh came off, according to notice, yesterday, and was a perfect success The arrangements were exceptional, and better than on any previous occasion Instead of one large tent in which every thing was placed there were four sets of tents, in the first of which was placed flowers, in the next vegetables and fruits, the third had cut flowers, and the fourth roses This arrangement prevented crowding, and although there were many people present, no inconvenience was experienced The band of the 12th Lancers "discoursed sweet music," and thus enlivened the scene Among those present were the Maharajah of Mysore and the British Resident The first part of the show to be seen was the tent which contained the flowers, and it was acknowledged by all that the exhibitors had taken great pains in bringing them to such perfection The pansies were considered the largest that had yet been exhibited in Bangalore The crotons not many foliage plants at the show, but those that were there were very good Many of the roses were simply splendid, and the size of some of them was very great There was a great variety of these plants, and they attracted universal admiration There were some very fine cut flowers, and one bouquet in particular was very much admired It was composed entirely of white flowers, roses being the most prominent There were some other very good boquets The fruits and vegetables were pronounced the best that Bangalore has seen for some years past, the apples and peaches being particularly fine We do not think any country would be able to produce finer specimens of the latter than were to be seen yesterday at the Lal Bagh. As regards vegetables the potatoes were very fine, while some of the specimens of turnips could not, we fancy, be surpassed in England There were also some very good cabbages exhibited, and although this part of the show was very good The arrangements of the show reflect great credit upon Mr Cameron, the superintendent of the Lal Bagh, who had the carrying out of them, and which were so excellently managed —*Spectator*

The Mysore Gazette

Bangalore Saturday, January 27 1883.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

The 22nd January 1883 —No 23.—It is hereby notified for the information of the public that pending the general revision of the Travellers Bungalow Establishments in the Province, the 1st Class Travellers' Bungalow at Banavar has been temporarily reduced to the 2nd Class, and the 2nd Class Bungalow at Kadur raised to the 1st Class.

No —Kusavanangar, Amildar, Shikarpur Taluk, Shimoga District, is granted five days, privilege leave from such date as he may have availed himself of the same

No 25 —Mr W E A James Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, has been granted an extension of leave for five months on medical certificate, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India

No, 26 —Mir Kamaluddin Alikhan, Acting Amildar, Koppa Taluk Kadur District, is granted 24 days privilege leave of absence from such date as he may avail himself of the same

The 23rd January 1883 —No. 27.—Mr C Sooba Rao, Officiating Deputy Commissioner delivered over, and Mr F N Krishna Murti, Deputy Commissioner, received, charge of the Tumkur District and Treasury, on the forenoon of the 19th January 1883.

The 25th January 1883 —No 28.—Mr C Madaiya, Revenue Assistant Commissioner, is transferred to the Kadur District, to be in charge of the District Treasury until further orders.

No, 30.—Mr E C Shamagaraja Pillo, Revenue Assistant Commissioner is transferred to the Bangalore District, to be in charge of the District Treasury

No 31 —The transfer of "Koppal" village Bale Firka, from the late Lakvalli to the Chikmagalur Taluk, which was notified in Notification No 131, date 21st November 1882 is cancelled

2 The village of Dasarahosahalli of the Ubrani Samanat is transferred from the Turikere Taluk to Chanagiri Taluk,

No. 32 —Krishnasamaiengar, Munsiff of Kolar, is granted privilege leave for one month on half pay from the 15th January 1883.

General Summary.

MADRAS

FLOODS IN THE GODAVERY DISTRICT.—The damage occasioned by the recent floods appears to have been very considerable, and the Board of Revenue recommended that a grant of Rs 5,000 be made for compensation to those who suffered by damage to their dwellings in Ellore The Government have consented to make this grant.—*Mail*

THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE —His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore accompanied by his Dewan and followers will arrive on Monday the 29th instant, at the Egmore Railway Station, at 7 A M, by a special express train His Excellency the Governor and Staff will be on the platform to receive His Highness Fifty rank and file of the 22nd M. F I, with band and colours, under command of a European officer, will form a guard of honor A salute of nineteen guns will be fired to announce His Highness's arrival —*Ibid*

OFFICIAL RECORDS —The Collector of North Arcot has issued the following notice —"I With a view to secure the proper secrecy and safety of official records, it is hereby enjoined strictly that no subordinates, clerk or accountant or copyist, shall be allowed to take home any public papers on any pretext whatever II As a rule, public business must be discharged in office during the recognised office hours, but when the work allotted to any subordinate is more than can be discharged during the appointed hours with honest application of labor, he must invariably bring it to the notice of the Head of the Department to which he belongs, in view to arrangements being made to keep the office open beyond the usual hours, or to get the work done by others III If any such subordinate takes any public papers out of office without the permission of the Head of his Department, his conduct will be severely noticed IV These rules apply not only to all the various departments of this office, but also to all the revenue offices who are requested to see that they are strictly enforced in the several offices under their jurisdiction"—*Ibid*

MR T RAMA ROW —The popular Dewan peishcar of Cottayam, has been appointed by His Highness the Maha Rajah to act for the Dewan when the latter accompanies His Highness to Madras. We can cordially approve of the appointment to which by the tried character, ability, and loyalty, Mr Rama Row is fully entitled —*Travancore Times*

THE TRAVANCORE MAHARAJAH AT MADRAS.—Irrigation Engineer Mr Colundaveelu Modeliyar, a native of Madras, and a brother of Ratnavelu Mudaliar High Court Vakil, is at Madras from Travancore arranging for the accommodation of H H the Maharajah and suite from Travancore, who are expected to be here for a week between the last of the current and first week of the coming month. Four bungalows have been already engaged and furnished Government house is also placed at H. H's disposal, because he comes here as the guest of the British Government to receive the Star The Marine Villa is intended for Dewan Ramaiyar Mr Duff thus lives now at Guindy —*Western Star.*

BURMAH.

DACOITS IN A NEWSPAPER OFFICE.—The *Rangoon Times* indulges in the following pleasantry at the expense of the rival journal; "We hear that the dacoits have visited the office of our esteemed contemporary. The editor is now driven to sport the ancestral kilt, his small clothes having been, with malice prepense annexed by the leader of the Poonondaung gang' or by one of his satellites."

Extracts.

THE BURMESE POLICE

The *Pioneer* —The remarks which we made some little time ago upon the inefficiency of the Burma police have been fully justified by the late dacoities and robberies in and about Rangoon There seems only too much reason to suppose that the local police are not only inefficient but are actually in league with the thieves The Burmese thief, as a rule, is an arrant coward, and we are assured by men who know the country that any show of resistance on the part of six or seven armed men would cause a band of 50 or 100 dacoits to return in confusion An inquiry should certainly be made into all the circumstances connected with the recent outbreak of crime, and the importation of a few Sikhs and men from the Upper Provinces of India might perhaps well be made with a view to the reorganization of the Police

INVESTITURE OF H H THE MAHA RAJAH OF TRAVANCORE

THE following notification appeared in last night's *Gazette* —Order of proceeding on the occasion of the presentation of the Insignia of the Star of India to His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore on the 1st February 1883. The Right Honorable the Governor will arrive at the Government House at a quarter to 5 P M, under a salute of 17 guns. His Highness the Maharajah, accompanied by the Right Honorable the Governor, will proceed to the Banqueting Hall at 5 P M, escorted by the Chief Secretary to Government, the Resident of Travancore, the Devan of Travancore, and by the Officers of His Excellency the Governor's Personal Staff On arrival at the Dais His Highness will be conducted to a seat prepared for him The Chief Secretary will then read the Queen's letter, after which the Governor will present the Insignia of the order to His Highness At the moment of the presentation a salute of 19 guns will be fired The Right Honorable the Governor will then address His Highness the Maharajah The Maharajah and the Governor will then retire The Proceedings will be closed by the departure of the Governor under a Royal Salute Officers of Her Majesty's Civil, Naval Military, and Ecclesiastical Services with the ladies of their families are invited to attend and will not require cards Accommodation in the body of the Banqueting Hall being limited, all other admissions will be by invitation from the Military Secretary's Office Those invited will enter by the side staircase and are requested to be in the Hall by 4 30 P M, Full dress will be worn. Gentlemen wearing plain clothes to appear in evening dress. Clergymen and Barristers in their Robes. Ladies to wear morning dress Seats will be placed in the body of the Hall, but when the Queen's letter is read and His Excellency the Governor rises for the purpose of presenting the Insignia of the order, the Company should remain standing

MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS —A Guard of Honor from a Native Regiment, with Band and Colors, will parade in front of Government House at 4 30 P M A similar Guard from Her Majesty's Essex Regiment with the Band, will parade in front of the entrance of the Banqueting Hall at 4-30 P M A Battery of Artillery will be drawn up on ground which will be pointed out, and fire—1st.—A salute of 17 guns on the arrival of the Right Honorable the Governor at Government House 2ndly —A salute of 19 guns on the presentation of the Order to His Highness the Maharajah. 3rdly —A Royal Salute on the departure of His Excellency the Governor from the Banqueting Hall. The Band of the Right Honorable the Governor will be placed inside the Hall, and play "God Save the Queen" as His Excellency enters and leaves. A Troop of the Body Guard will meet the Right Honorable the Governor at Neill's Statue at half past 4 and escort him to Government House A troop dismounted will line the staircase and interior of the Banqueting Hall

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN BENGAL

In yesterday's Bengal Council, Mr Macaulay obtained leave to introduce a Bill for the extension of Local Self-Government in Bengal The following are the principal points — "There will be a Local Board administering the local Government circle, and a Union Committee administering the union of villages At first the members of the Union Committee will not look beyond their union, but will form a constituency from which the members of the Local Board will be elected. They will be elected by the villagers themselves, except in some exceptional cases The constitution of the Local Boards proposed is, that each thana be represented by two elected members The chief portion of the elective body would be Committees of Unions in the thanas The right of voting is restricted to Union Committees, or men appointed by the villagers themselves If the Union is a very populous one and advanced, it can apply to be changed into a Municipality The Government is to have power to nominate one third of the members of Local Boards. Each Board is to elect its own Chairman and Vice-Chairman, subject to the approval of Government For purposes of control, the Magistrate should have power (though he will probably never have to use it) of suspending the action of the Board when for reasons to be recorded, he believes it imminently dangerous to the public health or to public peace and order In order that he may be kept fully acquainted with their action he will be furnished with copies of their proceedings, and permitted access to their works. But all power of interference beyond this, and all control over the initiative action of Boards, it is proposed to vest in a central Board, which will deal not only with all Local Boards, but also with all Municipalities in the province That Board will consist of the Chairman and two members, the former a specially selected officer of Government and the latter a non official native gentleman of *education and influence*. The functions of the Central Board will be similar to those exercised by the Local Government Board of England It will have full power to compel Local Boards and Municipalities to perform the duties they may be found to have neglected, and suspend work which may be found wasteful or mischievous. It will deal with their estimates, and sanction their bye laws and rules of procedure, supervise elections and perform all the functions of government which may be extended to it Those functions will chiefly relate to guidance and control, and supervision of details. Government must retain the direction of the general policy, and there will be many questions of which it alone can be arbiter The policy will be to give to local bodies the construction and maintenance of the roads of the District, and provincial and such buildings as they may be willing to deal with through their subordinate engineering staff, under the general control of the Government District Engineer, the management of all hospitals and dispensaries, the administration generally of medical relief, and the management of zillah schools through joint committees formed partly of representatives Municipalities, in which schools may be situated, will have the control of middle schools and primary schools, all educational institutions in fact, except colleges, attached collegiate schools normal schools, with attached model schools, medical schools, surveying schools, Madrassahs and schools for Europeans and Eurasians, the management of all camping ground and staging bungalows the control of ferries, of pounds, sanitation, vital statistics, and vaccination where licensed agency is employed, drainage schemes in certain cases under Act VI of 1880, administration of relief in times of scarcity (special grants being made in exceptional cases), and various miscellaneous duties It is not proposed to make the collection of the license tax any part of the duty of local bodies. The union committee will be entrusted with the management and expenditure of the income of the union pound They will, under the control of Local Board, manage the primary schools of the union and as a rule, form the managing committee of any aided or middle vernacular school in the union, will appoint and pay gurus of patshalas, and they will be the medium for the transmission to them of rewards granted by Local Boards they will have the management of all village roads, and separately, or as members of joint committees appointed by the Local Boards, of such lengths of district or provincial roads as may be entrusted to them by the Local Boards. They will be responsible for accurate registration of vital statistics and for the execution of small measures of sanitation, drainage, and water supply affecting the union. In regard to these works they will act under the general control of the Local Board, and will be bound to carry out its orders, subject to the right of appealing to the Central Board Powers will be given them to compel private persons to take such act on with their tanks, land and other property, as the Union Committee of its own motion, or by order of the Local Board, may direct The Local Board will deal, subject to the direction of the Central Board with the control, directly or through the Union Committees, of the various branches of administration which are just enumerated Where a regular staff of Government vaccinators has given place to licensed vaccinators, the Local Board will be entrusted with the management of this branch, in regard to which their general and social influence will be specially useful The Inspector of Vaccination will also be their Sanitary Inspector It is proposed that Government should maintain a District Engineer at the head-quarters of each district, who would be inspector of all local works within its limits He would be the Consulting Engineer of all the Local Boards who could not afford to employ engineers or surveyors The funds of the Local Board will consist first of the proceeds of the road cess levied in the circle, unless the Central Board should direct that in consequence of the general importance of any work in any other circle, a portion should be contributed to its funds The Union Committees will be entitled to the income from their pounds Where there is no Union the income will, of course, go direct to the Local Board The large revenue to be gained by careful management of this branch will be at the disposal of local bodies for local improvement. Ferries will be transferred to Local Boards and they will enjoy all increase of revenue that may be derived from them In general, services to be made over to local boards will be covered by fixed grants representing the existing or recent average expenditure and these will not be revised except in event of any change in the method of administration It may even be hoped that Government will be able to pursue the policy which Sir Ashley Eden was able to adopt, of making an annual addition to the grant for primary education So long as the service is performed the fixed grant will remain, with the proviso that the funds are not diverted from one object, such as primary education to another without express sanction, or in accordance with such rules as may be laid down

ARMIES OF NATIVE STATES

The *Pioneer* —Sooner or later, many of the most important recommendations of the Indian Army Commission will probably be carried out, but the present Government may not be prepared to adopt the particular one which has reference to the armament of the Feudatory Native States Although the report of the Commission has not been published it is no secret that it contained shrewd criticism of these armies, and that in all the calculations made in connection with the strength and organization of the Imperial forces, one important factor kept steadily in view, was the possibility of danger to the State arising from the armies maintained by Native Princes The total strength of these armies is between 350,000 and 390,000 men of whom about one-half are cavalry They have also at 2,700 guns, of which the vast majority are well provided, field batteries being practically non existent. These numbers include the semi military police of the States, and the ill armed personal retainers whom the petty Rajas and their Chief delight to have clattering at their heels on great occasions We may at once eliminate from the dangerous class the Sikh Contingents which are conspicuously loyal, and in the case of Rajputana, although the various Chiefs count over 100,000 of their subjects as 'soldiers,' and have in their possession some 1,400 or 1,500 guns, it may also be said that the lack of cohesion and the mutual jealousies of the feudal forts of the soil renders danger to the Government very improbable The Rajput levies, in fact, are a mere militia, badly armed, and ignorant of any but the simplest drill, and could never be got to act together The minor Hindu and Mahommedan States can also be eliminated, and we come finally to consider the armament of the important Mahratta States of Gwalior and Indore, and of Hyderabad—the only powerful Mahommedan State in India Holkar's army is not of any great strength in spite of his adoption of the short-service system, and is as unpopular with his subjects on many accounts The only significant fact in connection with Indore is that extensive smuggling of Martini Henry arms and ammunition has been detected more than once, and that this would imply a desire secretly to possess possession of small arms of the most civilized pattern We now come to the Nizam's army, and here we are met by figures which are sufficiently large to call for a reversion of the non-intervention policy which has been so long in force The Hyderabad State keeps on its pay nearly 50,000 soldiers, exclusive of the ordinary police force, and the armed followers of the local nobles and chiefs. Pathan, Arab and Negro mercenaries are freely enrolled, and since 1876 reforms have been carried out in the organization and equipment of the force, which demand the most serious attention of the Imperial Government.

ZEMINDARS AND AGRICULTURE

A vernacular class for the teaching of agriculture in theory and practice, to the sons of zemindars has so far proved a marked success at the Model Farm, Hyderabad, Sind Mr Strachan says in his report, that the lads work willingly, and that whatever work is being done, *either by the workmen or himself, on the farm*, is taken part in by the lads. Where is also a class taught in English at the Model Farm, composed of the lads from the High School, but the opinion of Mr Scarchan is that if the Vernacular class, progresses as it has done, it will leave the English class far behind in practical work. It seems to us that classes for zemindars' sons in the Vernaculars, conducted in the same practical fashion which appears to characterise the one at the Model Farm, Hyderabad, Sind, are a departure in the right direction. The natives of India, notably those of Bengal have a marked facility for assimilating book knowledge, and where lectures and examining are concerned, they make almost perfect students When, however, it comes to the actual mechanical manipulation of tools, or to the working of machinery and apparatus, there appears a distinct aversion to lay down the note-book, unless under strong inducements. Manual labour is in fact, avoided wherever possible It is only fair, however, to say that natives exhibit in quite as pronounced a manner a similar aversion to hard manual labour, the reason common to both, being seemingly, that manual labour makes of the lighter, genteeler sort is degrading. It is simple impossible for ever to acquire any sound practical knowledge of a handicraft without the former doing for him If all implied in its acquisition The science and practice of agriculture, which they present the widest scope for speculation experiment, and observation, can never be thoroughly understood and mastered, unless the learner takes part himself in the various operations implied in the working of the soil and the raising of crops Zemindars and landowners sons in India, generally, it seems to us, would gain much by such a course of training as might be provided for them at the various Model Farms. With an intelligent knowledge of the treatment of crops and soils, and a suitable agricultural appliances, which might be acquired in the course of a year or two of practical study in agricultural classes of the sort established with such marked success in Hyderabad, Sind, the sons of zemindars would, in their own districts and among their own tenants be the means of scattering information, introducing new and well tried methods, and suitable implements and contrivances, which otherwise would scarcely be brought into notice. The influence which men trained in this practical fashion would be able to exercise on Indian agriculture, would be much greater and further reaching than any thing which hitherto Agricultural Departments and Model Farms have been able to effect Each zemindar, so trained, would be a centre of knowledge and reference in his own district, and it is not all Utopian to hope that many so trained, would on their own land carry on practical experiments with crops of various kinds that would be as likely, at all events, as some experiments at *Government farms are, to result in the advancement* of indigenous methods and the development of textile and other agricultural and commercial products

There can be little doubt, we think, that among men so trained, there would probably be a few who would make special studies of certain crops and products, their experiments and investigations would be carried on among the people themselves, who would thus see for themselves the results of whatever new departure might be arrived at. We do not suppose that all that is needful to cover India with ardent and wise investigators in practical agriculture is to send the rising generation of zemindars to be inoculated at Model Farms for a year or two, we do believe, however, that a scheme of this sort offers a very hopeful means of doing for Indian agricultural, what Agricultural Departments, Agricultural Scholarship, and Model Farms are working by various methods to attain.—*Planters' Gazette.*

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)
[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

EUROPE.

A LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY FOR EGYPT

Cairo 28th Jan—About one half of the new legislature will be appointed by the Khedive The rest will be elected Their powers are to be strictly limited

HOME RULE MEETINGS

London, 30th Jan—The Secretary of State for India has fixed the rate of exchange for Indian pay allowances from next April at 1s 7½d

THE THREATENED IRISH FAMINE

London 31st January—At a meeting held here yesterday Mr Justice MacCarthy made an urgent appeal for the relief of those likely to suffer through the threatened famine in Ireland

WIDOW MARRIAGE

Rajahmundry 31st January—The fifth Brahman virgin widow marriage was celebrated here last night, under the auspices of the Local Widow Marriage Association The bride belongs to respectable families of the Nyoogee community The bride is aged eighteen and the bridegroom twenty two

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

We have to apologise to our subscribers and readers for the lateness of our appearance this week An accident occurred to one of the English forms, just as we were going to press late on Sunday night, which took several hours to rectify We use the delay

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1883

THE VACANT DEWANSHIP

In our issue of Monday last we had an article on the subject of the vacant Dewanship of the Mysore State in which the language and tone of our remarks were so heavy the importance of the theme and the large national interest connected with it were felt not to need language that might imply bias or partisanship on our part and we purposely abstained from mentioning the names of any of those educated native gentlemen, both here and in Madras, whose names were freely associated with the Dewanship Only one point we insisted upon, and that was, that the choice of the next Dewan should be restricted to the Province of Mysore and to a pure Mysorean, for our conviction was—and it is a most unassailable contention—that there are in the Province several purely Mysore born native officials in the state service who are perfectly suited to the high and responsible post We had hardly an misgiving on the point Our confidence in Sir James Gordon, as British Resident, and in His Highness was such, that we did not think it possible that either of them would fail to see that the best interests of the state require that the next Dewan should be a pure Mysorean, that there were several such men in the Province, and that it was not necessary to look beyond these bounds or amongst those officials of the state who are pure Madrasees, importations in short, from the Southern Presidency We regret to observe that in the course of the last week, there is only too much ground to apprehend that the public confidence in the British Resident and in the Maharajah has been misplaced, in regard to the appointment of Dewan, and that we shall, most probably, have to deplore the carrying out of the same policy which made a Madrasee and an outsider the first Dewan of the state The *Madras Mail* and other journals in which articles and other communications have appeared regarding the Dewanship, contain an announcement made almost with certainty that Mr Sheshadri Iyer, the Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur, will be appointed, and that his appointment is supported by the Maharajah and the Resident Nothing has caused us to no longer incline upon us to continue that reticence which was the offspring of the conclusions posed in the Resident and the Maharajah, in the just and impartial selection of the next Dewan It is hardly necessary to discuss in detail the qualifications of Mr Sheshadri Iyer for the post, when, on the very threshold, he is unqualified for it on the ground of his being a pure Madrasee, who was imported into the Province at the time when the good fortune of educated Madrasees was in the ascendant in this state Mr Sheshadri Iyer is a clerk, on having risen from, out of the rank and file, but when his qualifications, character, and services are carefully weighed against those of the latter of Mysore as fit for the post the latter surpasses him in every particular Our contention is that so long as there are pure Mysoreans equally, or, perhaps better qualified for the post, within the Province, there should be no need to choose a man, either in or out of the Province On an important public occasion, the last but one of his visits and speeches to the students of the Civil Engineering College, about three years ago Sir James Gordon distinctly announced his policy to be this—that when there were two candidates for a place, one a Madrasee and the other a Mysorean both equally qualified, he would certainly give preference to the latter In the present case, there are more than one Mysoreans equally qualified with Madrasees for the post, why does not Sir James Gordon carry out his publicly announced policy? On another public occasion, Sir James also said that "Mysore is for the Mysoreans" that is, that Mysore should be administered as much as possible by educated Mysoreans, what reason can there be now for departing so wise and just a principle?

Now it is stated in Mr P N Krishna Murti, who is one amongst the educated Mysoreans mentioned in connection with the Dewanship, there is much may be said of his claims and qualifications When, on the eve of the resignation of Dewan was to be chosen, three names were submitted to the Government of India, namely Messrs Ranga Charlu, B Krishnaraja (deceased) and Krishna Murti The selection of the first as Dewan was a foregone conclusion, as two years before, Sir James Gordon had appointed him Revenue Commissioner and Secretary, under the pretext of his being "trained for the Dewanship" Now that the first two are no more, surely, it is but right that Mr Krishna Murti's name should have been submitted to the Government of India, as a fit person for the Dewanship, and in consideration of his meritorious mediation for the office Moreover Mr Krishna Murti, being the direct descendant of Purnaiah and the head and representative of that family, was in object interest and solicitude, first, to Sir Mark Cubbon, and then to his successor Mr L B Bowring, who made special arrangements for his education, with a view of his entering the state service as early as possible, so that he would be gradually made fit to hold the Dewanship of the state It was with this object, that Mr Bowring at once appointed him an Assistant Commissioner, at the very outset of his public career He now occupies the important post of a District Officer Besides, he still enjoys some of the honours which his great grandfather Poornaiah enjoyed as Dewan He is also Jaghirdar of Yellandur, within the Province, and, as such, has the largest interest in the land, to which and the ruler of which he is of necessity loyally attached, more than any other As to Mr Krishna Murti's age, which has been brought as an objection against him, it is enough to point out that he is now thirty five years of age, in the prime of physical and intellectual life Rajah Sir Madava Rao was made Dewan of Travancore when he was within Thirty five If the disqualification as to age and experience, in the case of Mr Krishna Murti, as an administrator, is to be still pleaded it may not be out of place here to mention the name of Mr S Venkatachalaiyangar, B A the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga who is a pure Mysorean and belongs to a family in which at least one of its members was Prime Minister of the State His services extend over twenty five years and his experience and administrative ability are second to none in the Province

We have thus pointed out how easy it is for Sir James Gordon to follow out his publicly announced principles of action to their logical conclusion The Maharajah should also note these facts and circumstances in the choice of a Dewan for his state, for we think that His Highness has now arrived at sufficient years of discretion to exercise his own independent judgment We may be sure that on the right selection of a Dewan depends the future prosperity of this Province If this opportunity of rectifying the first error is lost, the present perplexing and heartburnings are sure to continue, rendering the administration awkward and weaker. We, therefore, commend this question to the special consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General

HONOUR TO THE LATE DEWAN.

The town of Mysore, being the native capital of the state, as it is but natural, was the first to call a meeting to take measures for perpetuating the memory of the late Dewan, and it affords us much pleasure to observe that the public are responding liberally and speedily to the call made upon them On Wednesday next, at 4 P M, there will be a meeting of all classes of the community of Bangalore in the Durbar Hall at the Public Buildings to the same purpose as to perpetuate the memory of the late Dewan We need hardly say that these movements have our most cordial sympathy and we hope that the memorials of the late Dewan, wherever form they may take, will all have been started in a few months hence We have no doubt but that the meeting to be held on Wednesday will adopt such measures as will be most conducive to the highly commendable object in view, namely, the perpetuation, under a suitable memorial or endowments, of the name of a man from whose services this Province and its people have reaped so many advantages, and we have no doubt also that the people of the Province will respond promptly and liberally to an appeal which is so much in accordance with their sentiments We may, however, venture to make a few remarks and to offer a few suggestions on the subject of a memorial to the late Dewan—suggestions which may be of some value to those who are about to meet to take the matter into consideration In the first place, it ought never to be forgotten that the late Mr Ranga Charlu, of all men, had a most practical turn of mind There was nothing—no public measure—which he initiated and carried out, but had some practical end or advantage in view When people spoke to him about the tanks and water supply generally of the Province, he admitted that measures were required to increase and preserve the water supply, but what he saw was a more practical and practicable measure, one from which the people of the Province would derive a far larger measure of advantage, was railways Keenly alive to the public good, he no sooner saw the immense advantage of railways over irrigation works, than he at once set about it, and left nothing untried to push on the scheme, which, thanks to the real impetus given to it by him, will be continued by his successor and supported by the Maharajah Equally on the subject of education, did the late Mr Ranga Charlu show the practical bent of his mind Unhampered by any of the influences of the modern system of education, a system full of cram with the sole purpose of the student passing a certain number of tests, Mr Ranga Charlu always gave the most liberal interpretation to the term "an educated man," and this liberality of thought and action extended to education of all kinds, and were not confined to any particular branch or section of education Whether it was the higher, middle school, or primary education, it was all of a kind with the deceased Dewan—all alike received encouragement from him And native female education was also remembered, but only the late Dewan was somewhat more cautious in his opinions and utterances on this subject, because he felt that on this question there were still large and probable differences of opinion and practice among our countrymen, who were not all prepared for the social change which an unlimited extent of Native Female Education would involve. The two great leading features in short, in the public policy of the late Dewan, were the development of the resources of the country by means of Railways and the extension of education It, therefore, seems to us that in any memorial that may be raised to the memory of the deceased Dewan, these two leading facts in his public policy should be remembered. The memorial should take some practical shape, should be an enduring record of the man's life work than of the man himself Thus, a statue, a portrait, a bust, may be all very well, and may be most skilfully pourtrayed by the artist, but as a memorial, it would be but transient and soon forgotten. The form in which the memorial should take, we think, should be in free scholarships in the colleges and schools of the Province. There may be a scholarship or two to represent the higher education, others the middle school and others again, primary education To these may be added an endowment fund for the encouragement of native female education in the Province, and a scholarship or two in the local school of Engineering, to encourage students to take up railway construction, engineering, and management as special subjects of study All these scholarships and endowments would, of course, be named after the deceased Dewan, and thus his love for leaving behind the practical turn he gave to the acquisition of knowledge would be embodied in the most practical shape, and be the most enduring record of the late Dewan's life work, conferring educational benefits on generations of students yet unborn

THE DEWANSHIP OF MYSORE.

(COMMUNICATED)

THE *Madras Mail* of the 30th ultimo has the following in connexion with the vacant Dewanship —

"We hear that a proposal has been made to reduce the salary of the Dewan of Mysore from Rs 3,000 to Rs 2,000 a month, and that Sir James Gordon has recommended that Mr Seshadri Iyer, Deputy Commissioner of Tumkoor, shall be the new Dewan Mr Seshadri Iyer's chief claims to the appointment are that he is familiar with the views and plans of the late Dewan, for whom he has acted on more than one occasion His nomination to the Dewanship moreover is said to be agreeable to the Maharajah Arrangements have been made for granting a pension to the late Ranga Charlu's widow, and for providing an appointment for his son in the Govern-

ment service. It is thought in Mysore, that the reduction in the Dewan's pay will snuff out the applications of some of the high and experienced Native officials who may have been applicants for the post, and that the reduction, while it can be plausibly made for economical reasons, makes the appointment more adapted for a man of Mr. Seshadri Iyer's standing in the Commission. The fact remains, however, that Mysore needs the services of the ablest and most experienced administrator who can be procured, and that there are far more weighty considerations than the saving of Rs 1,000 a month to be considered in filling up the appointment. The claim put forward by the Mysoreans that the selection of Dewan should be limited to their party, though natural enough, perhaps, is hardly reasonable, and the Government would be hardly likely to yield to a demand that might hereafter form an inconvenient precedent. There is no earthly reason why a qualified Mysorean should not be selected for the appointment, but it would be obviously unwise to limit the appointment to Mysoreans as against Madrassees, or as against qualified men hailing from any other Province. The chief consideration with Lord Ripon will doubtless be to select a man who will do justice to the office, quite apart from party or Provincial considerations."

We quite concur with our contemporary of the *Mail* in considering that the exigencies of the service should preponderate over party or provincial considerations, also that if a qualified Mysorean should be found, he should be selected for the post. But who is to judge of the qualifications of the candidates? We well know the predilections of Sir J. Gordon the Resident. We have more than once commented on those predilections. It is unnecessary to repeat them here. We hope, however, that the proposal to appoint Mr. Seshadriaya has not been made, though we should not be surprised if it has been. The ground put forward for the recommendation is, according to our contemporary's information, that Mr. Seshadri Iyer's chief claims to the appointment are that he is "familiar with the plans and views of the late Dewan for whom he has acted on more than one occasion." We beg leave to say a few words on this subject. There is no civil war in the country, neither is there any foreign invasion threatened, nor is there any provincial calamity present or impending for one to consider that the scheme so ably conceived by one statesman, whom providence did not deem it fit to allow to bring it to a conclusion, requires one who is well acquainted with the conceiver's plans to enable him to finish what has been begun. Thanks to the British Government, who administered the country for so many years, the country is in perfect order, the people are thoroughly law-abiding, and legislation is complete and in thorough working. Though it is true that the country is in heavy debt, yet the late Dewan's plans, as far as they have seen the light, were not towards an improvement of the state of things in this direction. Witness his Railway loan, the sum total of which schemes, in a few words, paying 40 lacs and getting 20 lacs worth of work done, and that in a non-paying line: the question of paying or not the sequel will show. It is thus 40 lacs have been added to the standing debt, and 15 lacs of the money borrowed have already been spent for ordinary purposes. It is true, however, that some retrenchments of Government expenditure the late Dewan thought of and carried out, but nothing remains to be done in this direction either. What more views or plans he could have had in his fertile brain we are not in a position to guess, nor are we inclined to think that he could have at all been certain about them himself. To our thinking a statesman who conceives and carries out changes has always everything previously well arranged and digested, before beginning to carry them out. Further, it is a question whether he could have any future plans unknown to the Council, whose sanction is needed as regards all important changes and "plans." Why, if you want a man who ought to be acquainted with the late Dewan's plans, the best man is his Secretary. If he is not "well acquainted," we do not think any one else can be. In fact it is not certain whether in the host of inconsistencies which characterised the deceased gentleman he had any well conceived plan at all for the future. To our thinking he was himself not sure as to how all his changes would end. Much less could another be acquainted with them. We do not think, nay we even hope not, that it is intended to continue the late Dewan's system of administration. Let a more straightforward and openhanded system give place to the past.

As for Mr. Seshadriayer having acted for the late Dewan, all that need be said is that he was not "acting" in the proper sense of the word, but he was merely doing the "current" duties of the office. Even this was an unconstitutional high-handed proceeding, perhaps considered expedient, because Mr. Seshadriaya was at the time at Head quarters "codifying" the result of which we have not as yet seen, and perhaps will never see. The truth appears to have been the desire on the part of the late Dewan to have *his* favourite by his side.

As regards the appointment of Mr. Seshadrayer being agreeable to the Maharajah, we simply say it may or may not be true. If it is not true, we should not be surprised, because then he will have considered the cruelty of overlooking the claims of his own countrymen, whose ancestors have shed their blood for the service of his state, and who though under several disadvantages have continued to do credit to their posts as District Officers. We credit to their posts as District Officers. We emphatically say that there is more than one District Officer, a Mysore Native who has shown efficiency in his work and breadth of intellect qualifying him for higher posts. We may mention the names of Messrs Narasimmaiyar, Abdul Khader, Krishnamurti and Venkatavaradaiyangar. On the other hand, if it is true that Mr. Seshadri's appointment is agreeable, to His Highness, we should not be surprised knowing as we do that all those who have surrounded him since his infancy have been a set of men who are against the Mysore Natives. We should no wonder if the Maharajah has been made to believe that no one except the small clique of Madras gentlemen are anxious for his welfare. Anyhow the Maharajah will see the inexpediency and unpopularity of the appointment if he has proposed it as against the claims of his own countrymen. What we particularly wish to impress upon His Highness' mind is, that his administration and it ought to be such as to make his subjects of all classes look upon the transfer of the country to Native rule with satisfaction.

Original and Selected Notes

VERY general regret will be felt in Northern India at the special loss sustaining in Lady Ripon's departure. Her Excellency goes home in March.

REPLY post cards have been introduced into Australia. Our friends at home can now send reply post cards to India. But when shall we in India be favoured with such a system?

THE Calcutta University possesses two graduates, Chandermukhi Bose and Kadambini Bose. These two young ladies, who were educated at the Bengal School have just been declared by the Examiners to have passed the B. A. degree.

MAHARJAH Holkar visits Calcutta this week to pay his respects to the Viceroy. His Highness, as previously announced, will afterwards proceed with some 300 followers by special steamer to Pooree, in Cuttack, on a pilgrimage to Juggernath.

THE scheme of translating into the principal vernaculars of India, and of publishing in a collected form, the speeches of H. E. the Viceroy, permission for which has been granted to Baboo Kalipprosana Sen Gupta, of Calcutta will soon be carried into effect.

FROM a comparative statement of Indian salt revenue, which has been officially issued, it appears that at the end of December 21,128,000 maunds had paid duty as against 20,636,000 in the previous year, but the duty realized was only Rs 4,14,05,000 as compared with Rs 5,18,84,000 in 1881-82.

WE learn from Coorg that the coffee crop in that province is likely to be a very small one and that the actual yield will be fifty per cent of the crop estimate. The following riddle is going the round of planting circles in the province. In what way do the Coorg planters resemble the people in Newgate? Because they have all got short crops.

THE District Magistrate of Salem has offered a reward of rupees 100 to any one who gives information that will lead to the recovery of a cash chest, containing general stamps, court fee stamps, stock notes and cash to the amount of Rs 10,380 11-4, which was stolen from the Police head quarters at Salem between the 20th and 21st instants.

THE papers by the mail bring some interesting figures of American finance. The surplus revenue of the United States for the year ending June last was no less than £29,000,000 and for this year is estimated at £24,000,000. On the expenditure side we see that pensions take £20,000,000 out of a total of £59,000,000. The interest on the public debt is reduced to £12,000,000.

Mr. E. C. Buck, Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Departments, reports that the Madras and Burma Governments have signified their wish to purchase from the N. W. Provinces silk worm eggs of the crop of 1883. It is understood that the price will be Rs 5 per oz., and that the eggs will be kept in the hills during the hot weather and rains of 1883, and sent to the provinces indenting for them at the commencement of the cold season of 1883.

A TELEGRAM from Rangoon states that Naga Youk, the noted dacoit leader, has recently been shot by the Kyookphyo police under Superintendent Mac Donald. A reward of Rupees 1,000 was offered for this man's apprehension four years ago, as he gave great trouble in the frontier districts. One more of his band was shot by the police, and it is reported that three have been killed by the Burma Governor beyond the frontier. The roads are being watched in the hope of capturing others of the band who have dispersed, and some of whom are said to be wounded.

WE (*Mail*) are informed that the ceremony held at the Banqueting Hall, is now an "Investiture" of the Maharajah with the order of the Star of India. Her Majesty, the Viceroy, or some one specially named by Her Majesty for the purpose, can alone invest recipients of the order. It appears the Viceroy directed His Excellency the Governor to present the Insignia of the order to the Maharajah with all forms and ceremonies. The procedure to be followed is exactly similar to that when Lord Napier presented to His Highness's father the Insignia in 1867.

THE Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana recently reported that "Sattar" had been committed at Dhrana in Jupur territory, not far from the Cantonment of Deoli, by the widow of Sham Singh the Thakur of the village. The Jeipur Durbar have acted promptly in the matter. The details of the crime have all been appended and brought to justice. The murdered officers the sons and the brothers of the deceased Thakur—have been sentenced each to rigorous imprisonment for terms of seven years, while minor accomplices have received sentences of three years each.

Local and Provincial

DUST BINS.—The Pettah Municipality is doing a very good thing in erecting dust bins at various localities in the town. These bins were very much needed.

SIR JAMES GORDON.—Sir James Gordon, K.C.S.I., the Bengal Resident, who went to Madras for a few days, by way of change after his recent illness, returned on Friday last to Bangalore. On arrival Sir James received a number of guests at an "at home," at Government House.

THE COMET.—Our friend the Comet has put in an appearance once more. He may be seen rising at about five each evening close to the South east point of Sirius or the Dog Star. The Astronomer Royal of England has given it as his opinion that the Comet will be finally absorbed by the sun.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.—For encouragement in the establishment of literary societies, reading rooms, and libraries in the Province, by grants in aid, the Director of Public Instruction in the state has directed Inspectors of Schools to gather and submit to him all the information on the subject available.

A GURU AMONGST US.—Hira Singh, Guru of the Sikh temple at Umritsar, in North Western India, is a visitor at Bangalore just now. He intends to visit Mysore and other large towns in the Province. His reverence paid a visit to Sir James Gordon and the Maharajah. His tour will extend to the at most limits of Southern India.

THE LATE DEWAN.—We understand that the Government of His Highness the Maharajah has sanctioned the payment of a pension of Rs 300 a month to the widow of the late Dewan, Mr Runga Charlu. Mr C. V. Raghava Charlu, B.A., the eldest surviving son of the late Dewan, who acted as Private Secretary to his father, is to obtain a suitable place in the Mysore State service.

THE LITERARY INSTITUTE.—The Literary and Scientific Institute, C. and M. Station, Bangalore, we are glad to see, shows signs of revival. Arrangements are being made to revive the lectures and readings which used to be given before and which were so popular. A debating club is also to be formed amongst the members. The society will probably have its own building by the end of the year.

THE LATE DEWAN.—There will be a public meeting of all classes of the community, in the Durbar Hall, Public Buildings, Cubbon Park, on Wednesday next the 7th Instant, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of perpetuating the memory of the late Dewan, Mr C. V. Runga Charlu, C.I.E., Mr Plumer, Chief Judge, has consented to preside on the occasion.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, BANGALORE DISTRICT.—Mr L. Ricketts, Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, will shortly leave Bangalore, on two years' furlough to Europe, about the middle of this month. For which, we understand, he retires from the Mysore state service. It is stated that either Mr Abdul Khader, Civil and Sessions Judge of Nagar, or Captain Macintire, Secretary of the Police Department, will take Mr. Ricketts' place.

MEETING OF PLEADERS.—On Thursday last, in Chickpettah, a meeting of the First and Second Class Pleaders was held, for the purpose of considering how best to protect their own interests against the suggestions which the Advocates might think fit to make to the Chief Judge, in the revision of the rules of admission to practice. It was resolved to ask the chairman of the Advocates' meeting for a copy of the suggestions submitted to the Chief Judge.

F. A. EXAMINATION.—The following is the list of successful candidates in the Mysore Province at the last F. A. examination.—*Bangalore*—Lakshmanarayanaiya, K., Nanjappa, K., Narasimhaiyangar, T. N., Raghavendra Rao, C., Vasudeva Rao, K., Varadhadraya, K. N. *Mysore*—Manjaya, S., 1st class, Sama Ayyangar, K., Sama Rao, S., Seshaiya, Y., Srikantaya Gowda, M. L., Srinivasa Ayangar, M., Subbaiah, A., Venkata Ayangar, M. B. R. *Shimoga*—Hanumanta Rao, S. K., Narayana Rao, G., Venkoba Rao, S.

RANGACHARLU'S MEMORIAL FUND.—The following is a list of subscribers to Rangacharlu's Memorial Fund, up to date.

Mr B. Ry Basappa Urs	Rs	200
" D. Devaraja Urs	"	100
" P. Krishna Row	"	200
" P. N. Poonja	"	200
" Moh modalli	"	100
" T. Narsinha Row	"	100
" L. Chinnappa Iyer	"	100
" S. Panchapakesa	"	100
" C. Raja Row	"	100
" C. Seob Row	"	100
" Bommaiah	"	100
" Bivsant	"	100
" Mandhargir Gosayen	"	100

LECTURE TO EDUCATED HINDUS.—On Saturday evening last, a large number of Hindus and Mohammedans assembled in the London Mission Lecture Hall, opposite the Division Cutcherry, to hear the first of a series of three lectures by the Rev. T. L. Slater, who has recently arrived from England to reside in Bangalore. The subject of the lecture was—"A Path trodden as well." In the absence of Mr C. Meenakshiah, who had promised to preside, but who had been summoned to Madras to attend the High Court, Mr V. N. Thirumala Chariar, pensioned Assistant Commissioner, occupied the chair.

A second lecture will be delivered next Saturday evening, in the same place, at 6.30, when a native gentleman will preside.

THE "CELESTIAL STRANGER" AGAIN.—Writing on the comet, the *Indo European Correspondent* remarks:—"From the 20th the comet rises after 10 P. M., while the comet may be well observed from 9 P. M., or even earlier seeing that, on the mentioned day, she crosses the meridian as early as 9 P. M., about 11° above the south rim horizon and daily about 6m. earlier, she will be found W. N. W. of Regulus Cancri (about 10° W. and 5° N.), the tail pointing eastward. Her distance from the sun, which was about 231,946,000 mile when in opposition on January 8th, will amount by Mid-February to 286,133,000 miles, or about 3 times our distance from the sun. The average increase during this period amounting to 1,183,030, miles a day, or 17,171 miles per second, while her distance from the earth increases at a still greater rate, on account of the Parta moving in a more and more exactly opposite direction. Her declination, after swelling to upwards of 30°, has since been steadily decreasing, as also her geocentric latitude, owing chiefly to her increasing distance from the earth, and is now reduced to 23° 31', while her heliocentric and true latitude is ever augmenting, albeit with exceeding and increasing slowness."

MEETING OF ADVOCATES.—An adjourned meeting of the advocates of the Mysore bar was held, on Wednesday evening last, in the rooms of the Literary Union, Division Cutcherry, to take into consideration what suggestions should be submitted to the Chief Judge, who is now occupied in the

work of revising the rules for the admission of advocates and pleaders into the courts of the Province There was a very full attendance of advocates, and Mr Meenakshya, barrister-at-law, was called to the chair After considerable discussion, in which several advocates took part, the following suggestions were made—that the advocates now on the roll should continue to practise as heretofore, that the distinction between first and second class pleaders should be abolished, that there should be a local examination ordered by the Chief Judge for the admission of Pleaders; that the present Second Class Pleaders and all First Class Pleaders, promoted to that grade without an examination, should pass such examination, within one year or nine months, and if successful, should be admitted to practise as Pleaders in all Courts subordinate to the District Civil and Sessions Court, that if not successful, their practice should be confined to the Munsiffs' and Amildars' courts, with the express sanction of the Chief Judge It was also suggested that the permission of the Chief Court be obtained for the wearing of gowns by the Advocates, as the local Advocates do in Ceylon The meeting broke up at 7½ P. M., and as it was a late hour, it was announced that another meeting of the Advocates would be held shortly, to consider the question of fees and law brokers and any other points

General Summary

MADRAS

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT IN THE BARODA STATE—The *General Mail* congratulates the Gaekwar of Baroda on his having established municipalities in five of the chief towns of the State, namely, Nowsari Kadi Visnor and Vishunghur and eulogises his determination to cause these institutions to be managed on the principle of local self government—*Mail*

PAYMENTS FROM TREASURIES—It having come to the notice of the Board of Revenue that Deputy Tahsildars have taken upon themselves the responsibility of making payment from their treasuries without authority from the Tahsildars to whom they are subordinate they have been warned that they should unauthorisably act in such matters under the written orders of the Tahsildars—*Ibid*

TANJORE STIPENDS—Government having sanctioned to the three natural children of the late Rajah of Tanjore pensions of Rs 700, and 35, respectively, have directed that the arrears now due to the 2nd and 3rd of them from the 4th January 1880 to 30th November 1882, amounting to Rs 2 245 and Rs 1 198, respectively be once disbursed to them, and that the sum of Rs 1 127 erroneously paid to the eldest Vijayamada Bai be deducted by a monthly stoppage of a moiety of Rs 50 from her pension of Rs 70—*Ibid*

ANOTHER DISTINGUISHED VISITOR—His Highness Dajee Rajah Chandra Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan Bhaugar in Kattywar arrived this morning by the mail with a large number of followers The Rajah who is the president of the Saurashtra Theosophical Society, was received at the Central Station by Colonel Olcott, Messrs P Sriniwasa Row Muthuswamy Chetty, Ragoonath Row, Gunnah Chetty, T Seobha Row, and others After exchanging the usual formalities Colonel Olcott drove His Highness to his residence in Adyar, where he will be the guest of the Colonel during his stay in Madras—*Ibid*

A CURIOUS STORY—The Mhow correspondent of the *Times of India* says that General Sir Arthur Phayre, while riding one morning in company with Captain Phayre, one of his subordinate officers, met a party of sowars belonging to the Maharajah of Indore proceeding towards a neighbouring town The sowars neglected to salute the General, and being called upon to explain the dereliction of duty, they said that as they were in the service of a native Rajah, they were not bound to recognise a British general General Phayre having taken down the names of the sowars, allowed them to proceed The General then communicated with Sir Lepel Griffin the Resident at Indore, who asked the Maharajah to send him the men for the purpose of being punished The Maharajah refused to comply with the request of the Resident, but wrote to him to ask what punishment he would wish to be inflicted that he might carry it out Here the matter rests, says the correspondent—*Ibid*

ARABI AND HIS VISITORS—Amongst those who visited Arabi at Lake House Colombo, was Mr. Siddi Lebbe, the editor of the Tamil paper at Kandy The latter was very kindly received and had a long conversation with the leader of the national cause. The Egyptians expect at an early date to come up to Kandy on a visit Arabi expressed a wish to visit Adam's Peak, which is considered by the Muhammadans as by the Buddhists and Brahmans the holiest of holy spots. The Muhammadans, as is well known, believe that Adam stood there for a few hundred years when he did penance, after being expelled from Eden The Moors of Kandy are anxiously expecting the arrival at the mountain capital of the illustrious exiles The higher classes there as in Colombo express their highest regard for the strangers, especially for the leader of the party, and many of these have taken the trouble to run down to Colombo to see their fellow religionists Only two of the visitors came up to Kandy, Captain Selim and Selim Attallah, secretary and interpreter The former one, inspector of the coast guard under the Egyptian guard, is a Syrian, professing the Roman Catholic faith The interpreter is a well informed person, and a linguist The gentlemen resided at the Meramtile Hotel in Kandy—*Observer*

Extracts.

OUR RELATIONS WITH THIBBAW

The *Englishman*—As the King of Burma has thought it worth while to submit a draft of a fresh treaty, it is to be presumed that he wishes to terminate the present somewhat unhappy condition of affairs existing between himself the Government of India Knowing however as he must full well what it is that the Government want him to do, it is obvious that it rests with him at any moment to renew those more amicable relations which on its part the Government has always shown itself only too anxious to see established The essential conditions on which this country is willing to once more establish friendly relations with Upper Burma are known to King Thebaw and he must also be well aware that the Government of India has not the interest in his dominions that can induce it seriously to modify the terms already laid down Any number of draft treaties, however cleverly worded, which do not recognise these terms, can receive only one answer, a polite reply that they cannot be considered

THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE AT SINGAPORE

His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore arrived at Coimbatore at 4 P M on the 29th ultimo The next day a deputation consisting of some of the leading men under His Highness's rule residing at Tanjore waited on him and read a loyal address To this His Highness replied as follows—

"Gentlemen—We are fully sensible that the Inam settlement in the Seenkotta taluq as in other parts of Travancore requires revision The subject is accordingly engaging the attention of our Government, and we hope that the arrangements you refer to in the existing arrangements in the case of the Ayan and Kupi lands will be removed and that a fixed and moderate field assessment will be introduced before long Your tanks and village roads will continue to receive due attention at the hands of Government, but you must remember that your own help and co-operation are necessary for the efficient maintenance of these purely local works

THE CONDITION OF THE MAHOMEDANS

The *Punjab Akhbar* contrasts the present miserable condition of the Mahomedans with that of their forefathers who surpassed every nation in learning civilization, and bravery The Mahomedans of the present day can hardly boast of any of those virtues which won for their ancestors the admiration of the world Idleness want of ambition ignorance, poverty, and other vices are all that the Mahomedans of the present day can boast of But the worst of all is, that they do not seem to realise their wretched condition They are very extravagant and incur debts with the greatest pleasure without thinking for a moment whether they shall be able to discharge them. The writer then calls upon his co-religionists to look at their fellow countrymen the Hindus, and take a lesson from them in economy and patriotism, and follow their example in making progress in education The *Punjab* praises the Hindus for the rapid progress they have made in education, and advises the Mahomedans to imitate their example The article concludes by suggesting that educated Mahomedans should make their opinions known through the press, as to what measures would prove effectual in rousing their co-religionists to a sense of their duty towards themselves. The *Punjab* is ready to devote two pages in every issue for the purpose.

THE DISTRICT PRESSES.

The Madras Government have issued the following order on reports relating to the working of District Presses—In the value of work turned out by the District Presses in Madras in 1881 82, there was a decrease of about Rs 15 000, as compared with the previous year This is chiefly attributable to the District Gazettes having been changed from bimonthly into monthly publications Deducting working charges, interest on capital, and depreciation of stock, the net nominal profit earned by the Presses was a little over Rs 80,000 The falling off in the circulation of the District Gazettes in several districts, and more particularly in Madura, points to the necessity for an examination into the nature of the information embodied in these publications The Government desire that the Board will take the subject into consideration in detail and notice it more fully in their next report. The list of subscribers in the Madura District has fallen off 6 per cent in two years. The Collector should be specially called upon to explain this In their review of the corresponding report for 1880-81, the Government desired that these Presses when at leisure, should be utilized to print Selections from the District Records which might be of permanent use and interest In 1881 82 the number of issues of the Gazettes have been diminished by one half and the aggregate value of all work has been less by 10 per cent but nothing seems to have been done in the way indicated except in the five districts—Kistna, Chingleput, Madura, Tinnevelly and South Canara The Board will call the special attention of other Collectors to this subject The Government presume that it is only in South Canara that the Profession Tax is levied by the Municipality on the District Press The Board will report the result of the appeal which they have directed (Section 9) and if it fails all the facts should be fully stated that the question may be referred to the Advocate-General

GHEE

Mr W R Robertson, M R A C, Agricultural Reporter to the Government of Madras, addressed the following letter to the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture, last month

I have the honor to submit the following observations on the papers forwarded under your endorsement No 3, dated 7th November last Some of the details given of the processes followed in ghee making allowance for differences in climate, not unlike those followed in this Presidency In making ghee, the first object is to get the butter thoroughly separated from the milk in as pure a condition as possible this is secured by placing the cream containing the fresh churn milk in an earthen ware vessel of boiling water for about five minutes The milk after thus being exposed to a temperature of about 212 degrees, is poured into another vessel, and butter-milk is added From two to three drops in hot weather, to a teaspoonful in cold weather per quart of milk The vessel with the milk is put aside for 24 hours, the milk is then churned The yield of butter averages from about 1½ to 2 ounces per quart of milk but of course varies greatly The butter is next melted in an open vessel over a slow fire, the heat causes the case in which with other impurities, sinks to the bottom of the vessel, boiling is continued for from fifteen to twenty minutes when most of the water is evaporated into the air and the ghee, clear and bright, rests on the heavier sediment covering the bottom of the vessel The ghee, when cold is carefully poured off leaving the sediment behind, and is fit for immediate use or storing for future use The outturn of ghee varies with the quality of the butter and the purity of the ghee made, an average outturn is 50 to 60 per cent, of the weight of the butter used when the butter is made from the milk of the cow The yield of ghee from buffalo butter is higher Ghee is never made when a fair price can be obtained for milk or butter A viss (3 lb 2 oz) of ghee sells for as milk only about Rs. 1 9-0, and to make this, not less than 6 lb of butter, or 48 quarts of milk of the cow, would be needed In nearly all the large towns of Southern India cow's milk will sell readily at As. 2 per quart and butter at As. 12 per pound Thus the milk that would be required to make a viss of ghee worth Rs 1 2 0 would, as fresh milk, sell for about Rs. 6, and if churned would yield butter worth Rs. 4-8-0 It is apparent, then, that what it is necessary to do is not to encourage the making of ghee, but to improve the dairy processes and to enable the ryot to place his milk and butter in a good market. All classes consume milk, and there is at present a large annual importation of condensed milk and of butter

THE RIOT AT BHAUGULPORE

A disturbance of a somewhat serious character is said to have occured at Bhaugulpore on the 13th instant. The following account of it appears in a Bengal paper:—For some months past, a quarrel had existed between some Muhammadans of Bhaugulpore and Babu Sardhari Lall, a Zemindar, about a certain Masjid situated in the compound of his property known as the Lalkotta, which he wished to close The Muhammadans took umbrage at this, and begged the interference of the Magistrate After making enquiries, the Joint Magistrate directed Sardhari Lall to refrain from interfering with the Masjid, or the path-land leading to it Babu Sardhari Lall appealed to the High Court against this order, and that Court ruled that the Babu could do what he liked in the matter This order reached Bhaugulpore about the 11th instant. The Joint Magistrate then informed the Muhammadans of the decision of the High Court, warned them that if they attempted to arrest its execution by any other than legal means they would be punished severely The Muhammadans were by no means daunted by this threat, for on Saturday morning, when Sardhari Lall was having a wall built in order to prevent them from having access to the Masjid, a mob said to amount to 3 000 or 4 000 collected in front of the Mosque with the view of preventing the construction of the wall The Commissioner Magistrate, and District Superintendent were all out on duty, and the Joint-Magistrate also was away from Head quarters on that day, having gone to try a *badmasu* case on the spot Mr Waller, the Assistant Superintendent, on being made acquainted with the above facts, at once proceeded to the spot, and ordered the whole of the Police at the time at head-quarters including two special reserve, to go to the scene of the occurrence and informed Babu Ram Narin Banerjee, the Deputy Magistrate in charge, who also went to the spot and issued a temporary order prohibiting the Muhammadans from entering the Masjid, and Sardhari Lall from building the wall This order quieted matters for a time, and the Police were withdrawn, but the Deputy Magistrate, after going to his office and perusing the whole of the papers in connexion with the case, recalled his order, and directed Sardhari Lall to do as he pleased This had the effect of exciting the mob, and the Police were again brought to the place The Muhammadans were repeatedly ordered to disperse but took no notice of the warnings The Police were then ordered to charge the mob, which they did, and drove them back for some distance, but they in return assaulted the Police with bricks and stones The police then fired over the heads of the mob but one bullet unfortunately went through the skull of a man and killed him An order then arrived from the Civil Court directing matters to remain as they stood previous to the receipt of the decision of the High Court, and this was the means of restoring peace The charge of rioting against the Muhammadans and a counter-charge or an order against the Police are now pending before the Joint Magistrate, who returned to the station on hearing of the riot The Deputy Superintendent also returned on Monday The Officiating Inspector-General also visited Bhaugulpore that day but found all quiet.—*Gazette*

BARODA

The *Indu Prakash*—A single statement, which appeared in the columns of a contemporary, has naturally turned the attention of the public to the administration of Baroda It was alleged by the contemporary in question that His Highness the Gaekwar showed more self will than was desirable and did not seem to care much for the opinions of those about him Native Princes are unfortunate in one respect—anything and every thing can be said about or against them and it is believed Outsiders, who have no idea of the political atmosphere pervading the Court of a Raja, can easily be led into thinking that the Raja is untruing, if not oppressive. In nine cases out of ten the belief happens to be well founded But it is not a little strange that even with the knowledge people have of the training, which the present Gaekwar of Baroda has received, and the influence, which that training has had over his thoughts and habits, there should be persons, ready to catch at

anything and make it the text of a mild admonition or indirect rebuke. It is only a year since the Gaekwar took into his own hands the administration of his State He is yet learning the art of administration, and he has his favourite tutor, Mr Elliot, yet by him And if in his attempt to acquaint himself with the intricacies of government and the formalities of official routine, His Highness shows a good deal of inquisitiveness and shows it not in a mere enquiring mood but in a tone of authority, he does nothing singular We have not yet heard that His Highness has betrayed any other symptoms of self will

The remark of the contemporary, which has marked those symptoms, is so vaguely made that it is difficult to make anything definite out of it But we may guess what has given rise to it —The Dewanship post at Baroda is a much coveted appointment, the eyes of many are turned to it and there is yet no saying whether Raja Sir T Madhava Rao will return to his old place For the moment we may dismiss as a mere canard the absurd report that there have been differences between the Gaekwar and Sir T Madhava Rao The shrewd Minister has been the best abused man of his time; but, though political schemers and wily intriguers who always abound in Native States, have very good reason to complain that under Sir T Madhva Rao's administration, they could not feather their nests, yet the Gaekwar is too intelligent to forget that he can do without the assistance of a trained and experienced statesman like his present Minister To abuse a man in power is easy, but put the man abusing in power and you find the scales turned We need hardly care whether Sir T Madhava Rao returns or not to Baroda. But we cannot help prophesying, if indeed it be a prophecy that whoever is selected to act as Dewan at Baroda he is sure not to escape the criticisms and scandals, for which idle gossippers in Native States have an inveterate craving This, however is a digression Party spirit it is said, is running high just now at Baroda. A great vacancy is impending and the question is—who shall get it? The Gaekwar is possessed of common sense to a high degree and he cannot but see through the current of events passing before him. But in the meantime, reports run abroad that His highness is disgusted with this man, that he is not pleased with that man; and that his favour is bent upon some 3rd person. It is natural that His Highness should be so misrepresented. Some people will go on making capital of some thing they see But all this is surely no reason or justification for the statement that the Gaekwar cares not for advice and is controlled by nothing but his self will

It is said that His Highness is about to visit Calcutta to meet the Viceroy At that meeting everything with regard to the more important details of the administration at Baroda is likely to be settled Lord Ripon's good sense and the Gaekwar's education are sufficient guarantee that what will be settled there will be satisfactory But as things stand at present, there is hardly any ground for the allegation that His Highness goes wrong He has begun very well indeed and some of his acts are highly creditable. The scheme which he has now taken in hand for the education of the Sirdars ought to be a satisfactory reply to the allegation His Highness has already established a class for the purpose, and not contented with it, he exerts his personal influence over the Sirdars and induces them by advice and entreaties to send their sons to the class. His subjects on the other hand, are not neglected. During his recent tour he made himself accessible to all classes and allowed them every opportunity to state to him their grievances and wants. It is also reported that His Highness means to give his subjects the benefit of the local self government scheme of Lord Ripon. These are all good signs and it is evident His Highness is bent upon doing everything to make his administration a source of prosperity and content The projects he has in hand are doubtless ambitious, and in carrying them out His Highness will certainly require the cooperation of an able and experienced Dewan. But as yet nothing has happened to justify the complaint that he means to rely upon his own will and set aside the advice of more experienced advisers

"OTHER WORLDS THAN OURS"

The recent observations made on the planet Venus during her transit across the Sun, appear to confirm the impression derived from the last transit, in 1874, that she has an atmosphere not less dense than our own, and aqueous vapour and cloud within that atmosphere. This conclusion would have grieved the late professor Whewell, who, in his ingenious essay to disprove the plurality of inhabited worlds, took for granted that "we discern no traces of a gaseous or watery atmosphere surrounding her [Venus]," and built on this negative evidence one of his arguments to prove that, in the whole Universe, the Earth is not improbably the only habitable globe Professor Whewell did his best to show that the earth fell in a very singular place in what might be a very uniform solar system that it occupied what he called "the temperate zone" of its own sun's system and that there is no particular reason to suppose that any other sun has planetary attendants at all In order to make out the singular position of the earth in its own sun's system, Professor Whewell was compelled to make the most of the intensity of the light and heat in Mercury and Venus, and the most, again of the comparative cold of Mars. In point of fact, however, it is probable that a very slight modification of our human organisation—even if any structural modification at all of that organisation were necessary,—would enable creatures of the same general structure and habits as man to live with equal ease on the planets nearest to the earth in either Mars, which should *caeteris paribus* be colder and darker or in Venus, which should, *caeteris paribus*, be lighter and hotter than the earth We know to some extent, the configuration of the continents in Mars, and our astronomers have at times watched the area of the polar snows of that planet increasing with the approach of winter, and dwindling with the approach of summer Of Venus we know much less, the intense brightness of her reflected light being a very unfavourable condition for minute observation But the apparently clear evidence for an atmosphere of a good deal of density and for the presence of cloud and aqueous vapour in that atmosphere disposes completely of the late Professor Whewell's assumption that no creature resembling man now lives, or could ever have his abode there There now seems no reason to doubt that in Venus the conditions of physical existence are such that either there now may be there or may have been, or may be in future a being whose physical existence might, like that of man and the animal natures nearest to man, exist under something closely approaching to those of terrestrial life The length of the day in Venus is nearly the same the weight of any given mass is nearly the same, the atmospheric conditions are probably not very different from our own, the only material differences being probably the length of the year, which is not very much above the half of ours—or, say about seven months, instead of twelve—and the amount of light and heat, which, unless mitigated by special atmospheric conditions as they easily might be would probably be twice as intense as terrestrial light and heat

We may, of this analogy however, only for the sake of argument, like the late Dr Whewell, make the argument from analogy so ridiculous, or, though in relation to a question on which, as it appears to us, the argument for analogy has really a very slight bearing indeed There is no reason in the world why spiritual beings, much more like to us in their thoughts than it is at all probable that birds and tortoises are like to us in their thoughts, should not exist everywhere,—in the pure ether, in the hottest flames of the sun, in the darkest recesses of space, in the heart of the volcano, or in the depth of the sea Ignore the reasoning from analogy,—and we can hardly have a less secure basis for reasoning, where observation is limited, as it is in the case, to one minute corner of an infinite universe,—and we shall find no more reason why we should confine the Creator's power to working within conditions closely resembling our own, than there is why we should assume that he will work at all in regions where we have no evidence of their work Nothing will give us a better idea of the utter arbitrariness of the argument from analogy, when it is used by creatures of extreme but feeble powers as their means of determining the direction and limits of the divine activity, than to suppose a reasoning bookworm,—we mean the genuine bookworm, and not the human being so nicknamed,—arguing from a subject that because it has verified the existence of a large supply of the food which best suit it, —say in some great public library,— hence it may safely infer the existence of a large and increasing population of bookworms, for whose consumption that ample provision is intended The bookworm, being supposed not only ignorant of the true use of books, would leave out of sight the trivial fact that his own existence, and that of his race, is regarded by the actual makers and keepers of those books as inconsistent with the purposes which lead men to produce and preserve them, and so all his argument from analogy would be worthless; while if he could but know that what he regards as mere food to be passed into his stomach and there digested and assimilated, other beings regard as infinitely more useful to them if it never passes into any stomach, but is stored with as little injury to its form as is consistent with its being constantly passed under the eyes of this different order of beings, he might found on it a solid argument for inferring the existence and activity of that very different order of beings who really produce books, and do whatever is in their power to protect books from the ravages of himself and his species Well, just as the bookworm, arguing from his own petty point of view, would found the most misleading inferences on the existence of a great public library, and be likely to deduce from it a totally mistaken conception as to the number and destiny of bookworms,—so, we seem to us, even human beings, arguing to the habitation, or non habitation, of other worlds than ours from the very insufficient premises of the physical analogies suggested by our own state of being, are as likely to make inferences concerning the Creator's purpose at least as false as the bookworm himself would have made in the case supposed How do we know that the very conditions which we look upon as favourable to the life of beings like ourselves in worlds beyond our own, may not rather minister to the life of far higher beings, whose chief care it may be to prevent any evolution in their world of creatures like men whom they might regard as destructive, of at least noxious to, their own highest purposes? How do we know that these other worlds may not be full of beings who regard the planets where human life is possible much as we regard nests of wasps or hornets? How do we know, again, that if higher orders of beings exist and if such there, they do not use the very physical conditions which we, in our narrow and petty sphere, think of only as subsidiary to the development of bodily life like our, for totally different ends, as auxiliary to moral characteristics of which we have absolutely no guess, or to the prosecution of studies of which we do not even possess the germs? The simple truth is that the argument from analogy in such a case as this is an argument hardly worth anything, so far as the right to form deliberate expectations on it goes If it may be assumed that we know enough of the drift of creative purpose on the earth to infer from it the existence of a similar creative purpose in Mars and Venus so far as similar conditions exist, and if we may assume that all the variations which may affect those conditions are insufficient to vary materially the scope of that creative purpose, why, then, it may be safe to say that beings somewhat like ourselves either do exist, or have existed, or will exist in Mars and Venus? But then, the "if" here are so numerous and attach to our ignorance of any material difference so much of the importance which would attach to a very different state of things, namely, the knowledge that there is no material difference, that the whole validity of the argument is vitiated by them The truth is, that in arguments of this kind the only safe way is to argue from known differences to an essential kind to known differences of a corresponding kind We can safely say that if the moon has no atmosphere and no aqueous vapour worth mentioning, the whole organisation of living bodies there—if living bodies there be—must be totally different from the organisation of human bodies We may safely say that if there be no atmosphere on the moon, there can be no lungs in the lunar inhabitants, and no winged creatures, and no balloons and no vegetable growth of the sort which requires the constituents of the atmosphere to live upon, and that if there be no aqueous vapour, there can be no seas, and no lakes, and no streams, and no snows, and no glaciers. So, again, we may safely say that if there be twice as much light and heat in Venus as there is on the earth, that, supposing bodies like those of the natives to exist, there must either be a great modification of the physical structure of those bodies in Venus, fitting them to endure and enjoy much more light and heat than we can endure and enjoy, or else there must be some peculiar physical arrangements protecting the animals in Venus from the excessive glare and heat. But we are wholly unable to say that there need be bodies resembling ours at all,—or that even if there be none such, there may not yet be minds resembling ours—or that the same physical conditions which we should regard here as specially adapted to produce particular physical results, may not there be important chiefly or wholly for the purpose of a totally different class of result of which we can form no conjecture The truth is that, in our opinion, a great deal too much is made of the argument from analogy, when the facts on which we reason are a mere infinitesimal fraction of the facts which would be wanted in order to draw any certain inference Granted the Creator's infinitude, it seems to us more than possible that beings of a totally different order from ours may permeate the whole universe, stellar and ethereal not less than planetary But for the actual existence of such beings, we have no analogies on which to reason with any confidence at all

For the existence of physical conditions not unlike those of our own earth in a few specific planets, we have good evidence. But whether that constitutes any solid argument for the existence of beings like ourselves in those few planets, considering the enormous extent of our ignorance as to the totally different purposes which those conditions may also subserve, and the vastness of the differences in the play of life which a very slight change of physical condition might imply, we are very doubtful indeed that creatures more are less like ourselves in physical constitution *may* exist in Venus and Mars, and even exist in the Moon, is perfectly clear But that creatures like ourselves in physical constitution, do exist in Venus and Mars, or ever have existed there, or ever will exist there, we have, to our thinking, no substantial reason to believe None the less, being like ourselves in intellectual and moral, though not in bodily constitution, may people not only the planets most resembling the earth, but the infinite spaces of the earth in any physical condition whatever —*Spectator*

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EUROPE.

A RAID BY THE BHILS.

Calcutta, 3rd February.—A raid by the Bhils and Wildrivatics is reported to have occurred in the Ali Rajpur territory on the 7th January. The town of Nanpur was plundered by an armed party Further dacoits at Chaktala and Rahia occurred on the 17th and 18th January. The town of Ali Rajpur was threatened, but not attacked. The leader, Chittos, still holds out in the jungle, about twelve miles off A detachment of native infantry has been sent from Mhow to Sirdarpur and another has been warned. The Malwa Bhil Corps and a detachment of the Central India Horse has been sent to Ali Rajpur, where the Political Agent of Bhopawar has arrived The Agent of the Governor-General and Colonel Kincard are marching to join them. No signs of a disturbance elsewhere.

ENGLISH NEWS VIA AUSTRALIA.

Terrific storms have swept the Atlantic, resulting in great loss of life. There has been a great railway strike on the Caledonian Railway in Scotland.

Another fire has occurred in London, at which five persons were burnt.

The United States Government have prohibited the *Irish World* publishing incendiary articles.

THE FRENCH PRINCES.

Paris, 6th February—The members of the Committee appointed by the Senate, are by a very large majority against the expulsion of the representatives of Royal families from France.

PRINCE NAPOLEON

Prince Napoleon has been committed for trial

THE CZAR'S CORONATION.

St. Petersburg, 6th February.—An Imperial ukase has been issued, summoning the nobles and prefects to the coronation of the Czar in May next, at Moscow.

AN AFFRAY IN A NATIVE STATE.

Bombay, 6th February—Intelligence has been received here of an unfortunate affray, which took place last Sunday week, between the State Police of Joonaghar and certain contumacious persons who assumed a contumacious attitude toward the Rajah. Differences appear to have arisen regarding the enhancement of cess which many of the Rajah's subjects deeming it excessive, refused to pay. The malcontents' goods were seized, and 250 of their number, imperfectly armed, took up their position on a hill, announcing their intention of remaining there until justice was done. The Rajah first tried negotiation, but this failing, he sent 700 men belonging to the State Police to dislodge them. The result was a fight, in which seventy malcontents were killed, and seven wounded. Seven police were wounded, but none killed. The Bombay Government are making investigations into the affair.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1883.

THE MEETING IN HONOUR OF THE LATE DEWAN.

THE public meeting held to do honour to the memory of the late Dewan, on Wednesday last, in the Durbar room of the Public Buildings, Cubbon Park, was, in many points, a disappointment. In the first place, the attendance on the occasion, considering the object of the meeting, was to do honour to the memory of so great a man as Mr. Runga Charlu is reported to be, by his friends and admirers, was extremely scanty. The assembly consisted chiefly of officials and a few merchants and tradespeople from the Pettah and Cantonment, and numbered, we should say, just above a hundred. In an article in our issue of last Monday, we expressed our sympathy in the movement, and ventured to hope that there would be a prompt and liberal response to the invitation to join in the meeting, on the part of the public. We regret that our anticipations have not been realised. To say that "all classes of the community of Bangalore" were present at the meeting, would be true only to an extremely limited extent. Except the official class, those who have worked with or under the late Dewan, the meeting was really not representative, in the true sense of the word. The general public of the town and the station of Bangalore did not seem to take the slightest interest in the meeting, else, they would have shewn that interest by their presence. In the next place, the chief speakers, those who were to awaken public sympathy in favour of the movement, were all of them officials associated, more or less, with the late Dewan in the administration of the state. Mr. Thumboo Chettiar, personal friend and fellow councillor, Mr. Krishna Rao, personal friend and fellow councillor, Mr. Meenaschi, personal friend and Government Advocate, Captain Macintire, Secretary, Government Police Department, and Sir James Gordon, personal friend of twelve years' standing and British Resident, to whose support and recommendation, mainly, the late Dewan owed his position—these were the gentlemen chosen to commend to the public the claims of the late Dewan to posthumous honour. We regret the fact, but truth is truth and must be uttered, at any cost to the personal feelings of others, that the smallness of the gathering and the almost monotonous character of the elements of which it was composed, shew in our opinion, the extent of the unpopularity of the late Dewan. We do not wish to speak ill of the deceased, but facts are stubborn things, and it seems to us that with the native non-official public of the Province the late Dewan was simply unpopular, and with the other sections of the non-official public, the resident Europeans and Eurasians, the Dewan's career was simply a matter of indifference, and latterly there was a considerable feeling of unpopularity awakened, with regard to the late Dewan, even amongst these sections, by the promulgation of the policy by which those sections of the community are to be gradually eliminated from the subordinate branches of the state service, in which they have hitherto held honourable, if inferior, positions. Then, again, the speeches of those who spoke in support of the movement, savoured too much of special pleading. If the cause of a deceased great man is good on its own merits, there is no need of any special pleading, no need of any apologia, in behalf of the deceased, no need of fulsome flattery to back up his cause. For instance, one speaker, in the course of his speech, uttered the following extraordinary panegyric—"Though the scope of his powers as Controller of His Highness' palace was not extensive, still, he was the nucleus of a moral power, which subsequently constituted him the focus of a moral power in the Province." The figures of speech here used to indicate the late Dewan's moral power are rather "mixed," but it is evident that the speaker intended to raise Mr Runga Charlu head and shoulder above his fellows, in short, to give him, morally speaking, "broad Atlantean shoulders," to which the late Dewan had no claims and which would astonish him, were he alive to hear of it. There were two statements made in the course of the speeches of two of the speakers, which we deeply regret were made, because those statements oblige us to proffer counter statements, which latter are at least entitled to a hearing as much as the former. One statement was, that the late Dewan had died in "poverty," and that his family were left in embarrassed circumstances, so much so that it will be necessary to render aid to his family. The other statement was that the selection of Mr. Runga Charlu to the Dewanship was a spontaneous act on the part of His Highness the Maharajah. We repeat that we are sorry these two statements were made, because it imposes upon us the unpleasant task of setting forth the other side of the picture, from which task, however we cannot shrink, as honest exponents of public opinion in this Province. Making the calculation in round numbers, then, both as to periods of time and the amount of his means, we find the late Dewan received as salary from the public revenues exclusive of all travelling expenses on the public account, the following sums—From 1868, his first arrival in the Province, to the first quarter of 1881, a period of about 13 years, his average salary was Rs. 1,000 a month, or Rs. 12,000 a year, which for 13 years would amount to Rs. 1,56,000. From March 1881, when he first became Dewan, to the day of his death, a period of about 20 months, his salary was at the rate of Rs. 3,000 a month, or Rs. 36,000 a year, which for 20 months would be Rs. 60,000, and this latter amount, added to Rs. 1,56,000, given above, would give Rs. 2,16,000, for the period of close upon 15 years, during which he served the state and was paid for his services. At the time of his death, Mr. Runga Charlu died possessed of the following landed properties—"Langford House," Bangalore, about Rs. 20,000, a house and grounds in Mysore town, another house and grounds in Sudapett, Madras District, about Rs. 20,000, extensive holdings of land in the Mysore district, and similar extensive holdings on the other side of the Neilgherries, in the Wynad country, for which latter an offer of 2 or 3 lacs of Rs. was made for gold mining purposes, which shews the value of the land, and in addition to all this, a life insurance policy for Rs. 20,000, in the Oriental Government Security Life Insurance Company of Bombay, of which there is an agency in Bangalore. To this calculation we must add the large and valuable collection of gold and silver jewellery in the possession of the deceased Dewan's family. The above statement of the late Mr. Runga Charlu's affairs hardly needs comment. He was a man of frugal and economical habits, more inclined to save than to spend. Mr. Thumboo Chettiar himself tells us in his speech—"His style of living was deficient in "splendour," and we have yet to hear that he spent large sums in pure charity, in an unthinking, generous sort of fashion, as is the manner of some wealthy men—"his unselfish generosity," as Sir James Gordon has put it—and that in consequence of such irreflective imprudence he has died in poverty and has left his family in such embarrassed circumstances as to render aid necessary for them. The other statement we have referred to was that the selection of Mr. Runga Charlu to the Dewanship was a spontaneous act of the Maharajah's. Spontaneous it certainly was; so far as saying "yes" by a royal youth still in the state of pupilage at the time, may be taken to be spontaneity of action. When Sir James Gordon placed the names of Runga Charlu, B. Krishnaiengar, and and Krishna Murti, as suitable men for the Dewanship, it was a foregone conclusion that His Highness would choose the first, because Mr. Runga Charlu had been in "training," for two years previously, for *the very office to the prince knew dye.* Had His Highness shown unexpected independence of choice, and selected either of the other two men, we should probably, have heard a great deal more about it, as the paramount power would have had a great deal to say about it, and probably, His Highness would have been asked to reconsider his decision.

We have thus done what we consider to be our public duty, and we have said nothing, that can be construed into malice, or that we do not believe to be true. The fact seems to us to be, that a great mistake was made by the late Dewan's friends and admirers, at the meeting. There was no need to refer to matters that are best laid by, as things of the past, and there was no need to refer to the late Dewan's poverty and the embarrassed circumstances of his family. The meeting had been called to consider him as a purely public man who had done the state some service,

effect that orders have been given for the despatch of a detachment of the Dohud Bheel Corps to Rutanmul to co-operate with the rest of the force despatched to the scene of the recent disturbances.

PRINCE Napoleon, in a proclamation, claimed to be the heir of Napoleon I. and Napoleon III. He declared the Napoleons to be the elect and servants of the French people, denounced the Republican Government as enfeebled, incapable, and incompetent, and said the army had been given over to the arrogance of incompetent men. The civil service had been discredited, the finances are squandered, the most elementary conditions of public credit disregarded religion unprotected, commerce prejudiced, and the foreign policy shows bad faith. France, once so great, has now neither friends nor prestige. The Prince was promptly arrested and taken to the Conciergerie. Subsequently, by a large majority, the Chamber of Deputies passed an urgency motion declaring the territory of France, Algeria and the Colonies interdicted to all members of families who have reigned in France, also that the persons above designed cannot enjoy political rights in France. After a stormy council on the 18th, the Cabinet resolved to submit a Bill to the following effect: the exhibition of religious emblems to be punishable summarily; likewise all placards, cries, and incitements of a seditious character tending to the overthrow of the existing Government. The executive are entitled to forbid residence in the Republic's territory of any descendant of houses which have reigned over France who indulges in manœuvers calculated to disturb the public peace.

Local and Provincial.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS, NUNDYDROOG DIVISION.—The first Criminal Sessions for the Nundydroog Division for the present year will begin on the 15th instant, and be continued on the following days.

THE M. S. RAILWAY.—There are to be still further reductions, in the Mysore State Railway, of European hands. Overseer McCracken's services are to be dispensed with. Heaven knows when these penny-wise and pound-foolish reductions are to stop.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—The results of the Matriculation held in December last will be out in a few days hence. In the meanwhile, it has been ascertained that the Central College, the London Mission and the Wesleyan Mission institutions, Bangalore have each succeeded in passing about 20 candidates.

DEPARTURE OF THE C-IN-C.—His Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by his suite, left Bangalore for Bombay, by the ordinary morning train on Wednesday last. Sir Frederick goes to meet, Lady Robert who is expected from England. The Commander-in-Chief then goes, we believe, to Calcutta, on a visit to Lord Ripon.

THE RUNGA CHARLA MEMORIAL.—A correspondent from Mysore to the *Daily Post* writes:—"Friends from Mysore have written to me to put before you their suggestion, that the funds collected to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Runga Charla, might all go to the erection of a Memorial Town Hall in Mysore, the capital of the Province, and the scene of Mr. Runga Charla's long and valued labours."

REDUCTION IN THE D. P. W.—Yet more reductions are contemplated in the D. P. W. of the Mysore state. Chitaldroog Division is to be reduced from an Executive Engineer's Range to an Assistant Engineer's Range, as the Examiner of Public Works Accounts considers that there are no public works in Chitaldroog requiring any great engineering skill. The Accountant attached to the division is to be provided for elsewhere.

GRAND REVIEW OF TROOPS.—A grand review of all the troops in garrison took place, on Monday morning last, on the South Parade, before Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief, and a brilliant staff. His Highness the Maharajah and suite, and Sir James Gordon, the British Resident, were present on the ground. A very large concourse of all classes of the community assembled to witness the review, which lasted from 7 to 9 A. M., when the troops were dismissed to barracks. The review was the wind up of the camp of exercise, which began on the 29th ultimo and ended on Saturday the 3rd instant. On this occasion, the three companies of Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, at this station, who took part in the late Egyptian campaign, were awarded medals by the Commander-in-Chief, who handed each man his medal, as he passed by. His Excellency then addressed the Sappers in a brief speech, in which he warmly commended their services, steadiness, and discipline throughout the campaign.

LECTURES TO EDUCATED HINDUS.—The Rev. D. E. Slater delivered a second lecture, on Saturday evening, in the London Mission Lecture Hall, which was numerously attended. The chair was taken by Mr. S. Narayana Rau, who introduced the subject of the lecture.—"A Faith that is the Soul of progress." The lecturer then proceeded to unfold the argument that Christianity was the religion of progress and civilization. The tendency of modern thought and sentiment was against the isolation of nations, and aimed at knitting them together, by a bond of sympathy woven out of common dialects and interests and hopes. All should grow together towards a common goal, and, therefore, all should be penetrated by a common faith and spirit. Christianity meant the greatest happiness to the greatest number. At the conclusion of the lecture, the chairman made some suitable remarks; and it was announced that the concluding lecture of the present series would be given next Saturday, the subject being, "A Faith that fulfils other Faiths"—when Mr. A. Sreenivasa Charlar, Advocate, will preside.

A MUNICIPAL CASE.—It will be remembered that some months ago, two natives were charged with refusing to admit a European Municipal Inspector into their premises, for the purposes of his business. They were charged before Mr. E. Pereira, Second Magistrate of Police, C. and M. Station, and in defence, said that it was an infringement of their rights as caste people to insist upon Europeans entering into the interior and private portions of their houses. The Magistrate admitted this as a "reasonable excuse," under the Municipal Regulations, and acquitted the accused. An appeal, however, was preferred to the Chief Court, and, after a patient hearing of the arguments on both sides, the Chief Judge declared the magistrate's decision to be wrong, under the law as it now stood, and directed that each of the accused be fined Rs. 3, in default, a day's simple imprisonment. A case exactly similar, or say, rather, we should, nine distinct cases of a similar nature are now pending before the Second Magistrate. The accused are all Govt. employes and respectable men. They refused the European municipal overseer admission into their houses for the purposes of inspection, and have been summoned to answer to the charge of wilful obstruction of a public officer. The accused admitted that they did refuse admission to the European overseer, but pleaded that their religion and caste forbid them to admit him. The summonses having been served on the accused only the day previous, they claimed an adjournment, which was granted, the hearing being postponed to the 19th instant. The court was filled with a very large crowd of respectable natives, whose sympathy is with the accused.

General Summary.

MADRAS.

SHIVAGUNGA ZEMINDARY.—This Zemindary, in the Madura District, which has been the subject of great litigation recently, is at present so much involved, that the Collector has notified to the Zemindar that the lands appertaining to the Zemindar will be sold, if Rs.50,000, due as arrears of rent to Government, are not paid by the 15th instant.—*Mail.*

HINDU RE-MARRIAGE.—The Hindus are still discussing the widow marriage question. Dewan Bahadur R. Raghoonath Row, is one of the advocates for re-marriage of virgins, and he has written one or two pamphlets on the subject. The Hindu Widow's Re-marriage Association has just published a tract written by the above-named gentleman. In a few years, probably, the absurd and cruel objection to re-marriage of young widows will fallow antico, and be only a thing of the past.

THE RANEE OF TRAVANCORE AT THE SCHOOL OF ARTS.—The senior Ranee of Travancore, accompanied by the Dewan the Hon'ble V Ramiengar, C. S. I., and Mr. Kristnamacharry, Curator of the Government Book Depot, paid a visit to the School of Arts Saturday, and were conducted round the institution by Mr Munns the manager, who explained the various processes in the manufacture of pottery, and also afforded all the information sought for by the Ranee. Mr. Kuhagma Charry acted as interpreter. The Ranee after purchasing a choice selection of pottery, left the institution, expressing herself highly gratified with the visit. —*Ibid.*

PROMOTION RETROSPECTIVELY.—The Bombay Government, under special circumstances, decided upon sanctioning an increase of salary to a certain *employe* with retrospective effect, but under some ruling promulgated by the Secretary of State, the local Accountant General objected to the action of the Bombay Government. That Government, however, considering that they were justified in their action by the rules enquired of the Government of India for definite instructions. The Government of India have now replied to the effect that, there is no objection to a local Government giving promotion retrospectively provided that in a financial point of view they do not exceed their powers; but that in issuing the orders referred to by the Accountant, General, they desired to draw the attention of local Governments to the earnest desire both of the Government of India and the Secretary of State, to avoid giving retrospective effect to promotions without weighty reasons for doing so.—*Ibid.*

A QUESTION FOR NATURALISTS.—A native correspondent writes:—"About four miles from Chitwel, girdled by mountains, lies the Ellamaraju tank, named after the founder, one of the leading rulers of Matley dynasty, who bore rule over these parts before the British *regime*. In it are found a pair of snakes having as their rendezvous, a dome. This building is raised on four pillars of sterling rock, which are, roughly calculating seven feet above the level of the water, as it now stands, and thirteen feet below it, thus measuring in all twenty feet. Each of the snakes is more or less, three feet in length, and one and-a-half inches in diameter in the thickest or middle part and the heads are of peculiar pale red hue. The general appearance of the snakes is striking to the eye, as it exactly resembles the white sea shell, checkered with violet and blue, preserving at the same time similar gloss. The serpents in question are as harmless as doves; and they can with perfect impunity be handled and I am one of those who have tried the experiment without running the risk of incurring their fury I observed, and intimately observed, that the respiration was not as distinct as we generally notice among the same species, though they move at pleasure from place to place. It is said that they lap off milk which the people carry for the purpose. These snakes are discernable only on those days when the tank is replete with water; and on other occasions, none as yet have been able to trace their whereabouts Legend has transmitted to posterity that the serpents, under reference, are none but the incarnation of the founder of the tank with his sweet partner. Nothing further is known about their history. The popular idea is that the serpents have no power of creeping over any smooth perpendicular surfaces such as walls and pillars. Time has failed to impress upon them the least perceptible changes of development or collapse"—*Ibid*

THE RAJAH OF TIRUVADANAIYTHOOR.—The Rajah of Tiruvadanaiythoor, who arrived at Madras a few days ago, paid a special visit to His Excellency the Governor at Guindy Park, at 1-35 P. M., on Wednesday last, the 31st ultimo. The Rajah will stay at Madras till about the 15th instant.—*Standard.*

BOMBAY.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A RAILWAY GUARD.—On Saturday night, at about 11 o'clock, a sad accident took place at the G. I. P. Railway station, Sharpore. A European guard named Alfred Bange, while attempting to get on to his train after starting it, missed his footing, and fell between the platform of the station and the train, and was instantly killed. —*Gazette.*

THE PUNISHMENT OF WHIPPING.—The following notification appears in the *Government Gazette*:—In exercise of the power conferred upon him by section 392 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1862, and in supersession of the notification issued on the 27th February 1877, under Section 311 of Act X, of 1872, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following directions with respect to the infliction of the punishment of whipping in the case of persons of or over sixteen years of age (namely):—(1) The punishment shall be inflicted on the bare back across the shoulders. (2) The whipping shall be inflicted in public in every case in which the punishment has been awarded under section 3 or 4 of Act VI. of 1864. (3) The whipping shall not be inflicted in public in the case of a first offence, without the previously obtained assent of the magistrate of the district, or of the Sessions Judge within whose jurisdiction the offender is sentenced.

INDIAN ARCHEOLOGY.—Mr. R. Swell has recently contributed to Indian archeology a voluminous list of the antiquarian remains in the Madras Presidency. Missionaries speak hopefully of a time, when idols shall be cast to the moles and the bats. Mr. Swell visits places where this has occured, and says:—"It is melancholy to see the utter desolation of the temples in this country, and the carelessness with which the inhabitants have their most sacred images to lie about the streets, covered with dust and dirt, broken and trodden on." But before the Missionaries can rejoice, it should be added that the worship of the old gods is abandoned for that of petty Deities; for Hanuman the monkey-god; for serpents and for a nameless hosts of vile demons. A truth, which daily grows clearer, is the fact that the real faiths of the masses of the people are very different from those written in books the Brahmanical fancies, which are accepted by amiable people of the Monier-Williams type, as the actual Hindu religion of to-day. The vile superstitions, it is said, are accidents and incidents of that great Hindu religion. The converse of this proposition is now nearer the truth.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

HYDERABAD.

DEATH OF A BEGUM OF HYDERABAD.—Secunderabad, *Monday.*—Her Highness Humia Cuiam Begum, eldest sister of the Nizam, died yesterday of cancer. She was the wife of the Amouri-Kuleer, and was very liberal to the poor of the city, whose loss will be sorely felt. The Amouri-Kuleer arrived two days before her death from Calcutta.—*Correspondent to the Times of India*

N. W. PROVINCE AND PUNJAB.

A BRAVE MAN.—As noted some little time ago, the Punjab Government lately sanctioned the award of a *Khillat* of Rs. 100, to a native boatman who had saved two small children from being drowned in the Indus, near Dera Ghazi Khan. The Royal Humane Society have been asked to consider the case; and Nur as the man is called, stand a good chance of getting Society's medal.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

Extracts.

THE DEWANSHIP OF MYSORE.

The *Indian Mirror.*—We hope, a proper man will be selected by the young Maharajah of Mysore, in succession to the late Mr. Runga Charla. Whether he be a Mysorian, a Madrassi a Parsi, a Bengali, or a Mahratta, is of little moment, so long as the man selected is the right man in the right place. If, however, a competent Mysorian can be found, let him be preferred by all means. Lord Ripon has always tried to deal fairly with the people committed to his rule. In the scheme of local self-government, he has initiated and is engaged in carrying out, His Excellency has shown a really earnest desire to associate the people with the regular administration in the management of their own affairs. It will be a deviation from his own principles, if he hesitates to allow in the Native States, in where internal administration in the Government should not be directly concerned, the same measure of freedom which he is so liberally extending to the people in British territory. For these reasons, we make the earnest appeal to the Viceroy that His Excellency will remain Sir James Gordon's disposition to interfere in the selection of the new Minister, and will have the Maharajah to choose his own man, unswayed by the Resident's influence, according to His Highness' own judgment, guided by the feelings of his own subjects, and actuated by the best interests of his own State.

MEDICAL WOMEN FOR INDIA.

It is proposed to raise by public subscription to be supplemented, it is hoped, by a Government contribution, a sum of money sufficient to permit of bringing to Bombay, for medical practice, two or three English ladies possessed of a thorough medical training and experience

The high position gained by female doctors in England and in America is sufficient proof of their ability, learning, and skill, as well as of the need of their services. Such need exists in much greater force here in India, where the secluded habits of the female portion of society make them very reluctant to accept the services of doctors of the other sex, even in the most serious cases; while the neglect to take medical advice in apparently trifling matters often leads to serious illness.

It would be premature to lay down all the details of such a scheme, as it will depend largely upon the amount of subscriptions raised. It is proposed however, that an arrangement be made to give to two or three ladies cost of passage out and home, free rent and moderate salaries for a term of three years leaving them to supplement these by moderate fees for visits to patients In such a case a small dispensary would be proposed, where, women and children could receive advice and medicine for a trifling charge It may also be thought best to ask Government to give the ladies some official connection with the hospitals; and from this might grow a medical school where female students could receive instruction in medicine and surgery from competent teachers of their own sex

For matters of details are necessarily left to the future. To carry out the scheme Rs 30,000 to Rs. 35,000 are necessary, and we can then go to Government for their support and assistance It is hoped that this sum may be contributed, and then a committee will be formed to lay the matter before Government and arrange the details of the scheme.

All those interested in this object are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

GEO. A. KITTREDGE.

SORABJEE S. BENGALLEE

Bombay January 25, 1883.

THE GREAT INDIAN DANGER.

The *Spectator* observes that the ultimate difficulty of India, the economic situation of the cultivator, is coming to the front in a most disheartening way, and is exciting among the most experienced officials a sensation of positive alarm. In Bengal proper, the mainstay of British sovereignty, the increase in the numbers of the people, the consequent competition for land, and the enhancements of rent by landlords, have all become so great that the responsible officials are suggesting changes far more radical than the Irish Land Law They, in fact, dread lest the spirit of resistance to rent already manifested in Pubna and other fertile counties, should become general and end in a movement, a passive insurrection with which the Government could not cope, and which might break the sheet-anchor of Indian finance, the Land Revenue of Bengal. They therefore, propose laws which will seriously diminish the landlords' power of evicting and of raising rents, but will not, it is to be feared, relieve the pressure arising from increasing population, which has already absorbed all the good land in the country, and converted Bengal into a warren swarming with people of whom one-third are for their wants, well off; one-third struggling but not in despair; and one-third perpetually on the verge either of famine or of bankruptcy, both being averted only by excessive labour and an economy extending to an insufficient consumption of food. There must be many millions of people in the Presidency now—including, of course, Behar—who could not stand up against two bad harvests, but must be fed through remissions of rent or direct grants, either by the landlords or the State. That is not a safe position, and in the Mahratta country matters are even worse. There are states of society, as we see, in which every class will prosper except the cultivator of the soil; and that state, as officials warn us begins to exist over large sections of India. New occupations would save these cultivators, but there must be occupations for millions, and where are they? Emigration would save them, but even the British Government dare not force them to emigrate, and voluntarily they will not go, except into neighbouring native States, where they are not wanted, or neighbouring districts, which they speedily reduce to the old condition. A thorough examination of the subject is wanted by men who can lead opinion.

THE AFFRAY IN KATTYWAR.

A sad tale of plunder and bloodshed reaches us from the province of Kattywar. Some time back a dispute regarding some land broke out between the Nawab of Joonaghur and several hundreds of his tenants called Maiyas. The matter was referred to the Bombay Government, and after most careful consideration a decision was given in favour of the Nawab. The Maiyas, however, refused to acknowledge the justice of the verdict and also refused to pay the quit-rent which the Paramount Power had decided ought to be paid their liege lord The Nawab when he found that the tenants would not pay proceeded to attach their lands, and the Maiyas, as a protest against the injustice of the proceedings, went out to the number of five hundred to an isolated hill fort. Seven hundred "police," or more probably irregular troops, were then despatched to surround the base of the hill. A short time ago the Maiyas sent a deputation to the Political Officer in charge of the State to see if terms could be arranged. The negotiations, however, proved fruitless and the deputation returned to their comrades on the hill. Matters came to a crisis about a week ago. The police, we are told, proceeded to storm the hill, which they carried without any loss of life on their side and with only seven wounded. Of the unfortunate Maiyas seventy-one were killed and seven wounded. But it is perfectly incredible that in fair fight the police could storm a hill and slay seventy-one of their foes without losing a single man of the force. It is rumoured that the Maiyas were treacherously slain while they were talking over the terms of peace, and we must say the disparity in numbers lends a probability to this view. However, we feel certain that the matter will not be allowed to remain unnoticed The Bombay Government will no doubt let the Nawab of Joonaghur know that in this civilized age he cannot allow seventy of his subjects to be slain without grave notice being taken of it. He possesses by treaty right the power of life and death over his subjects, but it was never intended that he should exercise it in this wholesale and irregular manner. We think a Commission of a senior Civilian, such as Mr. Rieboy the Collector of Ahmedabad, and a native of standing in Bombay should be sent to make a searching inquiry not only into the slaughter but also as to the grievances of the Maiyas Evidently they do not acknowledge the justice of the late verdict, and it is within the bounds of possibility that the Bombay Government were misled In the present day it is very hard to discover "what is truth" in Kattywar because the whole province is one hotbed of intrigue. There is one other point in the Maiyas' massacre which the Government ought to insist on being satisfactorily explained Why did not the Political Agent of Joonaghur when the Maiyas left him and he foresaw there would be bloodshed, go himself to the hill to minimise the evil as much as possible? The Bombay Government has received the news of the slaughter of the Maiyas with a feeling of deep interest, and we think we are correct in saying that the whole matter will be thoroughly investigated.—*Times of India.*

THE NIZAM ON TOUR.

Our correspondents with the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Nizam of Hyderabad have given our readers very interesting and picturesque sketches of the public and private life of those royal princes on tour. They had good themes before them. Hyderabad and Baroda, as they are two of the most important States in India, are also those in which traditions of native splendour have been most carefully preserved. In either the adventurer is still a power, and in either a sturdy right arm or a wily brain can still work a way to distinction. In the way of baronic pearls and gold, illuminated streets, motley processions, and thronging multitudes, there is much similarity, of course, in these two series of letters, for each of these young princes was travelling through his dominions for the first time; it was the duty of each to display himself in oriental pomp to his people; but it was also his duty to study the practical details of administration. The Gaekwar, however, as already seated on the *gadi*, was able to take an active part in public affairs, and to direct rather than follow the official operations. When we wrote of him three years back, at the time of his marriage, we said he had "the stuff for a bluff king in him, a heavy jowl, a firm mouth, a broad face and a look of sturdy will that should soon make itself felt in Indian politics." Our forecasts has been justified by the letter, as the officials around him discovered to their surprise and consternation many months ago. Of the Nizam we still know nothing except that he is a lad under tutelage, and that he is supposed to have got into one or two youthful scrapes already, and to be a trifle too fond of the demoralizing atmosphere of the Zenana. But so far as our correspondent's letters go he seems to be anxious to emulate his elder brother of Baroda. To the people at large this young prince is the embodiment of all their traditions, but while he was dazzling them with the pomp of his surroundings, he was also undergoing an important part of the education which England now gives to her princes as the best share of their inheritance. The entry in Aurangabad, which our correspondent so graphically described on Tuesday, must have been a sight worth seeing. It was intensely native. The splendidly caparisoned elephants; the troops, whether Paiga, Irregular, Rohilla or Sikh; the dancing Arabs; the women and girls who threw real flowers and flowers of gold and silver after the Nizam as he passed; the crowds of professional beggars amongst whom the Nizam scattered money as he went; the Nizam himself in his yellow robe and yellow turban, with Sir Salar Jung sitting on one side of the *ambari*, and the Nawab Vikar-ool Oomra waving a *chauri* of peacock feathers on the other, the many-coloured mob surging through the streets; and later on the long lines of illuminated buildings, and the displays of gorgeous fireworks—all these combine to form a picture from which any trace of any English influence is altogether absent. As the Nizam was ushered into the palace of his ancestors and sat on the throne of Asoph Jah, or as he prayed before the shrine of Aurungzebe's favourite adviser, it must have been difficult to realize the changes of the last hundred years. But there is another side to the shield; and behind all this pageantry we see the young prince in the company of his English tutors, Captain Clerk and Mr. Khron, or listening to the instructions of Mr Madhi Ali as to the arts and difficulties of statesmanship. It is probably the first time that a royal progress has ever been utilized as a good opportunity for education, and we wonder what his Highness thought of the miniature fields before his palace where he was shown how boundary marks were laid down and survey operations conducted; or how much he understood of the lectures on zemindari and ryotwari tenures, on annual settlements, on the realization of land revenue, and on the forms in use in villages and talukas. But perhaps the pleasantest passage of our correspondent's letter is that in which he describes the Nizam's maiden effort at a public speech. It was addressed to a number of school-boys as big as himself, and as it suggested a holiday was tumultuously applauded. It is to be hoped that all his future proposals may be as popular and that in the difficult life before him he may always bear himself as bravely as he seems to have done in this first journey among his people.—*Times of India.*

THE MYSORE DEWANSHIP.

The *Indu Prakash*—Mysore is just now in the throes of a political crisis The Dewan's post has fallen vacant and several candidates are reported to be in the field already. The qualifications of each of the candidates have been mentioned but the Court party, which is headed by Sir James Gordon, the Resident, is said to go in for the very person or persons, whom the Mysoreans at all events consider as "intruders." Whatever the merits of the respective candidates and whatever may be the upshot of the present agitation, one thing is remarkable and that is the clear exhibition of local public opinion on the subject. We have not yet heard of public meetings held but short of that, the people of Mysore have gone into the question with some heat and the well-wishers of Native States cannot but consider this as a hopeful sign of the times.

The question as to the appointment of a Dewan to a Native State is not an easy one to solve even for Government, because in solving it some have to be displeased and others pleased. As long as Residents and political Agents practically govern the Native States, their *proteges* alone can carry the day and as a rule, they do win it. The Princes are generally guided by their choice. The system is not altogether bad but on the other hand, it does good in the case of Princes, who have nothing to guide them in the government of their States except their ignorance and the advice of their favourites. But it hardly gives satisfaction in the case of such States as possess tolerably enlightened rulers. A Dewan who has got to the height of the ladder through the favoritism of some official in power is as likely as not to consult public opinion. We have seen an instance of that in Cambay. What is wanted is a system which will make both the Prince and the Dewan responsible to his subjects. Some time will of course have to elapse before the subjects of a Native State are able to stand on their own rights but we do not understand why in a Native State like Baroda or Mysore, power should be centralised in the hands of one man, titled Dewan, and controlled by none but the Prince. We all recognize the fact that a Native State means generally a place of parties and party feeling The party, opposed to a particular nomination, does its worst to misrepresent the nominee and such opposition only serves to make the patrons of the nominee all the more firm and the nominee himself all the more sure that he has nothing to fear so long as he has power and patronage on his side. The system of personal administration is the first thing that should be abolished in a Native State. Something like a Cabinet ought to be formed, consisting of some competent men, selected by the Prince, to represent each important department. Whatever is done should be done according to the views of the majority in such a Cabinet. The Prince should have the power to control their debates and decisions. But nothing should be left to the discretion of one man.

Some such system may perhaps solve the difficulties of the present situation in Mysore. A Dewan is rather an antiquated institution for the present times. Why should there be a single imperial despot nominally under his prince but really under his patron the local Political Agent or Resident? Let the institution remain but if people in Native States are to progress, it should have its constitutional restraints. Take the case of Mysore itself. The late Mr. Runga Charlu was an able man but everything was left to him and the result of that was that he meant much but did nothing to give a constitution to Mysore. A popular Council was established but it never met and we do not know if it exists. The present is just the time when Lord Ripon ought to take up the question in all its bearings and do something that will further the interests of constitutional government in Native States

As to Mysore, Sir James Gordon, the Resident, is said to go in for Mr. Seshadri Iyer one of the late Mr Runga Carlu's Assistant and a Graduate of the Madras University. But Mr Iyer is said to be comparatively a young man and moreover, he is a Madrasee and not a Mysorean. The people of Mysore may be reasonable or not in their prejudices against outsiders but there is nothing surprising in the fact that outsiders are not liked by the Mysoreans. The good name of Poornaiah still exists in their memories, his charities and his generosity have not only passed into local history but have become proverbial His family is well represented in his two grandsons, both of whom have received liberal education and occupy important posts in the Mysore Service. Naturally the eyes of the people are turned to them at the present juncture and it would scarcely be exaggeration to say that were the appointment subjected to popular election, Mr. Krishna Murti or his brother Mr. Poornaiah would carry the day Mr. Iyer may be abler or not than those two persons. But tradition is a great thing and this is on the side of the well known Poornaiah's descendants It is but right, we think, that tradition should be preserved and the popular feeling consulted. When the people place their choice on a particular man and that man happens to be well educated, why should the Government go against that choice and get in strangers where strangers are not wanted! We proceed of course on the assumption that the popular choice has fallen on Mr Krishna Murti But it must be remembered that it is not an assumption merely. The fact is so and cannot be otherwise. The Mysoreans, like the people of this country generally, scrupulously adhere to the good memories of the past and Poornaiah's name is sacred in their eyes just because he was a great and good man of his time. It remains to be seen whether the Government of India respect the popular sentiment at Mysore or not.

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Pains of every description have been cured by the use of Darlington's Pain Cureer, only when all other medicines have been tried without effect.

Per bottle Rs. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5, Rs. 6, Rs. 7, Rs. 8. Pain Cureer & No More Pains!!! may be obtained of

DARLINGTON CO.,

19, Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

The Daily Superintendent of St. Joseph's Convent, Bhandora writes:—"We find Darlington's Pain Cureer efficacious, and are glad to know of it as long as the medicine."—Sister Theodorita, *Superintendent*.

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I. ordered a couple of large bottles of Darlington's Pain Cureer found it efficacious and has adopted the medicine for his family and household use, and from time to time has taken upwards of a 100 large bottles of the same through Major Peter Gough his Private Secretary.

Examine the bottle and see it has the Seal Label, and Wrapper of Darlington & Co.

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE.

N. SINGAYYAH AND FRIENDS

Beg to inform the public that all kinds of English and Native goods can be had of them at the cheapest possible rates.

All kinds of Commission works executed with the greatest care and at the least possible time.

Also they beg to inform their constituents that they have a large supply of wholesale and cheap stationery and that they are sole agents for the famous Kungri Valley Orange Pekoe Tea which can be had of them very cheap.

Spectemur Agendo

Terms—Cash

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Paper.)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EUROPE.

THE PHŒNIX PARK MURDERS

London 11th February.—A conductor, named Kavanagh, has turned informer and given full particulars of the Phœnix Park murders which conclusively prove that the prisoners, Delany Carey, Brady, and Kelly now undergoing examination for conspiracy, were the assassins of Cavendish and Burke. Kavanagh also confesses to having driven the murderers of Field, a juryman in the Letterfrack murder case. The trial has been adjourned until next Thursday.

THE BHIL RISING

Calcutta 10th February.—Sir S. Bayley proceeds to-night to Hyderabad, to confer with the Resident, regarding the final arrangements to be made in consequence of Sir Salar Jung's death.

THE ODEYPORE STATE

A son and heir was born to H. H. the Maharajah of Oodeypore on the 8th February 1883.

THE FRENCH EXPULSION BILL

Paris 12th February.—The Senate has rejected the Bill for the expulsion of the members of families who have reigned in France. The Senate afterwards adopted the Bill penalising after trial those Princes who attempt to subvert the institutions of the country.

PRINCE NAPOLEON

Prince Napoleon has gone to England, on a visit to the Empress Eugenie.

THE BHIL DISTURBANCES

Calcutta 14th February.—The latest reports state that the Bhil disturbances have apparently subsided. The three principal leaders have fled or are hiding with a few followers. Troops are now at Dhar beyond Dhar.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1883.

THE NEW DEWAN OF MYSORE.

After all that has been said in the public press, regarding the choice of a successor to the late Mr. Rangacharlu, it was announced, last Monday that the Maharajah had selected Mr. K. Shashadri Iyer, B.A., B.L., to this highest post in the state service. But the selection of this gentleman is the cause of popular gossiping, and many, for their is not a Mysorean, who is not a living oracle, who does not consider the appointment of Mr. Shashadri Iyer, from whatever point of view it may be looked at. Mr. Shashadri had not the slightest claim personal or national, to the position. Until just a month before the late Dewan's death, when, in short, it was known that he was so ill that either he would not survive, or if he did, that he would have to retire from the active discharge of his duties for a long time after, Mr. Shashadri's name was not connected with the Dewanship, and it was only after the late Dewan's demise, that Mr. Shashadri was spoken of as Mr. Kanna Chetty's successor with certainty which showed that his friends and admirers knew well what was coming. As for the Maharajah, we do not believe that he at all gave much thought to the question as to who was to be his next Dewan. His Highness may from old associations and traditions of his family connected with Dewan Poornaiah, have given a passing thought to Mr. Krishna Murti, as the grandson and representative of Poornaiah, in connection with his future Prime Minister. But even this is only a matter of conjecture on our part. We may, however take it, if not as a matter of certainty, at least of extreme probability, that His Highness did not think seriously of Mr. Shashadri Iyer as his next Dewan, till the new Dewan's name was pressed upon his attention, by the influence of the circle of advisers by whom he is surrounded. We may be quite sure that no extraneous influence outside was brought to bear on the Maharajah's selection of Mr. Shashadri, or that he solved the problem for himself. The following proclamation, therefore, which appeared in a *Mysore Gazette Extraordinary* of Monday last, reminds us of an incident, related in the Christian Bible, about the hand of Esau and the voice of Jacob, not that there was any treachery on the part of His Highness' advisers, but that they were simply true to their policy of the Mysore Dewanship for a Madrasee. The proclamation is as follows:—

Whereas the office of Our Dewan has become vacant by the death of Cettipuranum Veerabadra Rangacharlu, C.I.E., We, placing trust and confidence in the loyalty, ability and judgment of Kumarapuram Sheshadri Iyer, do hereby appoint the said Kumarapuram Sheshadri Iyer to be Our Dewan for the conduct of the executive administration of the Territories of Mysore, and We do further appoint the said Kumarapuram Sheshadri Iyer to be *Ex officio* President of Our Council.

Given under Our hand and seal at Bangalore, this 12th day of February 1883.

SRI CHAMARAJENDRA WODAYAR.

Well, we suppose, after this, we are expected to shout—"The Dewan is dead, long live the Dewan," but is true Mysoreans, and as exponents of the feelings of the Mysore people, our voice would falter, as would falter also the voice of the Mysore people, if we were called upon to join in that shout. Happily, the people were not called upon to go through such an ordeal. The new Dewan was "sent for by the Maharajah and entrusted with the seals of office." There was no public notice, no public durbar, or public demonstration of any kind. There was a suitable military display" by a company or two of Bare sepoys, and a bugler of the Silledars blew a blast on his trumpet. Our evening contemporaries of the Civil and Military station had a small paragraph, each announcing the fact, and thus were the auspices under which the new Dewan was inducted into his office.

EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS

THE Government of India, under the present Viceroy, has once more distinguished itself by a most just and liberal measure, a measure which is the surest and progressive people of India view and contribute to the effectual and efficient administration of Justice throughout the country. The measure to which we refer is one which ought to have been passed ten years ago, when the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act 10 of 1872, was passed, but though, at that time, all the official members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, that is a majority of the members of the Executive Government, were in favour of the proposal, yet its adoption was overruled by the unofficial members, by a majority of seven to five, who were composed of such liberal and far seeing statesmen as Lord Napier of Merchistoun, who was then Viceroy, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, Sir George Campbell his successor, Sir Richard Temple the Commander in Chief Lord Napier of Magdala and Sir Barrow Ellis. The proposed change in the criminal law was thus postponed for ten years and when the last amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code, which is now Act 10 of 1882, was proposed, the consideration of that enactment had reached its final stage and it would have been inconvenient to remodel the enactment at that stage, by introducing the proposed change which it is now proposed to introduce, besides there was no time to consult the Local Governments and Administrations and the Secretary of State and to consider public opinion on so important a subject. The measure to which the foregoing remarks apply relates to the jurisdiction of Native magistrates and judges, in the Mofussil, over European British born subjects. The law on the subject is contained in section 443 of the present Code of Criminal Procedure which directs that "no magistrate, unless he is a Justice of the Peace, and (except in the case of a Presidency Magistrate) unless he is a magistrate of the First Class and a European British subject, shall enquire into or try any charge against a European British subject." The Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert the Legal member of the Viceroy's Council, now proposes to abolish this anomaly, by introducing an amending act to the present Code of Criminal Procedure, in which equal jurisdiction over European British subjects, out of the limits of the Presidency towns, shall be conferred on native magistrates and judges of the highest class as upon European magistrates and judges of the same class. As Mr. Ilbert sets forth the matter, in the opening part of his very able and lucid speech, introducing the measure, the anomaly appears in this form. There is no restriction on the nationality of a Presidency Magistrate, Natives of India may hold and have held that office. The result of the law, therefore, is, that, within the limits of Presidency towns, jurisdiction over European British subjects may be exercised by any person who happens to be a Presidency Magistrate, whether he is a European British subject or not, but that, outside those limits, in any part of the Mofussil, that jurisdiction cannot be exercised by any of Her Majesty's Magistrates, however complete may have been his training, however long may have been his judicial experience, however high may be his rank in the service, unless he happens to be a European British subject. We think we need not apologise to the reader for inserting here a long extract from Mr. Ilbert's admirable speech. The extract contains the summarised opinions of the eminent British statesmen whom we have mentioned above, as having, ten years ago, declared for the measure, which it is now sought to introduce. Mr. Ilbert's summary of those opinions is as follows:—

"Sir Barrow Ellis said that in making the invidious distinction which was now proposed, it was actually casting a stigma on the whole educated Native population of India. He might also urge that there would be considerable inconvenience in having such a distinction. But he preferred to put it on the broad ground that, if you had Native Covenanted Civil Servants, you ought not to bar them from exercising the powers of a Civil Servant, among which powers is the jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace over European British subjects. By Act 18 of 1869 Natives might be appointed Justices of the Peace, and on what ground he would ask was it proposed to restrict their powers as Justice of the Peace?

Sir George Campbell was of opinion that the Council should adhere to the decision which had been come to by the passing of Act II of 1869, namely, that a Justice of the Peace must be either a European British subject or a Covenanted Civil Servant. He reopened this question and to hoist the powers that might be exercised by any Justices who were Covenanted Civil Servants appeared to His Honour to be somewhat invidious, and it would be, as it were, setting themselves against the policy hitherto pursued. Viewing the matter in that light, he should be inclined to vote for the motion before the Council.

The Commander-in-Chief said that the Native members of Europe, having become acquainted with the European feelings, views and customs and having qualified themselves to take their places with the European members of the Civil Service, His Excellency would frankly accept them as real members of the Covenanted Civil Service and allow them to exercise all the functions which the European members exercised.

Lord Napier of Merchistoun said that his vote would be given in conformity with the opinion which had been expressed by the Commander-in-Chief. His Excellency thought that the restriction would embody a stigma on the Native community in general. It was equivalent to stating that under no circumstances, as far as the administration of the law was concerned, could the

Nature attain to that degree of impartiality and courage which would justify the Government in reposing in his hands the powers of trying European British subjects. He thought that by the restriction we in effect said to the European "You are not to be tried in the mofussil by the agency by which you are tried in the High Court and in the Courts of the Magistrates in the Presidency towns, with the general approval and sanction of the European and Native communities" It was saving in effect that the Native who had attained to the position of a Sessions Judge was not competent to try a European British subject but that he might try him when he became a Judge of the High Court and sat beside a European Judge. His Excellency could not but help thinking that there was practically no greater disparity in permitting these Native Civil Servants to try a European British subject than in permitting Native Justices in the Presidency towns to try him There appeared to his Excellency to be no such broad distinction whatever between the conditions of the society and of public opinion in this respect between the Presidency towns and the mofussil There were now a great number of public-spirited men and a great deal of public spirit all over the provinces Communications by rail, the dissemination of newspapers both in English and the Vernacular, and a great variety of other circumstances had destroyed that distinction which formerly existed between the Presidency towns and the mofussil His Excellency did not himself consider that there was the slightest possibility that in the case of Civil and Sessions Judge trying a European British subject in the mofussil there would be an abuse of justice

Sir Barrow Ellis desired to add his testimony to the efficiency with which Native Magistrates had performed their duties in the Presidency towns, in the administration of justice to both Europeans and Natives, and he had no hesitation in saying that they performed their duties with as much credit and efficiency as the European Magistrates And if they had done that, he saw no reason why Natives in the position of Covenanted Civil Servants or Sessions Judges should not be equally competent to administer justice to the Europeans in the mofussil His Hon'ble friend, Mr Stephen, had remarked that in this matter we were not to consult the feelings of the Judge, but of those who were to be subjected to the jurisdiction In answer to that Mr Ellis would say that he saw no reason why that which did not hurt the feelings of Europeans in the Presidency towns should hurt in the mofussil.

And finally Sir Richard Temple said he thought that the inference was undeniable that if the Natives were eligible to all the great offices of the administration, it seemed improper and unreasonable to say that they should not sit as Judges over Europeans in the mofussil for offences of the trivial nature over which it was proposed to give Justices of the Peace cognizance

The above, then, are the arguments and opinions on the subject of some of the most eminent British rulers and statesmen we have had in India, and we have no hesitation in affirming that these opinions and arguments do credit alike to the generous and liberal hearts and to the reflective minds of those who uttered them There is no question that, as a matter of fact, the distinction between European British officers, high in the service, and Native officers of equal rank, has arisen and has been kept alive from race prejudice of the most unsubstantial kind. That prejudice it is now sought to remove, by a measure which is founded less on a feeling of generosity, than on the logical outcome of the just and liberal policy of the British Government of India towards its educated Native subjects, a policy which has been brought to its full realisation under the present Viceroy. The following extract from the Statement of Objects and Reasons for the Bill, will fully explain its character and scope —

"With this object the present Bill has been prepared In section one it amends section 22 of the Code, which provides that only European British subjects can be appointed Justices of the Peace, and gives the Government power to appoint to that office such persons as it thinks fit belonging to the following classes —

(a) Members of the Covenanted Civil Service ;

(b) Members of the Native Civil Service constituted by the rules made under the Statute 33 Vic., cap. 3 ;

(c) Assistant Commissioners in Non-Regulation Provinces, or

(d) Centonim Magistrates,

and being persons invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

4 The Bill then in section two amends section 25 of the Code, and makes all Sessions Judges and District Magistrates *ex officio* Justices of the Peace

5 Section three repeals so much of section 443 of the Code as limits jurisdiction over European British subjects outside the Presidency-towns to Magistrates who are themselves European British subjects

6 Section four repeals the similar proviso of section 444 of the Code with regard to Session Judges

7 Lastly, section five repeals section 450 of the Code, which provides for the case where the Sessions Judge of the division within which the offence is ordinarily triable is not an European British subject. The same section of the Bill also repeals so much of section 449 of the Code as provides that that section shall not be deemed to confer on Magistrates and Sessions Judges outside Presidency towns, not being European British subjects, jurisdiction over European British subjects"

The bill, of course, will not become law, till the Local Governments and administrations, the public, and the press have considered its provisions, and have had time to record their opinions—a test which a measure of so much importance and gravity requires before being embodied amongst the laws of the land Of the result of such a test, we entertain no fear There will be a vast deal of grumbling and indignation even amongst the out-and-out "true born Englishmen" in India, and in the columns of their organs in the Press, but reason justice, true enlightenment, and liberality must prevail in the end, and remove from the path of progress one more distinction made by race prejudice and pass on

AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

The state of the Indian ryot has long been a source of anxiety to the rulers, and though many schemes have been put forward to ameliorate it, he is in the same condition he was years ago He is always in debt Debt to him is the "Old man of the Sea", and do what he will, he cannot get free from its power On one side, there is cunning and knowledge backed by law, and on the other, ignorance and fear It is no wonder that the ryots are so miserably poor It has been recommended that the Government should open a bank, to lend money to the ryots on the security of their crops If something of the kind could be done, it would do more good for the ryot than almost any thing else With a terrible load of debt upon him, all life and energy are crushed out of him With a bank where he could borrow money and pay off his debts, and begin life again, and with an education of some kind, the cultivator would be a different kind of being from what he is at present and from what he is ever likely to be under the present order of things The indebtedness of the owners of the land must soon be looked upon as the great problem of the day, and if our rulers wish to prevent the pauperisation of the ryots, steps should be taken at once to bring about a change The Government and the laws are now playing into the hands of the money lenders, and one is almost led to ask, on reading the Civil Procedure Code, whether some of these laws were not called in to assist in its construction, so much does it favour their designs Our mofussil courts are demoralising and impoverishing the many for the sake of a few, and those few forming a class of men who pay little or nothing towards the expenses of the state.

It may be asked whether nothing can be done to redeem the ryot from the state of impecuniosity into which he has fallen To this we answer that agricultural banks ought to be established to relieve him Such banks have for years past been in full working order in almost every country having any claim to civilization, and it is very surprising that little or nothing seems to be known of them in India, where they are so much wanted, and where the circumstances of industry and capital peculiarly favour their growth The explanation seems to be that the conservatism of the revenue system prevented the officials from adopting these institutions If we look to the continent of Europe, we shall find that these credit institutions have been utilised in two different ways In the first place, they have been used as rent charge banks to redeem the peasant from actual, if not nominal, bondage In the second place, they have given him the means of maintaining himself as a small proprietor, and cultivating his land to the best advantage But in India, we have no institution of the kind, and the ryot is, as we have said, left to the tender mercies of the sowcar, and he in reality becomes his slave Turkey, a country which many people look upon as being governed by the worst type of rulers, has these banks, and they have accomplished a great amount of good A writer said of this country some time ago —"The tenant never has capital, he must therefore borrow whatever money he may need for the year's operations. Upon this money he must pay compound interest, at rates varying from 2 to 5 per cent a month, and it is always secured on his share of the coming crops If he cannot clear off the loan in the current year, the balance due is carried, still with compound monthly interest, to the next year's account, which may still further run on accumulating, until it involves the wretched man in debt out of which he despairs of ever escaping Thus fettered, he becomes spiritless and demoralized, he labours feebly and without heart, feeling that he is the serf of a master, and that, however abundant the harvest, he will get from it no more than a bare subsistence "Now this passage might well stand for an account of the ryot of India, but while collectors and members of the board of revenue have done nothing to better the condition of the cultivators of this country, the Pachas have tried a practical remedy and have found it successful Agricultural banks, under the name of "National Borrowing Funds," have been established in several of the provinces of Turkey, and the condition of the peasant proprietors has been very much improved We are told that the custom, formerly so prevalent among the small farmers, of borrowing money at exorbitant rates of interest, in anticipation of their crops, and which placed them at the mercy of a host of usurers, is fast giving way before the facilities offered by the banks, which enable the peasant to borrow money at a moderate rate of interest If this can be done in Turkey, where the Government is so corrupt, and where the Pachas try to enrich themselves as soon as possible, there is no reason why the same thing should not be done in India The first thing to be done would be for the ryot to pay off the sowcar, and then take a fresh start in life While the weight of debt rests upon his shoulders he is unable to exert any energy worth the name, or free himself from his entanglements But once set him free from his task master, the sowcar, and he will become a new man he will be able to cultivate his land for his own benefit and not for that of another More has been written about the Deccan ryot than the cultivator, in any part of India, but we are not to suppose that he is in a much worse condition than his fellow sufferers in other parts of the country, and if banks are required there, they are also required elsewhere

Original and Selected Notes

The subscriptions to the fund for medical women for India have reached Rs 28,501

The death of the Sultan of Amroh, in Western Africa, is reported The *Kasim ul-Akhbar* says "he has left 700 wives and ninety five sons !"

It is stated that Major the Hon G Napier (son of Field Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala) is about to be appointed Judicial Assistant Commissioner at Simla Major Napier is at present Private Secretary and Aid de Camp to Sir Alfred Lyall

It is stated that "a lady belonging to a Brahman family of Bombay intends shortly leaving Calcutta for America, there diligently to study medicine She will probably read for her diploma in Boston, and when fully qualified, will return to practise in India"

A TRUSTWORTHY Irish correspondent writes to a contemporary —"The state of affairs in Ireland seems to be going from bad to worse No one can form any idea of what the upshot of the crisis will be Disaffection and disorder are rifer than ever,—it is really and truly disheartening"

The latest *not* regarding the peerages of Sir Beauchamp Seymour and Sir Garnet *Wolseley is that the titles should have* been Lord Bombard and Lord Bombast, respectively It is ill natured but smart, and many will chuckle over it who are not great admirers of our only General

Lord and Lady Ripon entertained some fourteen hundred children in the Government House grounds, Calcutta, on Wednesday after-noon The children belonged to different Catholic and Protestant schools, and were accompanied by their teachers and guardians, and in many instances by their parents and friends

The Bombay Government has adopted the suggestion of the Imperial Government of conferring titles of honor on the members of local Boards. The presidents of Boards, if non-official, are to be called Rao Bahadoors, the non-official members, Rao Sahebs, and members of taluk local fund and town municipal committees, Asams

Rajah Narindur Pershad has been appointed Minister at Hyderabad, temporarily. It is rumoured that Nawab Meer Laik Ali Khan Bahadur, Sir Salar Jung's eldest son will get the permanent appointment of Minister. The rumour gives general satisfaction, as the appointment would be a graceful compliment to the father's services.

The spelling of the names of places in the Hyderabad State has been fixed by the Resident and approved by the Government of India A notification says —"The spelling so fixed should be strictly observed in future" The authorities, however are good enough to allow us to continue to spell some places in the old way A list of such places appears in the last issue of the *Gazette of India*

We read in a Calcutta paper that at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, held on Saturday last, a very laudable attempt was made to alter the arrangements of the tables, with a view to afford greater facilities for reporting, and the Viceroy was himself pleased to ask that the reporters should state whether the new arrangement was more favorable to hearing than the old one

In references to the question as to who will be Sir Salar Jung's successor at Hyderabad, the *Times of India* remarks —"The office to a great extent is hereditary. It was held by Sir Salar's great-grandfather, his grandfather, and his uncle If the same rule be preserved it would naturally descend to his eldest son, Nawab Meer Laik Khan, who is already two years older than when, in much more troublous times, Sir Salar succeeded to the office The second claimant will, of course, be the Nawab Vikarool Omrah, the senior nobleman of Hyderabad

The *Deccan Times* says —"During the absence of the late Minister (Sir Salar Jung) at Aurangabad in attendance upon His Highness the Nizam, the Peshkar Narundar Pershad Rajah Narundar, carried on the affairs of State, and continued to do so after his return It would be idle to speculate as to who is to be the successor of the great Minister The Government of India alone can decide that In the meantime, however, the Peshkar might well remain in the office, associated as he has been so long and intimately with the late Sir Salar Jung, until the question of the succession is determined

A TELEGRAM from Indore, dated 6th February, states that the latest news from Ali Rajpur is that Major Biddulph, with a portion of the Malwa Bheel Corps and a troop of the Central India Horse, made an attack on the position of Chittoo the Bheel leader, and drove him to cross the hills south of Rajpur The supposed leader of the Afghan contingent was killed One sowar of the Central India Horse was also killed The Bheels have however, collected again in another locality, and troops are marching to take them simultaneously from two directions Sir Lepel Griffin, the Agent Governor-General, reached Indore this morning (6th) and leaves to morrow for Ali Rajpur

One purely Indian feature of the forthcoming International Exhibition (the *Indian Daily News* says) will be a collection of Oriental jewellery, such as has probably never before been brought together in the world's history The splendid collection that has been on view at the Jeypore Exhibition will be exhibited, and the Committee are in communication with the various Indian princes and nobles throughout India to further supplement the Exhibition, and as the regalia of each Potentate will have a case to itself, it is anticipated that the boundless wealth locked up in many a historical collection will all be brought together under one roof The responsibility of guarding such an amount of treasure will be no light task

The *Journal of the Injumans Punjab*, alluding to the state of affairs on the Gilgit frontier, remarks —"It is nothing new that a province belonging to the Kashmere Rajah should be in a state of disorganization, that the officials should be corrupt and occupied only with personal intrigues or schemes for self-enrichment while the inhabitants sink into servile degradation, and trade and industries vanish. This is the condition of most provinces in Kashmere, but Gilgit being shut out behind the mountains, where the day light of civilisation seldom penetrates, is more than all others liable to fall into this pitiable state, though being a frontier district, it is precisely one which requires supervision for the sake of more important interests than of those its own small clique of officials"

According to *Truth*, the Americans have discovered a new remedy "It has the advantage of simplicity, for it consists of half a glass of very hot water, taken morn-

ing and evening, or whenever a "pick-me-up" is required. It is said to cure gout, rheumatism, indigestion, dyspepsia, and many other of the complaints to which flesh is heir. It really has, I believe, been tried with good effect by a considerable number of people, and notably by those whose brains are heavily taxed." Whatever the internal application of hot water may effect the writer adds girls desirous of having a good complexion would do well to apply it to their faces. They should either, dip their faces into a basin of very hot water, or apply the water with a sponge. At first they are like lobsters, but in a few moments this is replaced by the tints of peaches and lilies.

THE Punjab Government have sanctioned the award of a *khillat* of Rs. 100 to a native boatman who saved two small children from being drowned in the Indus, near Dera Ghazi Khan. The Royal Humane Society have been asked to consider the case: and Nur, as the man is called, stands a good chance of getting the Society's medal. On 18th July last, a boat was swamped in the river, in a heavy storm of wind and rain. There were over a score of men in the boat, at the time, besides Nur; and these managed to save themselves by means of a raft made of the rudder and oars. But there were two children—one an infant, and the other three years old—whom Nur, the boat man, took under his charge. Tying them to his back and hanging on to a loose spar, he floated ten miles down the Indus, then in full flood, and was at last washed ashore with the children, who survived the dangers of the long immersion.

Local and Provincial.

GYMKHANA SPORTS.—There will be sports on the gymkhana ground, C. and M. station, on Saturday next the 24th Instant, beginning at 4½ P. M.

COLONEL LAMBERTON, R. E.—This officer, who is Consulting Engineer for Railways in the Mysore state, left Bangalore for England on Thursday last, on six months' leave.

DEPARTURE OF THE MAHARAJAH.—We understand that His Highness the Maharajah accompanied by the Dewan and his Secretary, leaves Bangalore for Mysore town in the present week.

MYSORE D. P. W.—We are informed that Mr. E. Lacey, accountant, D. P. W., Mysore, a son of the late Mr. Joseph Lacey (so well known as a judge in the Mysore state service) has been transferred to Bengal, as the Local Government does not require his service in the Province.

MIDDLE SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—Of the seven thousand and odd candidates who appeared in December last for the middle school examination about 3,800 are declared to have passed in the first and second classes. The names of the successful candidates cover ninety-nine pages of last Tuesday's *Gazette*.

TIGERS IN COORG.—It is observed that the rewards given at present in Coorg are the same as that allowed in the Nundydroog and Nagar Divisions of Mysore, *viz* Rs 35 for each tiger and Rs 15 for each cheetah. The Chief Commissioner is pleased to sanction for Coorg, the rewards which now obtain in the Malabar District and the Ashtagram Division of Mysore *viz.* Rs. 50 for a tiger and Rs. 25 for a cheetah.

THE SALVATION ARMY.—On Saturday last, Captain Gladwin, of the Indian Contingent of the Salvation Army, arrived in Bangalore. There was service in the Wesleyan chapel, Cantonment, on that evening, and again on Sunday morning, at both of which Captain Gladwin preached. He also preached at the Methodist Episcopal Church in the evening. A large number of natives, thinking that a large party of the Salvationists were coming into Bangalore, crowded the railway platform, to see the expected sight, but were greatly disappointed at seeing only one gentleman, in a semi-oriental dress, step out from the train. Captain Gladwin, we believe, comes out to make what, in their warlike parlance, is known as a preliminary skirmish. A strong party of Salvationists, with their curious insignia and musical instruments, are expected in by the end of this week. A "garrison" is to be established in Bangalore.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY IN MYSORE.—The following notification appears in the *Gazette of India*:—"Whereas the Governor-General in Council has, and exercises, full jurisdiction within those portions of the land forming the Bangalore Branch of the Madras Railway (including the land occupied as stations, out-buildings, and for other purposes, connected with the Railway), which lie within the territories of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore. In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of Act XXI of 1879 (the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following Notification:—1. All laws for the time being in force in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore shall be deemed to be in force in the aforesaid land. 2. All Courts having for the time being jurisdiction within the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore shall exercise the same jurisdiction within the aforesaid land. 3. The administration of the Police within the aforesaid land shall be vested in the Superintendent of Police for the time being for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, who shall exercise within the aforesaid land the same Police powers as he may exercise for the time being within the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, in subordination to the same authorities, as he may, when exercising these powers, be for the time being subordinate to within the said Civil and Military Station."

General Summary.

MADRAS

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—We understand that candidates seeking admission for the grade of hospital assistant in the civil and military branches of the service hereafter, will be required to pass the middle school examination in lieu of the present departmental tests.—*Mail.*

SIR SALAR JUNG'S FUNERAL.—A correspondent at Hyderabad writes:—"At the funeral of the Prime Minister, there were six elephants in the procession, carrying in all with them Rs 25,000, which were thrown to the poor *en route* to the grave. The grave was covered with a cloth richly inlaid, or embroidered with gold.—*Ibid*

SALEM RIOTS.—The Collector of Salem has dismissed from the public service the Head Sheristadar of the District, the Tahsildar of Salem, the Town Sub-Magistrate of Salem, and five or six minor officials; besides reducing about twenty officials more. These punishments are made as a consequence of the recent trials in connection with the riots, and it is understood that the charges vary from actual complicity in the riots to the mere withholding of information. The Punishments are almost all in the Collector's own headquarter office.—*Ibid*

RAILWAY FROM SHORANOOR TO CALICUT.—The Secretary of State and the Indian Government having deprecated on financial grounds the construction of this line of railway upon the terms some time ago proposed by Mr. Aspinwall, that gentleman has, we now learn, submitted to the Home Government, revised proposals as under, for the construction of the line by a Company who have the support of the Secretary of State, and the Governments of India and Madras. 1. That compensation for all land be paid to land owners by Government as also compensation for loss of crops, &c., and the land handed over free of cost to the Company. 2. That permission be given to fell from Government forests free of seigniorage all wood required for sleepers. 3. That all stores, machinery, &c., required for the way and works be free from import duty. 4. That the Rajah of Cochin pay for the cost of the Shoranoor bridge in railway shares. 5. That the Native States of Cochin and Travancore contribute in railway shares £1,000,000. 6. That Government guarantee 4 per cent on capital during construction, or that capital be made to contribut towards guarantee, as on the Eastern Bengal Railway.—*Ibid.*

INCREASE OF SALARIES FROM MUNICIPAL OR LOCAL FUNDS.—In a resolution dated 9th June 1882, the Governor of India ruled that all Municipalities and funds administered under local Government, including Port Trust Funds and Ward Estates, are entitled to the gratuitous advice and services of officers of the Public Works Department, and of all Government, medical, sanitary, and educational officers, when they can be given without detriment to the public service, withdrawing the provisions of the rules contained in financial resolution No. 2,679 dated 31st August 1878, under which local Governments were authorised to sanction special additions to salaries which are not authorised by any general or special order of the Government of India. In modification of the orders contained in the last para. of the Resolution of the 9th June 1882, it is now ruled that a Local Government may sanction any increase to an officer's pay from Local, Municipal, or other funds administered by it, provided that the officer's pay is a Provincial charge and that his total emoluments after the increase do not exceed Rs. 250 a month. It is further ruled that the orders considered in the Resolution above quoted are not intended to affect allowances already granted by local Governments in exercise of the authority conferred by the resolution of the 31st August 1878, or to affect the question of the division between general revenues and local or other funds of the charge for emoluments which have been duly sanctioned by competent authority.—*Ibid.*

THE ASSAULT ON A EUROPEAN LADY.—On Thursday, the 18th ultimo, a Brahman girl of about 18 years of age named Rothnam went to Miss Reade, of the Baptist Mission, at Cuddalore, and expressed her desire to become a convert to Christianity. She being a rich girl and married, Miss Reade explained to her the seriousness of the step she intended to take and told her that a permission from her husband and relations would be necessary. She replied that she had sincerely made up her mind to embrace Christianity and that she would not go back to her relatives. Her uncle, Bashigacharri, late Salt Superintendent, went to Miss Reade's room and seriously assaulted Miss Reade and carried away the girl. The matter was reported to the police and charges were framed against Bashigacharri, who was tried before the District Magistrate, Mr A. Cruikshank, C. S. The prosecution, on behalf of Miss Reade, was ably conducted by Messrs. Doraisamy Iyer and Misquita, of the District Court bar. The charge against Bashigacharri being fully substantiated he was sentenced on Saturday last to two months' simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of one hundred rupees.—*South Indian Post.*

LIVING AT OOTY.—Every year when the time comes round for the exodus of Government from Madras to the hills, complaints are made of the expenses the clerks and other followers of Government on small pay, are subjected to. And not without reason are these complaints made. The expenses of living in Ootacamund increase yearly, and as there is no corresponding addition to the clerk's salaries, the difficulty of paying their way multiplies every year. Nor are the disadvantages of the annual migration confined to those who are compelled by their office to follow in the wake of Government; the influx of residents for seven or eight months of the year to this station has seriously affected the finances of the poorer inhabitants; not only is food and the ordinary necessaries of life much dearer on account of the greater demand, but houses, or rather huts (for they are no better) are almost unprocurable at any price, and when found, the rent demanded is quite beyond the means of the poor working man or woman to pay. In a climate like this, during June, July and August it is necessary to life itself, that one should have a roof over one's head, yet the dwellings poor Eurasians and Europeans have to put up with are hardly fit for one's cattle. This is a matter that needs looking into by those in authority.—*South of India Observer.*

Extracts.

THE NATIVE PRINCES AND THE EGYPTIAN WAR.

The following despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India is published in the *Gazette of India* for general information:—

India Office, London, 7th December 1882.

To His Excellency the Most Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council.

My Lord Marquis.—With reference to the letters from your Excellency's Government regarding the offers of assistance made by certain Princes and Chiefs in India in connection with the recent disturbances in Egypt conveying congratulations on the success of the British arms in that country, I have to inform Your Excellency that these papers have been laid before the Queen Empress who has commanded me to state that she has read them with feelings of sincere gratification.—I have, &c.,

HARTINGTON.

THE GAEKWAR'S VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

The following particulars of the Gaekwar's visit to Calcutta will be of interest to our readers. His Highness, accompanied by the Maharani, and probably also by General Watson, V. C., Lieut. Temple and Mr. F. A. H. Elliot, will leave Baroda by special train at 4-30 P. M., on the 12th instant, travelling through to Calliana without stoppage. Calliana will be reached at 6-30 A. M., on the 13th, and a halt will be made there until 5 P. M., the same evening. After Calliana the next halting place will be Behrampore, which will be reached at 7 A. M., on the 14th. At 7 P. M., the same day the party will leave for Jubulpore arriving there at 8-45 A. M., on the 15th. A day's halt will be made there, the party having at 2 P. M., on the 16th. After two other stoppages at Bankipore and Burdwan, the party are expected to arrive at Howrah at 5 P. M., on the 19th. A stay of about ten days will be made in Calcutta, and on the way back Benares, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and other places of interest will be visited. It is not improbable that the return journey may be made *via* Delhi and the Rajpootana Railway. The total strength of the party will be about three hundred.—*Times of India.*

THE PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO THE VICEROY.

BAREILLY, *Wednesday.*—In pursuance of the resolutions passed at the large meeting in the Town Hall, Bareilly, on the 27th ultimo, a deputation, consisting of the honorary Secretaries, Mr. P. Ramanarain and Vishwanath Rao, and a Bangalee gentleman, Kalikrishna Babu, waited upon his Highness the Nawab of Rampore yesterday afternoon. His Highness gave *the deputation a hearty reception, and on* being fully informed of the aims of the deputation, promised his cordial co-operation. His Highness was further pleased to promise to give the deputation letters of introduction to the Maharajahs of Gwalior and Indore, and he expressed great satisfaction with the measures already adopted and those contemplated by the committee. The deputation was entertained in the evening by Lala Parmeshwadas, the millionaire of Rampore. General Azimuddin Khan, it is said, gave material assistance to the deputation and accepted membership of the Central Committee. The deputation next proceeds to the Maharajah of Benares.—*Correspondent of the Times of India.*

THE UNIVERSITY BILL.

At the meeting of the Viceroyal Legislative Council on the 2nd inst. the Hon. J. Gibbs introduced a Bill to authorise the Universities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras to grant honorary degrees. In the bill which became law a short time ago, appointing the Punjab University, permission, he said, was given to that University to confer certain honorary degrees. It would also be in the recollection of the Council that an Act conferring the power to grant honorary degrees generally was passed in 1875 very hurriedly through this Council to enable the University of Calcutta to confer the degree of Bachelor of Laws on his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The result of that Act was that the University some short time afterwards conferred similar distinctions on three eminent scholars, Professor Monier Williams, Dr. Bannerjee, and Baboo Rajendrala Mitra. It seemed to the Government that the time had come for giving to the Universities of this country the powers proposed in this Bill, and the Calcutta University, which had been officially consulted, was of opinion that the present measure was one worthy of acceptance. This Bill would limit the Act of 1875 in this way, that it would limit the honorary degrees to be conferred by the University of Calcutta as well as the other Universities to the degree of Doctor of Laws.

THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE AT MADURA.

The Maharajah of Travancore arrived at Madura on Monday morning by special train. The station platform had been prettily decorated. There was a large gathering of the native gentlemen of the place. Mr. Twigg, the Assistant Collector, was present on behalf of the Collector, who is away on a tour in the Zemindaries. The Maharajah and the Rani drove off to the lodgings prepared for them on the bank of the river. Tirumal Naick's

Palace presented a lively appearance about half past 3 o'clock Arrangements had been made by the Committee for the reception of His Highness to present an address to him at the Palace His Highness arrived at the Palace at 4 o'clock and was conducted to a seat on the dais under the central dome A garland made of gold and silver thread of local manufacture, was presented to His Highness, and P Somasundara Mudaliar, Secretary to the Reception Committee, then read the address, and handed it to the Maharajah in a gold-mounted velvet case His Highness' reply was read by the Dewan A number of gentlemen were then presented to His Highness The following were the address and reply —

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,—It is a matter of congratulation to us that we have this year been granted an opportunity of welcoming Your Highness to our town of Madura, which has received more at the hands of Your Highness' Royal ancestors than any expressions of gratitude can sufficiently acknowledge When we venture to express our grateful sense of the benefits which have been derived by all classes from the enlightened rule, which for the past quarter of a century, has rendered Travancore prominent among the Independent States of Southern India, we do not approach Your Highness with the ordinary compliments of civilised life Our sense of gratitude calls for this expression of thankfulness for benefits received, for we cannot forget the ready assistance which thousands received, who left their homes in this district during the terrible famines of 1866 and 1877 to find that relief in Your Highness' territories which nature had denied them here. In connection with this subject we would crave Your Highness' permission to urge upon the Travancore Government a favourable consideration of the Periar Project We feel confident that the same liberal and humane policy which has marked every administrative act of the Travancore Government since Your Highness' accession to the throne, will be exercised in this instance also; and when we remember that a graceful and liberal concession on Your Highness' part in the matter of the Periar Project is all that is wanted to convince the world that the British Government, and the Travancore Government can and will go hand in hand where the well being of their respective subjects can be secured by such amity, we feel assured that the Royal hand, which hitherto fed the famine stricken thousands who flocked to Travancore, will not refuse its sanction to a measure which will tend to keep away famine altogether from the neighbouring districts. With every expression of respect we beg to tender our wishes for Your Highness' health and prosperity and in the humble hope that Travancore will long be favoured with Your Highness' reign

GENTLEMEN,—I accept with much pleasure the address of welcome you have just read, and I will long retain a very pleasant recollection of the cordial reception you have given me In having afforded relief to the famine-stricken population of the adjacent districts, we have only fulfilled a duty which humanity imperatively dictates Gentlemen, my Government has never for a moment forgotten your need of the precious waters of the Periyar to save the Madura district from famine The scheme of diverting those waters to your side of the ghauts, is now seriously engaging the attention of the two Governments, and I shall rejoice, if it is found that so useful a project can be undertaken and carried out without prejudice to the interests of the Travancore State. Once more, gentlemen, I thank you warmly for the kindness you have shown me to-day

KRAO, THE "HUMAN MONKEY"

Through the courtesy of Mr Farini, I have had a private interview with this curious little waif, which he is now exhibiting at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, and for which he claims the distinction of being the long-sought for "missing link" between man and the Anthropoid apes. Krao certainly presents some abnormal peculiarities, but they are scarcely of a sufficiently pronounced type to justify the claim She is, in fact, a distinctly human child, apparently about seven years old endowed with an average share of intelligence, and possessing the faculty of articulate speech Since her arrival about ten weeks ago in London, she has acquired several English words, which she uses intelligently, and not merely in parrot-fashion, as has been stated Thus, on my suddenly producing my watch at the interview, she was attracted by the glitter, and cried out "C'ock, w'ock!"—that is, "Clock clock!" This showed considerable powers of generalisation, accompanied by a somewhat defective articulation and it appears that her phonetic system does not yet embrace the liquids *l* and *r* But in this and other respects her education is progressing favourably, and she has already so far adapted herself to civilised ways, that the mere threat to be sent back to her own people is always sufficient to suppress any symptoms of unruly conduct Physically Krao presents several peculiar features. The head and low forehead are covered down to the bushy eyebrows with the deep black, lank, and lustrless hair, characteristic of the Mongoloid races The whole body is also overgrown with a fair less dense coating of soft, black hair about a quarter of an inch long, but nowhere close enough to conceal the colour of the skin, which may be described as of a dark olive brown shade The nose is extremely short and low, with excessively broad nostrils merging in the full, pouched cheeks, into which she appears to have the habit of stuffing her food, in monkey fashion Like those of the Anthropoids her feet are also prehensile and the hands so flexible that they bend quite back over the wrists The thumb also doubles completely back and of the four fingers, all the top joints bend at pleasure independently inwards Prognathism seems to be very slightly developed, and the beautiful round black eyes are very large and perfectly horizontal Hence the expression on the whole far from unpleasing and not nearly so ape-like as that of many Negritos and especially of the Javanese "Ardi" But it should be mentioned that when in a pet, Krao's lips are said to protrude so far as to give her "quite a champanzee look." Apart from her history one might feel disposed to regard this specimen merely as a "sport," or *lusus naturae* possessed rather of a pathological than of a strictly anthropological interest Certainly isolated cases of hairy persons, and even of hairy families, are not unknown to science Several were figured in a recent number of the Berlin Zeitschrift fur Ethnologie and if I remember both Crawfurd (Journal of an Embassy to Ava") and Colonel Yule ("Mission to the Court of Ava") speak of a hairy family resident for two or three generations at the Burmese capital This family is reported to have come originally from the interior of the Lao country and in the same region we are now told that little Krao and her parents also hairy people, were found last year by the well known Eastern explorer, Mr Carl Bock Soon after their capture, the father appears to have died of cholera, while the mother was detained at Bangkok by the Siamese Government so that Krao alone could be brought to England But before his death a photograph of the father was taken by Mr Bock who describes him as "completely covered with a thick hairy coat exactly like that of the anthropoid apes On his face, not only had he a heavy, bushy beard and whiskers, similar in every respect to the hairy family at the court of the King of Burmah, who also came from the same region as that in which Krao and her father were found, but every part was throughly enveloped in hair The long arms and the rounded shoulders also proclaimed his close affinity to the monkey form while his power of speech and his intelligence were so far developed that before his death he was able to utter a few words in Malay" Assuming the accuracy of these statements, and of his description little Krao of course, at once acquires exceptional scientific importance She would at all events, be a living proof of the presence of a hairy race in Further India, a region at present mainly occupied by almost hairless Mongoloid peoples From these races the large straight eyes would also detach the Krao type, and point to a possible connection with the hairy, straight eyed Ainos tribes still surviving in Yesso and Sakhalin, and formerly widely diffused over Japan and the opposite mainland.—*Nature*

DEATH OF SIR SALAR JUNG

THE FUNERAL

HYDERABAD, *February* 9, 6-30 P M,—His Excellency Sir Salar Jung's funeral procession started from his palace at eight o'clock this morning, and was attended by all the male members of his Excellency's family and the city troops and retainers, including Arabs, under his Excellency The streets through which the procession passed were simply a living sea of heads. The windows and roofs of the houses on either side were densely packed, and throughout the progress of the *cortege* the intensest grief was everywhere manifested The wailing cries of the poor, the dependents on the bounty of Hyderabad's great and princely administrator, were heart-rending, while the tears on many a hardy visage showed how intense was the grief Large sums of money and cakes were distributed as the procession (more than a mile in length) went along All the public offices, bazaars and places of business were closed, and work of every description was stopped As a mark of respect all traffic was suspended during the passage of the procession The booming of minute guns precisely at 10 o'clock announced that the remains of one of India's greatest administrators were being laid in their last resting-place in the family burial ground at Mecca Dhaam in the city It was not long before the bier could be got near the newly made grave, where some eighty thousand people had congregated, the end of the procession being about a quarter of a mile off The last gun ceased its dismal sound at six minutes to eleven Order and quiet prevail, that the feeling among all classes is one of great personal affliction and deepest sympathy for the bereaved family There is nothing to add to the particulars I have already given about his Excellency's final illness and death, save that he bore his suffering with great patience, and that his Excellency died peacefully without a struggle to all the relatives his Excellency's death came like a thunder bolt, for few knew he was sick The administration, I understand will be carried on by Nawab Bisheer ool Dowlah Bahadur and the Resident under the orders of the supreme Government is known His Highness the Nizam manifested the greatest grief on hearing that the faithful and trusty servant of his ancestors had ceased to live after having served the State for thirty years

STYLE OF LIFE

There is a graphic description of his style of life in the *World's* "Celebrities at Home" —

As you enter the palace you are met by the footmen And well built fellows they are, if right with their small head well set on a pair of shoulders Above which you would look in vain for the face most in a noble race, so graceful, calm, deep, a face which in repose would baffle the most acute physiognomist, but which lights up wonderfully when it smiles It is a face full and quiet, and he wears a small rosy smiling mouth He speaks English fairly well As he talks with you he sits with the hands leaning on all fours and that he is treating you thus, as he would your friend and nothing whatever about his Highness of which he will give you a which perhaps his brother who is next in his Highnesship in the State, will be present, will be excellent, and quite European in style Dinner, you will go into the drawing room and talk for a while It is large well proportioned room, European style and furniture, all hung round with portraits of Anglo Indian statesmen, especially those of the British Residents at Hyderabad, and in the place of honour is the portrait of Her Majesty Sir Salar Jung's father (uncle) was Minister before him, and in his boyhood he was a great deal with the sons of the then British Residents It is to it, perhaps that is due his liking for and a belief to the British—a liking which has survived treatment which would in most cases, at least with Oriental have utterly extinguished every spark of faith towards British rule He has been at work literally since four in the morning, and will continue until seven or eight at night. He sees into everything, examines everything, and has upon his small frame the whole care of the State. He is well acquainted with all that is going on in Europe and, as a Mahomedan, naturally takes a high interest in the Turkish question He has an English tutor for his boys, a French governess for his girls When you take your leave of him he will present you with the usual oriental gift of some bottles of attar of roses, and you will part from him with a feeling that he is one of the greatest men you have ever met or are likely to meet—a great man a wise man, and in every sense of the word a thorough gentleman' There is a still better account of Sir Salar, and from the pen of a man who knew him well, in Sir Richard Temple's 'Men and Events of my Time in India' —"The business of the Government was performed by the Minister, Salar Jung, then in the prime of life He had been from his earliest years educated under European supervision, and trained especially for this high office, into which he had been inducted when a very young man He was therefore qualified in an unprecedented degree for his public and official duties. He disclaimed them with unwearying assiduity, entire integrity, and an efficiency unprecedented in the Deccan He was a gentleman in the highest sense of the term, the quality of his mind was indicated in his discreet manner and refined aspect. He came from the family which had usually furnished several generations Ministers to the State; some of his relations had been great in that capacity, but none so good as he In those days I regarded him the most among all the natives of India I had ever met Humanly speaking, his life was likely to last long, but if he should, unfortunately be removed, there was no man of his rank in the country who could take up the work which then devolved on him Yet he was kept by the Nizam in a state of thraldom, he was almost a prisoner in his own house, and could not move beyond the outer gates of his courtyard without his master's permission He wished to give a social entertainment in his summer house outside the city, or attend a parade of British troops, or have an interview with the Resident, or meet not leave, not as a mere formality, but as a request, which might be refused, or, if allowed, would be granted grudgingly I had much business with him, and its transaction was difficult, to see him often would renew the Nizam's doubts, to send in papers in a packet in a way would be open to the same objection, for it also became known to His Highness Sir Salar did not seem to resent this in the light of a personal grievance, he shared the reverence which all the country felt for their master He said he was humbled to the Nizam's presence, when he was, however, he would be almost pale from agitation He must have been quite hopeless of conciliating his master's regard, yet he was perfectly loyal and would have undergone any labour for the welfare of his liege"

As Sir Salar was one of the most influential men in India, so he was one of the busiest He flourished, a mere wraith, ten or three years ago by one who knew him well —He generally rose to hold a durbar, to which the meanest of the people have free access He there proceeds to his study, hears the reports, accounts, and listens the early evidence of the day with the Persian sun since from the Residency He is there interviewed by the 'Dispenser of Justice,' by the time it is 10 30 A M and after spending a quarter of an hour, merely more at breakfast, he goes in an hour to the chief minister, and discusses the affairs of just now received the previous day At noon he receives visitors of distinction in private, and at 12 30 holds a durbar in the city at 1 P M The conversation situated through the Residency minister is in a recent signature, and after a short stay a resignation clerk to receive the minor officers of Government, the chief officers of the city and the Nizam's confidential agents. At half past five he inspects his horses and the horses from the Nizam's stables, and then drives or rides through the city On his return he dines and then has cell with his own correspondence until about half past ten

Sir Salar Jung leaves two sons and two daughters His eldest son is about twenty-six years old

February 10—At this morning's Durbar we learned that the succession of Sir Salar's son as the expressed wish of his Highness the Nizam I shall close with a few words about the young nobleman I refer to With the hope that his son should take his place Sir Salar Jung took every care and precaution that Meer Lekaath Ally Khan should have a sound education At an early age, then, his training began Under an English tutor and as a pupil attending the "Noble College," he made rapid strides in English He has been constantly at his father's elbow and has been initiated into the routine working of State matters His visit to England tended considerably to expand his mind and on his return to Hyderabad one could not help noticing a very decided improvement He has a kind heart, and very pleasant smile for all He has grown into a very powerful man, standing 6 feet 4 inches, with a proportionate build he seems to have been born to rule and command, his ways and habits are very gentlemanly, and there can be no doubt that with the advice and able guidance of so good a Resident as Mr Jones, the young Nawab would soon be fitted to take his father's office It should be remembered that Sir Salar began life at an early age As a lad of sixteen or seventeen years he was trained at the British Residency when General Fraser was Resident at Hyderabad That this early training has proved a success, all who have watched the career of the able statesman who has just passed from our midst, will readily admit; and why should not the son have the same success?—*Correspondent of the Times of India.*

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

NO MORE PAINS!!!

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WARRANTED to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back; Lumbago Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Cramps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin.

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The Lady Superiorss of St Joseph's Convent Bangalore, writes —"We find Darlington's Pain Curer efficacious, and are glad to know of it as being a useful medicine — Sister Theodorine, *Superiorress. F. de la Croix.*"

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G. C. S. I., ordered a couple of large bottles of Darlington's Pain-Curer, found it efficacious, and has adopted the medicine for his family and household use, and from time to time has taken upwards of a 100 large bottles of the same through Major Percy Gough, his Private Secretary.

Examine the bottle and see it has the Seal, Label, and Wrapper of Darlington & Co

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Also they beg to inform their constituents that they have a large supply of valuable and cheap stationary and that they are sole agents for the famous Kangra Valley Orange Pekoe Tea which can be had of them very cheap.

Spectemur Agendo.

Terms—Cash.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

EUROPE.

THE BHIL DISTURBANCES.

Calcutta, 17th February.—The Agent to the Governor General in Central India reports from Ali Rajpore, dated February 13th that the country is quieting down and the Bhils are returning to their villages.

THE STOPPAGE OF GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "MADRAS TIMES."

London, 17th February.—The Under Secretary for India, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that the Governor of Madras had ceased to give Government advertisements to a newspaper which had published a confidential memorandum belonging to Government. He had no reason to believe that this had been systematically done to influence the press of India.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

It is believed that Mr. Gibbon, Manager of the Maharajah of Bettiah's estates, has been nominated additional member of the Viceroy's Council to represent planters' interests.

LORD RIPON'S VICEROYALTY.

Bombay, 18th February.—A representative public meeting was held last evening to memorialize the Empress praying for the extension of the Viceroy's term of office. There were some eloquent and exhaustive speeches from leading citizens. The memorial was adopted amidst the utmost enthusiasm.

COST OF THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF EGYPT.

Further diplomatic correspondence regarding Egypt has been published. On the 29th December, Earl Granville claimed payment for the British occupation since September 30th; the maximum cost was fixed at £ 720,000. The first half yearly instalment is made payble on the 31st March.

THE PHŒNIX PARK MURDERS.

London, 18th February.—Advices from Dublin state that prisoner James Carey has turned informer He believes the Land League furnished the murder fund He himself gave the signals in Phœnix Park for the attack on Cavendish and Burke, when seven of the men, now prisoners, pounced on the victims. A mysterious person, known as "Number one," directed the assassination committee.

PHŒNIX PARK ASSASSINATIONS.

London, 19th February.—Sheridan, who negocated the Kilmainham treaty, is implicated in the Dublin assassination organization.

MR HIBERT'S BILL.

Mr Cross replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, explained Mr. Hibert's Bill for amending the Criminal Code, and stated that the Home Government, not wishing to delay the proposed reform, did not intend to refer the matter to the House of Commons.

THE IRISH PRISONERS.

London, 20th February.—All the prisoners under examination at Dublin with the exception of two have been committed for trial.

FRENCH BANISHMENT.

Paris, 19th February.—The Senate has rejected the bill passed by the Chamber of Deputies for banishing without trial any Princes attempting to subvert the institutions of the country.

THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has convened a meeting for Wednesday next, for the purpose of discussing Mr. Hbert's Criminal Procedure Bill.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1883.

EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS.

As we anticipated in our issue of last week, the proposed amendment to the Criminal Procedure Code, by which jurisdiction over European British subjects in the Mofussil is to be conferred on native Magistrates and Judges of the highest class, those who are members of the Covenanted Civil Service, has evoked much indignation and energetic action on the part of the European population of India, and much plain speaking, though somewhat vituperative, in the columns of those newspapers which advocate purely British interests in this country. Already two indignation meetings on the subject have been held, one at Calcutta and the other at Debroghur in Assam. The meeting in Calcutta was held under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, and that at Debroghur by coffee, tea, and indigo planters. Tremendously indignant protests and resolutions were passed at both meetings, and if these can stop the course of political justice to the educated natives of India, assuredly they ought to be able to do so. Some of these protests and resolutions are worth quoting here, as showing the blind race prejudice by which the agitators are moved. The first resolution of the meeting of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce was as follows—"That in the opinion of this meeting, the alteration in the law proposed by Government in the bill entitled a bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1872, so far as it relates to the exercise of jurisdiction over European British subjects calls for the unqualified disapproval of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and should be opposed to the utmost by every means in its power." The second resolution of the Calcutta Chamber was couched in a similar spirit. It was as follows—"That a sub-committee of this Chamber be appointed to draw up a memorial to Government, protesting against the bill, and to take steps to procure signatures to the memorial to Government, protesting against the bill, and to take steps to procure signatures to the memorial throughout every district." After appointing the members of the sub-committee, the Chamber concluded by moving,—"That this Chamber confer with the Chambers of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies so as to have united action against the bill." We do not know whether these gentlemen of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce are all "good and true" Protestants, but it is clear that they "do protest too much." The European Assamites (if we may be allowed a little facetiousness on the subject) the coffee, tea, and indigo planters of that remote region of the British Indian empire, are also all Protestants, it would seem, and enter their "protest" thus,—"That the meeting indignantly protests against the most ancient privilege of the Briton being sacrificed merely for political sentiment, and are strongly convinced that—especially in Assam, which differs greatly from other parts of India, both in being so isolated from the influence of public opinion, and owing to every thing being European enterprise and capital—such legislation as is proposed will not only virtually injure existing European interests, but by debarring future capitalists, and alienating existing ones, will stop the progress of the Province, and is even now aggravating, and will certainly revive, that antagonism and friction of races which has of late years remained dormant." It will be observed that the English of the Assam planters does not seem up to the mark of genuine Britishers. The language and style of the above resolution are somewhat involved and obscure, and what is more, the protesters seem to cry out before they are hurt, and to imagine the existence of a state of feeling, as between Europeans and natives, which may never come about, and if it does happen, will be the work of the Europeans themselves, as the awakening of the feeling which, in their own words, has lain dormant" these many years, will be owing to their own conduct, in opposing an act of political justice to the educated natives of this country. The whole question over which so unseemly a controversy has been aroused, has within a few principles of ordinary justice and generosity, principles which, we are happy to say, actuate the members of the Government of India, and of most of the members of the several Local Governments, and what is the best guarantee of all, the Secretary of State for India has approved of and sanctioned the measure, and we might be quite sure that the members of his lordship's Council, all of them experienced old Anglo-Indians, who have held high and responsible positions in the country, when the present European agitators were, probably, in their own country, "muling and puking in their nurse's arms," were consulted, and approved of the introduction of the measure. What is the question after all, about which the Europeans in India are making such ado and fuss? The question is, are educated natives of the country, who have gained honourable entrance into the ranks of the India Covenanted Civil Service, to be excluded from exercising all the powers and privileges conferred on their European comrades? Let us, briefly, see how the case stands as between the European and the Native civil servant. The former has all the advantage of passing the very severe and trying examination in his own country, without incurring any more expenditure on his part than that which he is obliged to incur in books and tutors, or in colleges or special schools. The latter has not only to incur expenditure under these heads, but he has also to pay for his passage and outfit to England and for the expenses of his stay there, during the two or three years before he finally passes and the Government pays for his passage out, and all this expense and trouble are incurred at the risk of failure, when the large expenditure of money goes in vain, and the disappointed native has to return to his country, with his prospects, if not all gloomy, certainly overcast and uncertain, unless, indeed, he is still within the regulations, and he has money enough to go through the ordeal once again. The young Englishman, who fails at the examination, falls in his own country and amongst his own kindred, and is always able to secure employment in his own land or on the Continent, which is a few hours' journey from his home. It seems to us, therefore, but simple and natural justice that the native of India who succeeds, in spite of so many obstacles and at so large an expenditure, in getting admission into the ranks of the Covenanted Civil Service of India, should be treated on a perfect footing of equality with his European brethren in the same service. We do not see how the "Covenant" of the British Government with the native Civil Servant can be made to stand on different lines from those which are extended to the European British Civil Servant. If, by virtue of his office, a European Covenanted Civil Servant rises, in process of time, to the position of a District Magistrate or a Sessions Judge, and in either of these positions, exercises criminal

jurisdiction over European British subjects, in every part of the country, we do not see how the same jurisdiction should not be extended to a native Civil Servant, who has attained to the same rank. This is the extent of the Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert's proposed bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code, and this is all that the native members of the Indian Civil Service ask for, that is to say, that on any of them attaining the rank of District Magistrate or Sessions Judge, he be vested with jurisdiction over European British subjects, just as pure Europeans in the service are vested. And this right—for it is not merely a concession—is asked for native members of the *pucka* Indian Civil Service, not for those educated natives who have been admitted into the ranks of the Service, here in India, without passing any examination. The latter, indeed, do not put forth any claims to it. Such a measure as Mr. Ilbert's was inevitable, as much as an outcome of the political justice which Great Britain has done to the natives of India, as the course which the existing law would have taken very soon, even if Mr. Ilbert had not made his proposal. We have hardly any apprehension but that the proposed just and reasonable measure will come into force, seeing that the Secretary of State has given his formal sanction to it, and that all the official members of the Viceroy's Council and all the native non-official members are in favour of it. We think, however, that the educated natives of India should inaugurate counter movements, not so much, perhaps, because there is any call to counteract so palpably blind and narrow an opposition, as that which comes from the non-official European public, but to show up, in all its glaring nakedness, the utter hollowness and political injustice of such an opposition.

A CONVOCATION OF GRADUATES.

No one, who has read the proceedings of the last meeting of the Senate of the Madras University, can fail to be impressed with the gradual but wholesome and hopeful improvement which has taken place in the minds of the educated natives, as to the value and efficacy of a University education and of the honours conferred by the University. The Indian Universities were founded and inaugurated about twenty five years ago, and for many years following their establishment, they were looked upon merely as an effective means for the aspirant after a situation under the Government to accomplish his object. In those early days, the acquirement of learning and education was not sought for its own sake, but merely as a means to an end, and that end was simply to obtain an official berth, no matter however mean or humble or however badly paid the post might be. If a man was successful at the Matriculation or the First Arts Examination, or contrived to get the two talismanic *letters* B. A., tacked on to his name, he struggled for those distinctions, not so much for their intrinsic worth, but for the place or emolument or income his success might bring him. Above all, there was no *esprit de corps* amongst the alumni of the Universities—we speak with special reference to the University of Madras, which is the University for the whole of Southern India—no common bond of union and fellow-feeling amongst the graduates, and no idea of forwarding, in their persons and through their means, the cause of education and the success of the University, of which they were members. It was as if the graduates were led away entirely by the selfish motto—each one for himself and God for us all. During the past few years, however, a wholesome change has come over the graduates. They have now begun to perceive that the acquirement of a degree and the public display of the fact before their names are not all that the University meant, when she sent them forth to the world, with her diploma, as "promoters of sound learning." They have now discovered that they have a higher ambition to accomplish, higher duties to discharge, than the acquisition of an official post, or emolument as vakeels of the High Court. Such being the new and healthy spirit displayed by the graduates, their "benign mother" the University has not been slow to recognise and appreciate that spirit at its true value. She has begun now to take her sons into her confidence, and to show that confidence in an active and practical form. More than a year ago, the Senate of the Madras University had before its consideration a scheme for the formation of an Association or a Convocation of Graduates, which would stand in the relation of an auxiliary body to the Senate. The scheme was referred to the consideration of a sub-committee of the Senate, and at a meeting of that body, held, at Madras, on the 10th Instant, the report was read, and a discussion thereon ensued. But before that discussion began, a letter, signed by 167 resident graduates of Madras, and addressed to the Chancellor, the Vice Chancellor and Fellows of the University, was read. In this letter, the graduates express their gratitude to the Senate for the interest that body entertains in their welfare and progress, and the status it wishes to confer on them, and they urge the immediate formation of a Convocation of Graduates, on the lines of the sub-committee's report. The signatories of the memorial rightly observe that "those whom the University sends forth as "promoters of sound learning" deserve to be taken into the counsels and deliberations of their *alma mater*," for, say they "without such a bond of union between the two, we must continue to remain isolated, with few or no opportunities for efficiently discharging those obligations which the University has laid on us. Mr. Justice Muthuswami Iyer, who formed one of the sub-committee which submitted the report, then moved the following resolution :—"That the Senate approve generally the formation independently of the Senate, of such an Association as the report (of the sub-committee) suggests, with a view to a future constitution of a Convocation. If such an Association is formed, the Senate will receive and give due weight to such suggestions as may be made by the Association, and it will afford such facilities as may be in its power for the establishment of the Association and the conduct of its business." It will be seen that Mr. Muthuswamy Iyer wished that an Association of Graduates should be at once formed, and that, at the moment of its formation, the Senate should come forward with its aid and advice and frame rules for its guidance and conduct. The Hon'ble Shashia Shastry and Dewan Bahadur Ragonatha Rao, however, were of opinion that such an Association should spring spontaneously from amongst the Graduates themselves, should exist unaided for some time, should shew what it was able to do as an auxiliary body to the Senate, and that then the Senate should come forward and see what could be done for it. It was urged that an Association of Graduates coming into existence and maintaining itself on these lines would be more respected and honoured, than one which required extraneous help to keep it alive, at the very moment of its birth. Mr. Bashiam Iyengar and Mr. H. Sheppard and others thought that for such an Association to have any weight and influence, and to acquire a recognised status, it should be founded under the provisions of a legal enactment. It was pointed out that the Act of Incorporation of the Indian Universities was now under revision, by the Viceregal Legislative Council, and that the opportunity should be taken to suggest to the Council that provision might be made for the formation of a Convocation of Graduates, under the auspices of the Senate, for, it was contended that the Senate, under the present Act of Incorporation had no power to form an Association or a Convocation of the kind, and to frame rules for its guidance. Mr. Bashiam Iyengar then moved the following resolution :—"That the Senate concurs that the establishment of a Convocation of Graduates would be beneficial to the interests of the University and to the cause of Education, and resolves to recommend to Government to bring before the Legislature the desirability of such an alteration of the Act of Incorporation as will enable the Senate to establish such Convocation and regulations, and with such powers and duties as may, from time to time, seem advisable." This resolution which was an amendment to Mr. Muthuswami Iyer's resolution, was carried by a majority of the meeting. Mr. H. B. Grigg, the Director of Public Instruction, was of opinion that the question of the amendment of the Act of Incorporation should be referred to the consideration of a sub-committee who should be required to submit a report, and that if the sub-committee were of opinion that the Act should be amended, with special reference to the formation of an Association or a Convocation of Graduates, they might then go up to the Supreme Legislature with a request for its amendment. Mr. Grigg contended that, at the present moment, they had not sufficient information or data before them, both as to the amendment of the Act and the formation of an Association or a Convocation of Graduates. They should go with fuller information before the Supreme Legislature. Mr. Grigg then moved an amendment to the effect that such sub-committee as he suggested should be formed; but the amendment was not put to the meeting, owing to the lateness of the hour, and the adjournment of the meeting.

It is evident that the members of the Senate are all agreed that an Association or a Convocation of Graduates should be formed. Except Mr. Grigg, there was no dissentient voice on this point. The only difference of opinion was, as to the mode in which the proposed Association or Convocation should be formed. There were three distinct modes suggested, as will be seen from what we have above stated. Mr. Muthuswami Iyer's proposition goes to the extent of bringing out only half the independence and sense of self-reliance of the graduates, as the instant they form their Association, it will at once get into the leading strings of the Senate, if Mr. Muthuswami Iyer's proposition is carried into effect. Mr. Bashiam Iyengar would bring out the Association or convocation of graduates bound hand and foot in legal swaddling clothes, or, in official red-tape and foolscap. Both these propositions detract from the self-reliance and spirit of self-help which ought to distinguish the alumni of a University. The middle proposition, that for which Messrs. Shasma Shastry and Ragonatha Rao contended, namely, that the Association or Convocation should come into existence spontaneously, work unaided for some time, make for itself a name and position, and then ask the Senate and the Legislature to give it a legal recognition and status. We think that this last would be the proper mode in which the Association or convocation should come into existence; but in whatever manner the institution is formed, there cannot be the slightest difference of opinion as to its usefulness and practicability as an auxiliary to the Senate. We therefore, hope that by whatever name it may be called, the institution, before long, will become an accomplished fact.

Original and Selected Notes.

THE Gaekwar of Baroda arrived at Calcutta on Monday last.

AT a meeting of non-officials at Rangoon on [illegible] to invite Mr. Bernard to a public dinner before he leaves.

INTELLIGENCE received from Gwalior states that His Highness the Maharajah Scindia is so seriously ill that his recovery is doubtful.

THE Government of India are now considering the application for a concession for cutting the Kaliasaworam Canal. The Madras Government [illegible] the grant of the concession.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS was at Sangor on the 27th instant; Hazaribagh on the 28th; Doranda, 29th; and Calcutta, March 3rd. His Excellency [illegible] only nine days in Calcutta, leaving for [illegible] on the 12th March.

THE largest item of expenditure connected with the Indian contingent of the Egyptian expeditionary force was the charge for sea transport. Out of the total estimated expenditure of £1,200,000 this heading is credited with £750,000. The tonnage taken up amounted to 114,500 tons.

SIR STUART BAYLEY arrived at Hyderabad on Friday evening, and was received by a large number of Mahomedan noblemen and British officials. A correspondent says that full power has been delegated to him by the Government of India, regarding the question of succession to the premiership.

MAJOR TUCKER and his brother Salvation officers having again, on Sunday evening last, set at naught the orders of the Commissioner of the Bombay Police forbidding them to march through the streets in procession and with music and banners, have again been arrested. Nineteen officers of the "Army" were to appear before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee at the Girgaum Police Court on Monday morning.

THE B. L. examination results of the Calcutta University have been published. Ninety-six candidates passed of whom fifty-four passed from the Presidency College. The Metropolitan institution, of purely local growth, has passed fourteen candidates. This speaks well for the labors of the Bengalee gentlemen who take an abiding interest in education. The law branch of the Metropolitan institution is conducted by Bengalee graduates.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Dharasso to the *Times of India* says :—"A very strange phenomenon was seen in the skies by many of us here on Thursday, the 8th instant, about 7 P. M., local time. It was a stream of light, in the south-east, issuing from no perceptible body and nearly the same length as the tail of the comet, when it first appeared, but not quite so bright. It retained its lustre for seven minutes and then gradually vanished within a quarter of an hour. An explanation as to the cause of this phenomena would be interesting."

THE conditions of the restoration of Cetywayo may be thus detailed :—"Usibepu retains his territory independently, subject to an arrangement with a few minor chiefs, Cetywayo rules all the territory excepting Dunnsland, and Hlubi's country, which becomes, as already announced, a reserve territory for the Zulus dissatisfied with Cetywayo's rule. Cetywayo is to defray the expense of the Resident, and he engages to respect the boundaries of Usibepu's and the reserve territories, not to interfere with the royal girls married since the war, and to punish no one for acts committed since the war. These conditions, it is stated, were signed in England on the 12th of September Traders are to report themselves to the Resident; and fines and fees for trials will go into Cetywayo's treasury."

WHAT is up in the Native States? asks the *Indian Mirror*. "What are the Political Officers doing? There are troubles in Kattywar as well as in Central India. The Bhil outbreak in the petty State of Ali Rajpore in Central India has assumed such large proportions as to call for military interference. And now we hear of serious disturbances in the Junagkur State in Kattywar. The Political Officers are always *busy* about nothing. But have they the foresight or wisdom to nip such disturbance in the bud? Lord Ripon should take the portfolio of foreign affairs into his own hands, and look more into the working of the Political Department, always enshrouded so much in mystery. Lord Ripon's foreign policy, we regret to say, has not been as strong and successful as his domestic one.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to a Bombay paper that it is now certain that Sir Madhava Rao will not return to his duties as Minister in Baroda. His Highness the Gaekwar will not find it easy to light on a man of equal capacity and sound judgment to replace him. "We hear that Mr. Elliot C. S., who was formerly tutor to Sivaji Rao, and was afterwards lent to His Highness by the Government of India, to give him

the benefit of his counsels in an informal and confidential sort of way, as to take a year's furlough, and will not return to Baroda. His presence at the Court has given, it is said, umbrage to the responsible officials and their friends, and it is in deference to their feelings that Mr Elliot's departure has been resolved upon"

A LARGE and influential meeting of the native community was held in Bombay on Saturday to petition the Queen-Empress for a prolongation of Lord Ripon's tenure of office, in order that his lordship may have time and opportunity "to watch, nurse and develop" the important changes recently introduced In addition to those changes already begun, the memorialists state that they expect two other concessions, namely, that the Legislative Councils should be made truly representative, and that there should be "an adequate employment, of native agency in the whole administration and government of India" Mr Dinshaw Manockjee Petit was in the chair, there were many speeches and much enthusiasm As an evidence of the impression made up the native mind by Lord Ripon's local self government policy, the meeting was a success.

THE *Hindu Patriot*, referring to the recent order of Mr Justice Norris regarding the removal of shoes of native design by persons in his Court, asks why objection should be [illegible] native shoes of the appearance of a gentleman with shoes of "Europe" made does not detract from the respect due to the Court It seems to us that the question is one of convenience as much as anything Native shoes are made so as to be easily removable, while European shoes are so constructed that they cannot be slipped off and on at will. For this reason a concession made in favour of the latter description of shoes, but surely in the case of wearers of native shoes it is no hardship for a person to show that respect to the majesty of the law which, if a gentleman, he would exhibit on entering the home of his meanest servant

Local and Provincial.

A HOLIDAY —Last Saturday being the last in the month, the public offices, including the Resident's Treasury, and most of the law courts were closed for the day.

A BATCH OF CONVICTS —A batch of convicts, life and term prisoners, being expected at Madras, having been deported from Port Blair to the Mysore Province, Mr Cheekalingum Pillay, Inspector of Police, in charge of Head Quarters Police School, has been directed to proceed to Madras, with forty constables and officers, to escort the prisoners thither

A GENEROUS OFFER —A correspondent from Hassan writes —"Mr Krishna Murti, formerly Deputy Commissioner of this place, has offered a scholarship of Rs 10 a month to the student of the local High School, who passes highest at the Matriculation Examination and prosecutes his studies in the Agricultural College This, in addition to the Government scholarships will enable a candidate to live in comparative ease —*Daily Post*

THE MAHARAJAH'S LIBERALITY —We observe that his Highness the Maharajah, in recognition of the valuable (?) services of the late Dewan Ranga Charlu, has conferred on his family a sum of One lac of rupees as a gift, part of which has been already paid, and the remainder will be paid next year We hear that the widow of the deceased not being satisfied with the above sum, which she says will go to waste paying the liabilities of the late Dewan, claims from the Mysore State a personal pension per mensem, suited to her late husband's position We hope to revert to this subject in a future issue

THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE, C AND M STATION —There seems to be a revival among the members of the well known old Literary and Scientific Institute The institution is now located in a long ranger building, on Museum Road, the frontage and entrance of which look very much like a barn, though the society has Rs 5,000 in its possession for the purpose of building new and elegant premises, and the British Resident is prepared to grant a site in the station A deputation of the members waited on Sir James Gordon, on Wednesday last, and asked for a building site near Saint Mark's Square, but the land, it would seem, belongs to the military, and cannot be given for a civilian purpose The deputation was to have waited again on Sir James Gordon, on Friday last, but whether it did so, and, if so, what was the result, we are not aware.

MR T R A THUMBOO CHETTIAR —Mr Thumboo Chettiar, Civil and Sessions Judge of the Nandydroog and Ashtagram Divisions, has obtained two months' leave of absence, a portion of which he intends spending in Madras Of late, Mr Thumboo Chettiar has been rather overworked Besides his duties as a Civil and Criminal Judge of two divisions, he had charge of the Dewan's office, till the appointment of the new Dewan, and he had also to perform his duties as a member of the Maharajah's Council The consequence of this pressure of work has been that Mr. Thumboo Chettiar has been rather indisposed of late, and is glad to get some rest He has resigned his place in the Maharajah's Council, a step for which no reason has been assigned, and for which we cannot account

JUDGES OF THE FUTURE HIGH COURT.—The High Court for the Mysore Province, consisting of three Judges, a European and two natives, will be formed before the year is well out Already, there are rumours as to who will be the third native Judge Mr C G. Plumer, if he remains in the Province, or some other European of standing, if he goes away, will be the first Judge Mr T R A Thumboo Chettiar, it is positively stated, will be the second Judge, while rumour variously assigns the third judgeship. The two names mentioned with confidence are Mr S Venketvardhengar, B A, M L, at present Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga, and Mr C Meenakshi, barrister-at-law, the Mysore Government Advocate. It would be too premature, just now, to discuss the constitution of the proposed High Court, and the merits of the gentlemen likely to be appointed its Judges

DEPARTURE OF H H THE MAHARAJAH —On Saturday last, at 12 30 P M, His Highness the Maharajah, accompanied by Sir James Gordon, the British Resident, two of His Highness' cousins, the new Dewan, and his Secretary, left Bangalore for Mysore, by special train The usual military honours were paid both in the grounds of the palace on the High Ground and at the Railway Station, where a company of the 9th Regiment, M N I, with colours and band were posted, and His Highness and the Resident were escorted by squadrons of the Silkdar Horse Two salutes were fired, one of 21 guns for the Maharajah, and another of 13 guns for the Resident His Highness will stay for a month at Mysore, and then proceed to Ootacamund, whence he will return to Bangalore by the middle of June next Sir James Gordon will return to Bangalore in a week

THE MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY VS SESHAGIRI RAO —It will be remembered that in the month of June last, Miss Matilda Lane, charged Seshagiri Rao, a Pleader, under sections 504 of the I P C, and 37 of Act IV, Mr E Percival 2nd Magistrate of Police who convicted the accused, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs 500, in default two months' imprisonment The defendant subsequently appealed to the Civil and Sessions Judge, against the sentence of the lower Court and His Honor directed the sentence to be quashed The Railway Authorities, thereupon appealed to the Chief Judge, against the order of the Sessions Judge, but the Chief Judge upheld his decision We now learn that the Railway Authorities have forwarded all the papers in the case to His Excellency the Viceroy, and await his decision —*Daily Post*

THE DEWAN —The new Dewan of the Mysore state, Mr K Shashadri Iyer, B A, M L, is desirous of ingratiating himself with all classes of His Highness' subjects, and, with this view, the first visit he paid accompanied by his Secretary Mr Vijayendra Rao, was, on Thursday afternoon, to the Right Reverend Dr J. Coudou, Roman Catholic Bishop of Mysore, with the Vicar General, the very Reverend R M. Clomot, and after this, to the Convent of the Good Shepherd, where he was received by the Lady Superior and the Reverend Father Bonnemaine, Parish Priest. By way of a wholesome innovation and as a mark of personal distinction, Sir James Gordon, the British Resident, during the week, paid a visit to the Dewan, at his residence, which our local English contemporaries record as a remarkable fact—a circumstance which was not recorded about the late Dewan, though Sir James, we presume, paid him some visits, at his house, both here and in Mysore

THE PROSECUTION AGAINST NATIVE HOUSE-HOLDERS —It will be remembered that no less than nine Hindu householders of Ulsoor, C and M Station, were charged before Mr. E. Pereira, the First Class Magistrate of the Station, under the Municipal Regulations, with obstructing the Municipal Inspector from entering their premises for the purpose of performing their duty, on the ground that it was contrary to their religion to admit Europeans into the interior of their houses. The prosecution was withdrawn, as we stated in a recent issue, apparently under orders of the British Resident. It would seem that, in connection with this question, Major Maltby, the President of the Municipality, accompanied by the Sanitary Inspector and Conservancy Overseer, visited Piney Moodily street, on Wednesday morning, with the apparent object of "having a friendly chat" with the inhabitants of the street, on the vexed question of the entry of European Municipal officers into their dwellings, for the purpose of inspection. It would seem that the friendly confab took the form of asking some of the signatories to the petition to the Resident about their official designations and the positions they occupied in their respective offices. This proceeding has been variously interpreted by the Ulsoorians concerned, some taking it to be rather a dubious sort of thing for the President of the Municipality to do

The Mysore Gazette.

Bangalore, Saturday, February 24 1883.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

The 19th February, 1883 —No 15. —P Sitaramaiya, Deputy Amildar of Maddur, acted as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Yedatore Taluk during the absence of Krishnamurti Rao on leave from 27th November to 14th December 1882, both days inclusive.

No 52 —Mr T R. A. Thumboo Chetty District and Sessions Judge, Bangalore, is granted two months privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same

Mr V N Narasimmaiengar will, in addition to his duties as District and Sessions Judge, Mysore, act as District and Sessions Judge, Bangalore, during the absence of Mr T R. A Thumboo Chetty on leave, or until further orders

No 53 —The following promotions of Subordinate Judges and Revenue Assistant Commissioners are ordered —

1 Mr V P Madhava Rao, B A, Subordinate Judge of the 3rd Grade, to be Subordinate Judge of the 2nd Grade with effect from 1st January 1883, vice Mr Jennings, retired.

2 Mr C Cross, Subordinate Judge of the 4th Grade, to be Subordinate Judge of the 3rd Grade with effect from 1st January 1883, vice Mr V P Madhava Rao, promoted

3 Mr P Panchamaiah Rao, Revenue Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Grade, to be Revenue Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade

4 Mr S H Varley, Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore District, will do duty in the Dewan's Office, Police Department, until further orders

The 1st February 1883 —No 54 —His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to appoint Mr T Narahari Rao M L, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge of the Mysore District until relieved by Mr V N Narasimmaiengar, or until further orders

The 22nd February 1883. —No 55 —Mr L Rickets, Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, is granted Furlough to Europe for one year from the 21st March 1883

General Summary.

MADRAS

CHOLERA IN ARCONUM —A fireman of the South Indian Railway, named David, was attacked with cholera at the Arconum junction on Monday last, and expired the same day —*Mail*

SUB JUDGE MALABAR —The Secretary of State has approved of the appointment of a Sub-Judge for the Malabar District for six months, on a salary of Rs. 500 a month, to clear off all arrears of work —*Ibid*

BEDDING FOR NATIVE PATIENTS IN HOSPITALS —On a representation being made by the Surgeon General, H M's Forces, Government have sanctioned the use of bedding to native sick in hospitals, as the iron cots now in use have sharp edges —*Ibid*

THE PRIDE OF THE TRAVANCORE ROYAL HOUSE —We are rejoiced to be able to announce that His Highness Rama Varmah, the second Prince of Travancore, son of Her Highness Parvati Bhye, the Junior Ranee, has passed the Matriculation Examination in the 2nd class.—*Ibid*

THE DELHI BAR.—At a meeting of the leading members of the legal profession held at Delhi recently, resolutions were adopted condemning the system of touting for clients and other evil practices resorted to by some members of the legal profession in the Imperial city Subsequent to the meeting a man was fined Rs 25 by a magistrate for soliciting a commission —*Times of India*

TRAVELLING EXPENSES —The concessions made by the Government of India in 1878 regarding the reimbursement of travelling expenses, has been extended to the native regiments which have lately been on service in Egypt, and also to those which were held in readiness for service —*Ibid*

KUMBAKONUM COLLEGE —Upon the application of the Principal of this institution, recommended by the Director of public Instruction, sanction has been accorded to the entertainment of a "Lecturer on Physical Science" on a salary of Rs. 200 a month, rising to Rs 250 in five years The post to be filled by a man from Bombay or Calcutta as suggested by Mr. Grigg, as the study of physical science has advanced much more in those Presidencies than in Madras.—*Ibid*

Extracts.

RAILWAY PERIODICAL TICKETS.

The *Madras Mail* —Some inconvenience and one law suit have recently been caused by the refusal of the South Indian Railway Company to allow periodical ticket-holders to alight at any stations between the stations mentioned on the tickets One ticket-holder was arrested and succeeded in getting Rs. 200 damages from the Company It seems rather hard that a person, having taken a periodical ticket from, say, Palavaram to the Beach, cannot occasionally alight at the Egmore station, seeing that he has paid the fair for the full distance to Palavaram The Railway Company probably have their reasons for refusing the privilege, but in doing so, they are not studying the convenience of the public, which all Railway Companies should do to some extent if they wish to be successful. Some of the ticket-holders consider that they have a grievance, and we think they have. We find that the question has not arisen on the Madras Railway, as nearly all the season tickets on that line are issued to persons travelling between Madras and Bangalore, and to a class of people who have no object in breaking their journey at an intermediate station The conditions upon which the tickets have hitherto been issued by the S I R Co, were rather vague, but now, to avoid further litigation and misconception the agent has issued the following notice :—

Any periodical ticket-holder joining or leaving a train at any other station than either of the stations named on his periodical ticket even if the station at which he joins or leaves the train be an intermediate station to the stations named on the periodical ticket, will be called on to pay an ordinary fare for this journey (thus made, as periodical tickets are only available for journeys from and to the stations for which they are issued, and do not give the holders the privilege of joining or leaving a train elsewhere Any periodical ticket-holder travelling by a train whose destination according to time table is short of the station to which the periodical ticket-holder is empowered by his periodical ticket to travel must pay the ordinary fare to the place at which he alights, a periodical ticket being only available for those trains which call at both the stations named on the periodical ticket

THE JURISDICTION OF NATIVE MAGISTRATES.

The *Times of India* —The opinions of the leading officials have at last been published and we give below the salient points of their opinions so far as our space permits.

MADRAS.

It is not true, as stated by Mr Gupta whose error is not noticed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that, previous to the passing of Act X of 1872 (the existing Code of Criminal Procedure), no Magistrate, even though a British subject himself, had jurisdiction (outside the Presidency town) to try a charge against a British subject. From the earliest days of British settlements in India, the Governor and his Council of every plantation, factory, or fort, had plenary criminal jurisdiction over British subjects. After this, as each Supreme Court was established, British subjects resident in India, even without the Presidency towns, became

amenable to those Courts only This restriction proving very inconvenient was removed in the Company's Charter of 1813, which empowered District Magistrates—extended afterwards to all persons exercising full magisterial powers—to adjudicate all complaints preferred against any British subject of assaults or other injuries not being felonies. So that for nearly sixty years before the present Code of Criminal Procedure came into force, the British Magistrate in the mofussil had pretty nearly the same authority which is given to him by that Code The only considerable enlargement in the Code is the power given to a (British) mofussil Sessions Judge to deal with British subjects committed by the Magistrate, provided that no severer sentence than one year's imprisonment shall be inflicted on convicts u

2 It is important to notice Mr Gupta's mistake because, if we were going now for the first time to try British Subjects in the mofussil, it would be difficult to defend the propriety of limiting the jurisdiction to British officials but the case is different where it is proposed to legislate towards the forfeiture of an ancient privilege, dating perhaps—at any rate thus is the common superstition—from Magna Charta, which declares that no Englishman shall be condemned except *per legale judicium parium!*

3 I observe from Mr Gupta's extracts that Sir James Stephen a view of the matter was that this is eminently a case where we should consult the feelings of those who are to be subjected to the jurisdiction. I agree entirely to this. Before the Company's charter of 1833 the Government of India had not acquired the power of legislating as Mr Gupta would desire. That Statute gave them the power of investing the mofussil Courts with full criminal jurisdiction (the sentence of death excepted) over any of Her Majesty's natural-born subjects and the children of such subjects Practically, however, except the petty jurisdiction given to a Sessions Court presided over by a British subject, in the present Code passed in 1872, nothing whatever has been done, and we know why it has not been done—the British Lion, a vulgar brute, no doubt, has wagged his tail and roared, that he would do so again now is, I think, pretty certain To refuse the jurisdiction to the *covenanted* Native Magistrate is, I own, less defensible. He has lived some years in England graduated at Oxford or Cambridge, and won his position by honourable competition with young English gentlemen The members of the Civil Service receive him cordially, but 'Society' in India unfortunately does not; we propose him at the Club where 'Society' blackballs him, and I fear the lower orders of the Briton in India are not prepared to accept him as one to be trusted with their personal liberty If they accept the Native Magistrate in the Presidency towns, it is because there they are surrounded by thousands of public-spirited compatriots, who, they are sure, would never allow them to be injured.

4 Lastly, I would observe that there is no little inconsistency about the treatment of this question at Calcutta. At one time it was enacted that at all events every British subject holding any of certain high judicial offices, ordinarily occupied by Natives in the mofussil should be amenable to mofussil Courts for corruption in the exercise of such office. After some years this Act was repealed and when, during Lord Napier's Government here, the Courts of the Travancore State convicted and punished a British subject, its treasurer, for fraud an immense stir was made at the Foreign Office, and a law was quickly passed that no Native State could so proceed by inherent right of sovereignty, though the contrary practice had prevailed in Travancore for 35 years under the formal approval of British Government. So at present in Travancore no Briton can be tried by a Magistrate who is not a Briton, and such Magistrate has no power at all till invested with it by the Governor-General in Council. But of highly respectable Natives are to try Britons in British India how can we refuse to let Natives of the same class do the same in Travancore territory or in that of other civilised Native States?

5. After all there is such a thing as *prestige*, this one is highly valued by those who possess it and certainly does no harm to the Native population, while its surrender would, in my opinion, cause great exasperation perhaps accompanied with much political mischief amongst Her Majesty's natural born subjects, their children and grandchildren, lawfully begotten, who now constitute the privileged class.

DAVID F CARMICHAEL.

I concur in opinion with my honourable colleague, Mr Carmichael, that the proposed extension of jurisdiction would be impolitic, and is not expedient, and I would note that section 3, Act II, of 1863, which empowers the Government of India and Local Governments to "appoint such and so many of the Covenanted Civil Servants of the Crown in India or *other British* inhabitants" to be Justices of the Peace in British India beyond the Presidency towns (in which *any* persons not subjects of a foreign State may be so appointed), distinctly contemplated that the Covenanted Civil Servants would be *British* inhabitants. It was clearly not anticipated or perceived that the contrary might be the case

2 The position in the Presidency towns with their European population and *Bar* is essentially different from that of a mofussil Court, where, in this Presidency at least, the *accused* might very probably be the only European British subject within a circuit of 100 miles, and, with all due recognition of the merits of the Native members of the Covenanted Service, I do not think the position would be a fair one I am confident it would raise an outcry that would aggravate race friction far more than the removal of *already existing* disability attaching to a small number of officials would allay it

3. Mr Gupta seems to me to wrongly assume that the *nominated* members of the *Native Civil Service* are members of the *Covenanted* Civil Service.

W HUDLESTON

I have read with great care and much respect the opinions of my honourable colleagues Mr Hudleston and Mr Carmichael, but I cannot agree with them It is, perhaps, a pity that a question was raised just now which affects so few people, but I see no answer to the claim made by Mr Gupta, which is logically defensible It may be that to admit that claim may wake up bad passions, which are now slumbering, but I trust this will not be so. We cannot stop where we are, if pressed to advance, without stultifying our past action Very soon, if not immediately, the *covenanted* civilian of Native birth must be put on precisely the same footing as his European colleague Mr Gupta does not quite ask for this, in consequence of a misconception which Mr Hudleston has pointed out, but there is no safe standing ground till we take up that position

M E GRANT DUFF

I agree with the remarks of His Excellency the Governor I don't see how, in equity, any difference can be made in the position and power of British and Native Covenanted Civilians

FRED ROBERTS

BOMBAY

In answer to your letter No 7—587 of 28th April last, enquiring as to the opinion of this Government on the question whether Native covenanted civilians, or at least those of them who have attained the position of District Magistrate or Sessions Judge, should not be relieved of such restrictions as are imposed on their jurisdiction in relation to European British subjects by Chapter XXXIII of the new Code of Criminal Procedure, I am directed to state that, after consulting the higher judicial and magisterial officers in the Presidency on the question, and finding much diversity of opinion thereon, the Governor in Council has no hesitation in concurring with the proponderating opinion which is to the effect that the disability of Native Judges and Magistrates in respect to the jurisdiction in question should certainly be removed from those Native members of the Covenanted Civil Service who attain to the position of District Magistrate and Sessions Judge

H F ASTON

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND OUDH

The officers consulted are generally agreed that jurisdiction over European British subjects cannot any longer be withheld from Native members of the Covenanted Civil Service as a class. They are unanimous in thinking that when a Native member of the Service has risen to the position of a Magistrate of a district or of a Sessions Judge, it is imperative that he should exercise over European British subjects the same jurisdiction as is exercised by European members of the Service who are Magistrates of districts or Judges. There is, however, some difference of opinion as to the circumstances under which the jurisdiction in question should be given to Native members of the Civil Service who hold other offices than those above named In the opinion of the majority of those consulted, it should be conferred on all Native members of the Covenanted Civil Service who are possessed of the requisite judicial experience, and who have shown by their ability, judgment and strength of character, that they are fitted to exercise it. The Local Government would exercise its discretion as to the individual Native members of the Service upon whom the powers of a Justice of the peace might be conferred But the general statutory disability under which the Native Magistrates and Judges now labour ought, they think, to be removed

Sir Alfred Lyall's views on the subject are briefly these No European officer is appointed to be a Justice of the Peace, or Magistrate of a district or Sessions Judge, until he has been found to be, by experience and character, fitted to exercise the powers and perform the duties which are attached to these offices During the period that ordinarily elapses before any officer can attain to the position of Magistrate of a district or Judge, or is appointed to be Justice of the Peace, ample opportunities are afforded of forming an opinion as to this qualification for the offices in question, and he is not appointed to them if he has shown himself to be unfit to perform the duties and exercise the powers belonging to them The interests of the European British subject and of the administration would, in Sir Alfred Lyall's opinion be sufficiently provided for, if the general restriction under which no one who is not himself an European British subject has jurisdiction over an European British subject, being removed, power be left with the Local Government to appoint as Justices of the Peace those native members of the Covenanted Civil Service who have proved their fitness to exercise the jurisdiction The Local Government would then apply the test of personal fitness to each particular case for native as well as for European members of the Covenanted Civil Service

PUNJAB

That Sir Charles Aitchison entirely concurs in the arguments quoted in the enclosures of your letter from the proceedings of the Legislative Council of 16th April 1872 and has little to add to them His Honour considers that native members of the Covenanted Civil Service should be relieved from all restrictions and disqualifications imposed upon them under Chapter XXXIII of the new Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, by reason only of their not being European British subjects, and that such of them as may be from time to time appointed Justices of the Peace and Magistrates of the 1st class, or Sessions Judges, should be authorized by law to exercise all the powers and jurisdiction which a European British subject similarly appointed can exercise under that or any other Act

3 Sir Charles Aitchison, moreover, is of opinion that the same powers ought to be conferred upon all Justices of the Peace and 1st class Magistrates and upon all Sessions Judges whether they are European or native, and whether they belong to the Covenanted Civil Service or not The powers and jurisdiction to be exercised by judicial officers should his Honour thinks, depend entirely upon personal fitness, and in no respect upon race or service distinctions

EUROPEANS IN THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

CALCUTTA, *17th February*—The *Gazette* contains the following resolution with reference to a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Madras, asking for definite orders as to future appointments to Engineer and Upper Subordinate establishments RESOLUTION—The Circular of the Home Department, No 1516 of 10 h April 1879, in furtherance of the views of Her Majesty's Government, enjoined the reservation of appointments in the Uncovenanted Service generally for natives, but made exception in favour of certain Departments, and amongst others, Public Works Prior, however, to the issue of this circular, the Secretary of State had, in his despatch No 41 of 10th August 1876, followed by other despatches on 11th November 1882, impressed upon the Government of India, that as the European portion of the superior public works establishment is now recruited from the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, appointments from Indian Engineering Colleges should be closely reserved for natives, and that without the sanction of the Secretary of State, no Europeans other than Royal Engineer officers should in future be appointed in India to the Engineer establishment At the same time, his Lordship gave it to be understood, that he did not intend these orders to affect classes formed at the Thomason College for the education of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the British Army, or Europeans and natives for the subordinate establishment department The purport of the above orders was, so far as appointments from Thomason College are concerned, summed up in a resolution No 1516-28 G, dated 11th November 1882, which directs that commencing with students, entering College in the year 1883, the number of appointments to the Engineer establishment it guaranteed from time to time that the institution shall be given in first instance to persons of pure Asiatic origin, who qualify under the usual conditions It is necessary, however, in view of the orders by the Secretary of State already quoted, and of the uncertainty with regard to this matter, which the letter from the Government of Madras shows to exist to lay down the following rules for future guidance in making appointments to Engineer and Upper Subordinate establishments —(1) Without the sanction of the Secretary of State, no permanent appointment of Europeans, except of Royal Engineers or as provided in rule 2, shall be made to the Engineer establishment (2) Subject to any guarantee that may have been already given, appointments made to Engineer establishments from Indian Engineering Colleges, shall be reserved for persons of pure Asiatic origin, who qualify according to the College standard If however, as sufficient number of native do not pass the test, the appointments will be open to European or Eurasian competitors on the same examination. (3) Appointments shall not be made under rule 2, in excess of the numbers guaranteed from time to time The numbers of guaranteed for the years 1885 and 1886, are shown as follows —

	1885	1886
Madras	1	1
Bombay	1	1
Bengal	1	1
Thomason College	3	4
Total	6	7

(4) Appointments in the subordinate establishment shall be open, under the same rules as heretofore, to non commissioned officers and soldiers in the British army, and Europeans and persons of mixed descent as well as natives

The *Maharatta*—Honourable Rai Kristo Das Pal, the editor of the *Hindoo Patriot* in replying to the toast of the Press along with which the names of himself and Mr J W Ferrell, editor of the *Englishman*, were coupled, made, as usual with him in past years, a very good speech The sentiments to which the Honourable gentleman gave expression, will, we believe, be echoed in almost all the parts of India. "I make bold to say that the greater glory to those who are now seeking to base it on the willing allegiance and contentment of the people to secure it on the rock of their interest, sympathy and co operation, and to make it a part and parcel of their national existence" These are true words, and we are sure that when the proper time comes the people of India will show a just appreciation of the Viceroy's service long to Lord Ripon to poor India The following stories in exact and well chosen words, the difference between the two policies, that his predecessors thought fit to pursue and the one followed by Lord Ripon "For a century and a quarter has England ruled India but hitherto she sought to rule it by the sword, and only striking a chord of sympathy in the national heart she has conferred many blessings, she has educed order where there was chaos, a venal rule where there was anarchy, afforded security of person and property where there was insecurity, improved the course of justice, diffused climate and advanced material improvement, but this is the first time she has come forward to teach the people of India the invaluable lessons of self help and self-rule, to take them into confidence in the administration of national affairs, and thus to give a truly national character to the Government of the country This is the first time England is essaying to fulfil her aims on in the East in the highest sense of the term" The Repeal of the Vernacular Press Act for, as Rai Kristo Das Pal justly observes elevated the tone of the Native Press. This has been acknowledged in various occasions by those high in office. The cause of this is not far to seek As the Honourable Rai Bahadur says — "It is simply this Confidence begets confidence, sympathy engenders sympathy It is because the Govt of the day trusts the people, they in their turn trust the Government; it is because the Government sympathises with them, they in their turn feel grateful to it, it is because the Government cherishes their just aspirations, they show a proper appreciation of its generous intentions, it is because the Government is following a national policy, the national heart is responding to it with joy and enthusiasm I only hope that this golden era will fructify in that happy union of the East and West, which it is the mission of England to bring about." We say Amen

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EVENING EDITION.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)
[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EUROPE.

MR. IBBERT'S BILL

London, 25th February—Lord Kimberley, in replying to a question in the House of Lords, said that an amendment to the Criminal Procedure had been under consideration of the Government of India for many years, and that many eminent authorities unconnected with the present Government of India recognised the necessity of the measure

A DANGEROUS LETTER.

London, 26th February—A letter containing explosive matter, addressed to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has been detected at the Post Office at Ballydehob

ANARCHISTS AT WORK

Brussels, 24 th February—An explosion of dynamite has taken place at a village near here. Two Anarchists have been arrested in connection there with, and a seizure of papers has been made showing the ramifications of a conspiracy in several European States

Madrid, 25th February—Numerous arrests have been made in Andalusia of members of an Anarchist society

ENGLISH OFFICIALS IN MYSORE

Mr Cross replying to a question, said that since the transfer of Mysore, no official has been pressed upon the Maharajah, who himself insisted upon the appointment of the present Dewan

PRINCESS LEOPOLD

Princess Leopold has given birth to a daughter

MR IBBERT'S BILL

In the House of Commons last night, Mr Cross replying to a question said, that the eminent authorities unconnected with the present Government of India, who recognised the necessity of Mr Ibbert's Bill included the names of Lord Napier of Merchistoun Lord Napier of Magdala Sir Richard Temple, Sir George Campbell, and Sir Barrow Ellis

RESIGNATION OF AN M P

The Honorable W Carington has resigned his seat for Wycombe

MR IBBERT'S BILL

London, 28th February, Afternoon—The Secretary of State for India in reply to a question in the House of Lords, said that before Government changed the law relating to the trial of Europeans in India, every local Government would be consulted There was no intention to pass the measure through its final stage until November

THE EGYPTIAN WAR BILL

An official minute estimates the charge on the Imperial Exchequer on account of the Egyptian expedition to be at £2 410,000 Government will ask Parliament to contribute £300 000 towards the latter

MR GLADSTONE IN PARIS

Mr Gladstone has remained three days in Paris on his way to London It is reported that he is negotiating with the French Government to put an end to the tension which exists respecting the Egyptian question

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1883

CASTE AND CONSERVANCY

THE awkward *contretemps* which has occurred between certain caste Natives of Ulsoor and the President of the Bangalore Station Municipality is an affair which is likely to produce mischievous consequences if not dealt with judiciously, and it therefore behoves the authorities to exercise the greatest caution in determining the attitude they should assume in disposing of the matter finally Prejudicial misconceptions as to motives and causes have first to be guarded against, for unfortunately there is plenty of room for the perversion of the truth in a matter of this kind. No greater mistake could be made than that of assuming —without the slightest warrant—that high-caste Natives of India entertain an innate aversion to keeping their persons and their houses clean, and that, therefore, they are reluctant to allow themselves to be affected by any settled system of municipal conservancy, for, as a matter of fact, there is hardly another nation with whom cleanliness is so emphatically akin to godliness as it is among the orthodox Hindus Daily ablutions and daily cleansings of one's surroundings are strictly enjoined by the Hindu religion, and have been scrupulously carried out from time immemorial by every true believer of the Vedic faith, and it would be difficult to point to any European country in which family cleanliness is so rigidly enforced as it is among the Hindus, or in which the daily conservancy of houses is carried out with so much regularity as it is in those parts of India where high-caste Natives have their home Thus, it would be a wanton perversion of a patent truth to adopt the representation that, in the case of the Moodaliars of Ulsoor and other parts of Bangalore, the objection that has been taken to the admission of European Conservancy Inspectors into Hindu houses has been dictated by any inherent dislike to municipal conservancy *per se* The truth is, that the opposition against the municipal officers in this case has been dictated simply and solely by religious scruples of a kind which is universally respected by orthodox Hindus all over the country, and any attempt that might be made to make out that the objections that have been taken in this instance are attributable to any other motive could never be justified by a reference to facts.

A great deal has been made out of the alleged fact that caste Natives take no objection to the admission of Europeans into their houses when the object of the visit is avowedly not connected with conservancy inspection, as in the case of the visits of the municipal Assessor and the Municipal Commissioners, respectively, but there is nothing to show that the alleged freedom of ingress is permitted by Hindus who are strictly orthodox Then, again, it does not follow that because one Hindu finds it possible to admit Europeans into his house without sacrificing his caste scruples—because, we say, this may be done in one case, it does not follow that it should be done in every case, and this for the obvious reason that all houses—even Hindu houses—do not happen to be constructed alike in respect to the arrangement of their interiors and the collocation of their private apartments in particular It ought to be well known to the executive officers of the Bangalore Municipal ties that many of the Native houses that were built at a date anterior to the introduction of the Municipal Regulations of 1871, were not so constructed as to meet the convenience of conservancy Inspectors of all castes and creeds, and that consequently the admission of European or any other non-caste Municipal Inspectors into such dwellings, could no more be conveniently permitted now than in the old days, when the admission of an such officers was not contemplated at all But, however this may be, it is clear that the Moodaliars of Ulsoor do not object to the admission of a Conservancy Inspector into their houses so long as he is not a non-caste man, for the burden of their appeal to the British Resident is not that they might be exempted from the inquisitorial visits of the Municipal officers, but that they should not be called upon to sacrifice their religious scruples in submitting to the execution of the law. They object neither to the spirit nor to the text of the present Municipal Regulations, and they are quite prepared to answer its demands to the very letter, provided the machinery employed in its execution does not affect their religious scruples and their time-honoured customs, which the British Government have repeatedly pledged themselves to respect

A simple and equitable solution of the present difficulty can be arrived at by the appointment of Native instead of European Inspectors for the supervision of conservancy work in Native houses, and we are glad to observe that the Resident has taken this sensible view of the matter, and directed the appointment of a Native Overseer for the Ulsoor Division There is no reason for the assumption that a Native will not discharge the duties of a Sanitary Inspector more diligently and faithfully than a European officer would, and as the services of the former would be more acceptable to caste Hindus than would the services of the latter, it should go without saying that a Native and not a European or Eurasian should be considered the right man for the post of conservancy Inspector who has to deal with high-caste Natives.

EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS.

THE question of extending criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects in the mofussil to native magistrates and judges, has not as yet been determined, and will, probably, not be settled, either in the negative or affirmative, for some time. Judging from the rapid manner in which Mr Ibbert's Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure was introduced into the Viceroy's Council, the evident anxiety, on the part of the Viceroy and Mr Ibbert and all the other official members of Council, to have this act of justice done to the Covenanted Native Civil Servants as quickly as possible, we were under the natural impression that the measure would be at once taken in hand, the Bill put into shape, and pass into an enactment, at latest by the middle of the year, which would have given sufficient time to consider the objections raised against it by its opponents amongst the European community in India What added to this impression on the public mind was, that, first, a London telegram stated that the Secretary of State had formally sanctioned the measure, which would soon come into force, and, secondly, another telegram stated that Mr Gladstone's Cabinet was in favour of the measure. It now seems, however, that these statements regarding Mr Ibbert's Bill were premature, and that its consideration stands over for the present The latest telegram from London on the subject states, that the "Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question in the House of Lords, said that before the Government changed the law relating to the trial of Europeans in India, every local Government would be consulted and that there was no intention to pass the measure through its final stage until November" We can see no reason for the delay, as the subject has been before the Government and the Legislature for the past ten years, and the principle of the measure has been admitted by some of the

most eminent and experienced Anglo-Indian statesmen, both here and in England It seems as if the Government of India and the Secretary of State have been intimidated into making a concession, at least, as to time, to the opponents of the Bill The Europeans generally in India, and especially in Bengal, the North West Provinces, Assam, and other districts, where there is large expenditure of European capital and very large importation of European labour, have raised a tremendous dust of opposition —an opposition which is being widely supported in the English press Indeed, it was the English Press which began the opposition, led by the great *London Times* As a specimen of the extent and quality of the opposition to Mr Ilbert's measure, we may note the meetings of the Chambers of Commerce of Calcutta and Madras, and the *meeting of the Assam planters* The proposed measure has evoked the strongest opposition in Calcutta, for not only did the Chamber of Commerce hold a meeting, but there was according to the telegrams, a monster meeting of Europeans at the Town Hall, on the 28th Ultimo It would seem that there were 4000 Europeans and their descendants present, and the speeches against the measure were made by some of the leading barristers and citizens The excitement against the bill is said to be "tremendous," and the Calcutta Volunteers, it is stated, intend to resign in a body, if the measure is passed We can understand all this, because it is natural that an ingrained English prejudice like that which it is now sought to remove, will "die hard," and give its executioners any amount of troublesome opposition, but what we cannot understand is, the statement in a telegram to the effect that "the Government are offering to compromise, but the opponents of the Bill are determined on opposing it" We cannot conceive how any "compromise" can be effected in this matter between outside, non-official opponents, however numerous they may be, and the Government There is not the slightest clue given as to the nature and character of the "compromise," by whom and to whom it is made, and any other information, which ought to be forthcoming to support such a statement about a "compromise" We have then the statement that "the discussion on the Bill in the Viceregal Legislative Council comes off on the ninth" It follows that if there was, or there is a compromise pending, there would be no discussion in the Council Clearly, there could be no compromise and controversy together on the same subject It seems to us to be that some enthusiastic person amongst the opponents of the Bill, some one amongst the 4,000 blindly prejudiced Europeans, thought of making capital for his cause out of the meeting, and has indulged in an exaggerated, not to say, in a quite unfounded, statement The fact seems to be, that the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, with a generosity for which their European opponents will not give them credit, have postponed the consideration of the measure, through its final stage, till November next, in order to afford its opponents as much time as possible to put forth all the arguments that they can against the measure, so that the Government may not be accused of having passed the measure in hot haste, in order to assert its own principles and authority, without giving due weight and consideration to what the other side might have to urge This simple natural, and just concession, on the part of the Government, has been construed, by an enthusiastic, and, we are afraid, we must say, unscrupulous, opponent of the measure, into an offer of compromise by the Government Such tactics may acquire some sort of temporary and spurious success, but in the end, a just and impartial measure like that proposed by the Government of India, through the legal member of its Legislative Council, must become an accomplished fact A few months hence, before the year is well out, we shall, without doubt, see the measure carried to the practical issue of an enactment in spite of the „ tremendous opposition" of blindly prejudiced Europeans As we have said, a prejudice like this, "dies hard," but die it must, sooner or later We may be quite sure that the Government of India, under a nobleman like Lord Ripon, will not allow itself to be frightened out of its course of right and justice, by its European British subjects in India, and no amount of abuse and opposition in England will turn it from its purpose of dealing fairly and rightly by its Indian subjects The natives of India may place the fullest trust and confidence in Lord Ripon, in this, as in every other matter of administration

Original and Selected Notes

It is reported that His Highness the Maharajah Scindia is progressing favourably

The fund for obtaining medical women for India has reached the handsome sum of Rs 20,000

We are glad to learn that Mr H W Primrose, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, is slightly better, but the nature of the fever is still uncertain

The High Court of Justice has ordered the compulsory winding up of the Mysore Gold Mining Company, in compliance with a petition of the creditors

A notice has been given by the home authorities that British officers appointed to the Imperial Army will be so counted after three months' foreign service

It is reported from Dibrugarh that one of the Assam Railway and Trading Company's elephants went mad a few days ago and killed and wounded upwards of twenty natives

Mr Justice Innes will, we hear, be taking leave to Europe during the present year Mr P P Hutchins will probably be appointed to act as a Judge of the High Court during Mr Justice Innes's absence

It is stated that the Italian, Austrian, German and Russian Governments have replied to Lord Granville's despatch concerning Egypt by an expression of adherence to England's views with the reservation of a right to discuss the questions in detail

His Highness the Maharajah Scindia is now reported to be convalescent and to be equal to bearing a journey to his Malwa possessions whither he shortly proceeds from Gwalior with Sir Michael Filose the local Governor, on a tour of inspection

The Government of India have sanctioned the grant of Rs 31,000 required during the current year for the preparation of a survey map of the Tanjore District A contribution will be made from Imperial to the Provincial Revenues to meet this charge

The report of the death of the notorious Deccan dacoit leader, Wasudew Balwant Phadke, is confirmed The news was communicated by Government to the Inspector-General of Prisons, with the view of the fact being made known to the relatives of the deceased

General Roberts arrived at Calcutta on Saturday last He will be the guest of the Viceroy He leaves for Madras on the 12th of March Sir Donald Stewart returned to Calcutta on Wednesday Admiral Hewett, with the *Euryalus* and the *Ranger* leaves Calcutta on the 8th of March

H E the Governor was at Palkonda on the 20th, and at Bobbili on the 22nd ultimo No Governor of Madras has been at Palkonda for half a century, and in commemoration of Mr Grant Duff's visit some of the wealthier inhabitants opened an Alms house, and named it after the Governor

Lady Ripon's abandonment of her proposed visit to England during the present summer has given rise to a general belief, a Calcutta paper says, that her ladyship may be accompanied on her homeward journey in the spring of 1884 by her husband, His Excellency the Viceroy

We understand that Sir Charles Sargent will shortly proceed on three months' leave to England, Mr Justice Bayley acting as Chief Justice The acting Puisne Judgeship will be offered to the Hon Mr Macnaghten, the Advocate General, or, in the event of his declining—as he is known to have done on a former occasion—to Mr T L Latham

The *Daily News* correspondent in Zululand has been told by Cetewayo that he was forced to sign the conditions imposed upon him, in order to secure his restoration Being a prisoner, all he could do was to sign and protest, believing the English people would grant him justice The correspondent states that the Zulus, to a man, regarded it the King's return His influence is as great as ever

Now that small pox is prevalent in Madras the following cure prescribed in the *Liverpool Mercury* in 1877 may be useful — "The worst case of small pox can be cured in three days simply by the use of cream of tartar One ounce dissolved in a pint of warm water, drunk at intervals when cold, is a certain never failing remedy It has cured thousands, never leaves a mark, never causes blindness, and works as fast as it is imperative"

The *Daily Telegraph* regards the need for abandonment of European liberty to native prejudices but on a spurious grounds and insists that the good sense and prudence of Lord Kimberley will put a check upon the ominous benevolence of Lord Ripon It says that British rule has given India peace order and stainless justice On the day when we surrender the rights and privileges of superior strength and intellectual rank, we shall invite our own expulsion

The Czar has issued a manifesto announcing his intention to be crowned in May next, also a ukase summoning the nobility, Mayors and Presidents of territorial assemblies to appear at the ceremony Serious complications seem imminent on the Kuldja frontier between the Chinese and Russians The former are supposed to be collecting large reinforcements, and the latter are trying to prevent hostilities

The *Pioneer* learns on good authority that "the Government are determined upon introducing the Jurisdiction Bill into the Legislative Council before the close of the present Calcutta Session Friday, March 9th is named as the date upon which the measure is to be brought forward by Mr Ilbert Two separate days—March 12th and 13th—are to be set apart for the discussion of the Bengal Rent Bill

The feeling at Muzaffarpur is very strong against the proposed amendment of the Criminal Procedure Bill The Planters' Association have addressed a strong remonstrance to Sir Stewart Bayley against the Bill The general feeling at Lahore, regarding Mr Ilbert's bill is one of unqualified condemnation and indignation, but as the community of that province is mostly official there may be some difficulty in getting up any public meeting to protest against it

The relations between the British and the Avan Governments are in the same unsatisfactory condition as they were six months ago In spite of the remarks for the Government of India on the point, the Avan authorities still persist in ignoring the Chief Commissioner, in the matter of the treaty This is not surprising, when we remember that they treated Lord Ripon's Government last year with something very closely approaching contempt, by setting up a claim to deal directly with the Queen

The provisional sanction of the Government of India, in anticipation of the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, has been obtained to the construction as a Famine Relief Protective Work of the Rushikulya Project, in the Ganjam District, at an estimated cost of Rs 28,60,23,9 together with accumulated charges for interest to date of completion estimated to amount to Rs 5,37,724 The Superintending Engineer, First Circle, will report as soon as possible the arrangements necessary to commence the work connected with the Rushikulya Project early in April next

It is desired by the Government that a large collection of agricultural machinery, suitable to this country, should be exhibited at the International Exhibition, which will be opened at Calcutta on the 1st December next The machinery or implements for which there is likely to be most demand are those which can be worked without steam power, either by hand or by small and somewhat weak cattle It is requested that any exhibitors who may wish their machines tried should send intimation to the Exhibition Branch, Revenue and Agricultural Department, before the 1st August Machines to be applied to Indian corn, rice or any other rain-crop, must be put up in Calcutta by the 1st September next, if it is desired that any experimental trial should be made with it Other machinery should be on the ground by the 1st November

The following announcement was made at the Hyderabad Durbar on Saturday morning, the arrangements to hold good during H H the Nizam's minority —The Peshkar, with Lukhat Ali Khan, will conduct the executive duties A Council will be formed as below —President—H H the Nizam Members—Nawab Bashir-ud-Doulah, Nawab Khorshed Jah, and the Peshkar, with Lukhat Ali Khan as Secretary The Council is to be conducted as heretofore, as far as possible The Council is empowered to call for papers and dispose of important matters, issuing orders through the Executive Lukhat Ali will eventually succeed to the Dewanship if found fit for it General regret is felt in the city at the absence of Nawab Ikbal-ud-Dowlah's name from the Council He will be appointed on the board of Suruj Khiss

The *Times of India* states that European opinion in India has pronounced very decidedly against the change suggested by Mr Ilbert, while the native community are naturally anxious that native magistrates should be invested with jurisdiction over British born subjects A considerable display of race-feeling has been the natural result The Calcutta Chamber of Commerce have taken up the question very warmly, and resolutions condemning the proposal, and appealing to the Bombay and Madras Chambers, and to mofussil residents for organised assistance, were passed unanimously at a meeting held last Wednesday A public meeting of all classes of the Calcutta community has been arranged for the 1st March, and the second reading of the Bill, which was to have taken place tonight, has been postponed. The Bill is condemned as unnecessary and certainly premature, and the opposition will be fierce and bitter

The *Medini*, a bold vernacular paper published at Midnapore, relates an incident which, if true, should immediately draw the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor. In a certain case at the Judge's Court, Midnapore, a Brahmin and his wife, aged fourteen or fifteen, were called as witnesses When the husband had given his evidence, the wife was called The judge, on seeing the lady, immediately asked her to remove her veil Being a zenana woman she of course refused to do so, but a Daniel was come to judgment and his worship asked a Brahmin ambah to forcibly draw the veil away This probably satisfied the judge but the helpless girl fainted away If this story be true, we find no language enough to denounce the action of this official wiseacre If true, his conduct would be infamous But we hope an explanation will come It would be going back to the days of Moslem oppression if such incidents could be so much as dreamt of under the enlightened British Government The *Medini* asks, what were the pleaders of the courts doing at the moment?"

Notifications are published in the *Gazette of India* intimating that as H H the Maharajah Scindia has granted to the British Government full jurisdiction within those portions of land forming the Scindia State Railway which lies within the territories of the Gwalior State the Cantonment Magistrate of Morar shall exercise the

powers of a District Magistrate, and that the Resident at Gwalior and the Agent Governor-general for Central India shall respectively exercise the powers of a Court of Session and of a High Court, the administration of the police being delegated to the Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police in the North-West Provinces who is granted the powers of a second class magistrate in subordination to the Cantonment Magistrate of Morar A similar notification is published with regard to the territories of the Dholpur State, the political Agent of that State being granted the powers of a district magistrate, and the Sessions Judge of Agra and the High Court of the N. W P respectively exercising the power of a Court of Session and of a High Court.

Local and Provincial

THE DEWAN —The Dewan, his Secretary and the office establishment which went with them to Mysore, returned to Bangalore on Saturday last

MIDDLE SCHOOL EXAMINATION —Certificates to those who passed the last Middle School Examination, in December last, will be issued on and after the 31st of the current month

SIR JAMES GORDON —The British Resident, Sir James Gordon, returned to Bangalore from Mysore, on Thursday last His reception was strictly private, at the station, at Sir James's special request

THE PETTAH MARKET —Several improvements have been made to our local market and the Municipality seems determined to do its best. But why has the erection of the clock tower sanctioned long ago not been begun?

THE LANE LINES —Those lines of huts and other buildings require a thorough cleaning up, and drains and latrines should be looked after thoroughly The Pettah Municipality should look sharp after the overseers

DISTRICT OF DOGS —The dog killing season will begin in Madras on the 16th Instant We think it is high time that the destruction of logs began in Bangalore, both in the Pettah and the Cantonment, the hot weather having fairly set in

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE —There have been some changes in the Government Telegraph office in Bangalore Mr T Game, who acted hitherto as Telegraph Master, has been transferred to Bombay, and Mr Ballasundram put in his place Mr Cross from Tuticorin has taken charge of the local telegraph school of instruction

THE WEATHER —The hot season has set in rather early this year, and, judging from the extent of the heat we are now experiencing, we shall have a very hot season, indeed The water supply is already diminishing, and nothing has been done by either Municipality to remedy matters The proper storage of good water does not appear to have any attraction for our "bodies corporate"

THE REST HOUSE, "C AND M STATION —We understand that, at the close of the official year, the institution, known as the "Rest House" for soldiers for the past thirty years, is to be closed, and the present incumbent's services dispensed with as Rest House Sergeant" It is stated that the building, situated in the road, in the C and M Station, which derives its name from the "Rest House," is to be sold by public auction

THE TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOW, C AND M STATION —There is some talk that the Travellers' bungalow, C and M Station, will be closed, and the building put up to public auction and sold to the highest bidder This will be a pity, as there are many European and Eurasian visitors to Bangalore, who cannot afford to pay expensive hotel charges, during a brief sojourn here, and to whom the Travellers' bungalow comes very handy

"CASTE AND CONSERVANCY"—Referring to an article with the above title, which appears in our issue of this morning, we are glad to note that, under the direction of the British Resident, the Municipality of the C and M Station have been directed to employ a native conservancy overseer for the inspection of the Ulsoor division This is a step in the right direction, which, we trust, will be followed in the other native quarters of the C and M Station

THE E AND A I COLONIES —We believe that the Committee of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, Bangalore branch have invited Sir James Gordon, the British Resident, to visit the "colonies" at White field and Sassmond, Cudgoody taluk, and that the Resident intends to accept the invitation on an early date It would seem, from all accounts, that three cottages and a school-house are "almost finished," at Whitefield, but there are, as yet no colonists to enter into possession of the former, and no scholars for the latter, whereon they may be taught "how to shoot," from an educational point of view. Two or three private gentlemen, members of the Association, have it is true, farms and cottages at Whitefield, but they have not acted with the Association, and all that they have done is from their own private purse, for their own benefit

LORD RIPON'S TERM OF OFFICE —A meeting was held some time ago in the Hall of the Hindu Association, Pettah, Bangalore, to discuss the question of submitting a memorial to Her Majesty the Queen Empress, soliciting the retention of Lord Ripon in the Viceroyalty of India for a further period Mr S V Desika Char presided He explained in an eloquent and brief speech all the measures inaugurated by His Lordship After a warm and enthusiastic discussion, the following memorial prepared by a Sub Committee, was unanimously adopted and despatched to Her Majesty *the Queen Empress, by the last homegoing Mail* —

To

HER MOST GRACIOUS IMPERIAL MAJESTY VICTORIA, QUEEN OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

OF GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND

AND EMPRESS OF INDIA

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MOST GRACIOUS IMPERIAL MAJESTY,

We, your Imperial Majesty's devoted and loyal subjects the Members of the Hindu Association, Bangalore, in the Territories of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, beg with profound respect and esteem to approach your Gracious Majesty's throne with the following prayer —

The administration of India by His Excellency the most honorable the Marquis of Ripon K G C M the present Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is marked with many a great and important change of policy tending to promote the happiness and increase the prosperity of your Imperial Majesty's Indian subjects, and elevate the dignity of the Government of India The most prominent of the measures inaugurated by His Excellency is that of local self Government, which if allowed to be tended, nourished and developed to success by the same hearty and vigorous hand that organized it would confer on India the greatest and everlasting good, and would procure for Great Britain India's never to be forgotten gratitude and benefit of its excellency has also proposed many other measures which are intended for the amelioration of the poor of India, an agricultural population of India and for the development of its material resources of the country which if carried out would be productive of great beneficial results But as the time of the Viceroyalty of this noble-minded Statesman is very nigh termination we beg leave to state that we deeply regret to have to thus that His Lordship who is a real friend and benefactor of India, will have to leave India before his projects assume a complete form and before we can enjoy the benefits of His Lordship's well considered and useful schemes

We therefore our humble pray that your Gracious Imperial Majesty will be pleased to confer on us the favour of extension to His Excellency the Marquis of Ripon the present term of the Viceroyalty of India for a further period—be the Ministerial changes what they may—and thus allow His Lordship opportunity for completing the above named beneficial schemes and for carrying out many other broad and comprehensive views

We beg to remain,

Your Gracious Imperial Majesty's

Ever faithful and devoted subjects.

The Mysore Gazette.

Bangalore, Saturday March 3, 1883

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

The 23rd February 1883 No 7 —His Highness the Maharajah is pleased to sanction the following appointments and promotions —

Mr V N Narasimmaiengar, Deputy Commissioner, Kolar to be district and Sessions Judge of Mysore—To take forthwith

Mr C Seeb Rao Rosenna Assistant Commissioner 1st Grade to be Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of the Kolar District

Captain A H Macintire, Secretary to the Dewan in the Police Department to act as Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of the Bangalore District, during the absence of Mr L Rickett, on furlough or until further orders

No 59 —Mr L Ricketts, Deputy Commissioner, delivered over, and Captain A. H Macintire received charge of the Bangalore District Deputy Commissioner's Office, Seals and Treasury, on the afternoon of the 23rd February 1883.

No 60 —Mr T R A Thamboo Chetty delivered over, and Mr T Narsiah Rao received charge of the District and Sessions Court, Mysore, on the forenoon of the 21st Febuary 1883.

No 61 —Langapps, Amildar, Sagar Taluk, Shimoga District, is granted five days' privilege leave from such date as he availed himself of the same

No. 52. —Ramanujaiengar, Amildar Channarayapatna Taluk, Mysore District, is granted eight days privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same

The 2nd March 1883 No 67.—Mr T R A Thambor Chetty delivered over, and Mr V N Narasimmaiengar, received, charge of the *District* and Sessions Court, Nundidroog Division, on the forenoon of the 26th February 1883

General Summary.

MADRAS

CUSTOMS REVENUE.—*During* the month of January last the total amount of duty collected at the Sea Custom House on goods imported by sea was Rs 40,731 4 0, against Rs.131 89-0-14 in January 1882 —*Mail*

MAP OF MADRAS —Messrs Higginbotham and Co, sent us a copy of their handsomely published map to the guide to Madras It has been carefully revised up to date, it is well lithographed, neat colours, is on a scale of 2½ chains to a mile, folds up into neat covers, and should be in the hands of all who wish to find their way easily about Madras —*Ibid*

THE TRIPLICANE JANAKIYA HIGH MOHAMMADAN BENEFIT FUND LIMITED —Some of the leading natives of Triplicane have proposed to start a fund under the above designation The main object of the fund is to grant a donation of Rs 1,000 to the heir or heirs of a subscriber on his death, or to himself, should he be a member for thirty years from his admission —*Ibid*

MAULED BY A BEAR —Mr A W Lushington of the Forest Department, went out shooting on the 18th ultimo, in the Bhalipally jungles, in the Cuddapah District, and was severely mauled by a bear, his right arm being nearly bitten off It appears that he had fired at and killed one bear, when another sprang on him He was brought down by rail and conveyed to the General Hospital this morning —*Ibid*

AN ELOPEMENT IN NATIVE LIFE —A native correspondent says that the great reformers who advocate the cause of the widow marriage will be highly gratified to learn that, in the Pithapatt Taluq, a Brahmin widow, plump and sound, and just passed her teens, has of late eloped with a young married man of the same orthodox caste It is said that they have gone towards Rajamundry with a view to being married —*Ibid*

THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE FATHERLESS MUSIC —His Highness, while at Poothury was fitted by the local Philharmonic Society, and Miss Dafrice, a local artist of great distinction, so pleased the Travancore Sovereign with her performance on the Violin, that the Maharajah presented the Society to which she belonged with a sum of Rs 500, intending that the milk of the gift should go towards remunerating Miss Dafrice —*Ibid.*

A STRIKE AT ROYAPORAM —For the past few days there has been a strike among the workmen of the Spinning and Weaving Mills The cause of the strike is a disagreement between the Parsee Manager and the men, owing the long hours they have to work, viz, 5 A M to 6 P M, including Sundays A batch of them congregate daily near the Mills, and when a new comer is seen making his way to the Mills seeking employment, they persuade him from doing so —*Ibid.*

S I RAILWAY TRAIN SERVICE —As under existing arrangements no trains run between Madura and Trichinopoly between 4 A M and 7 30 P M, and between Trichinopoly and Madura between 12 15 A M, and 10.40 P M, and the traffic is so great as to necessitate the running of a special goods train almost daily, the agent proposes to run a mixed train daily each way The train will leave Trichinopoly at 8 A M, and reach Madura at 2-55 P M, and start from Madura at 9 A M reaching Trichinopoly at 4-42 P M The proposal has been approved by Government.—*Ibid*

RAILWAY LANDS.—We learn that so much land required for the Bellary Bubli Railway line was occupied by the railway authorities before it was formally made over to them by the Revenue Department, the Collector of Bellary brought the circumstance to the notice of Government, who have informed Mr Bell, the Executive Engineer in charge of the line, that the procedure was irregular, and one likely to cause complication with the owners of land, though fortunately in this instance such was not the case, and that in future no land should be entered upon or occupied by the officers of the railway, before the same has been formally handed over to them.—*Ibid*

LAND IN THE TRICHINOPOLY CANTONMENT.—It having been decided that certain buildings situated between the lines of the 21st Regiment N I, and their arm rooms at Trichinopoly should be demolished, the owners disputed the right of Government to do so, or to occupy the lands on which they were located The matter was referred to the Advocate General, who opined that, the occupation of the land, and disturbed, for more than thirty years gives the owners of the buildings a proprietary right, which can only be contested in a court of law, but that the removal of the buildings can be insisted upon by the officer commanding on sanitary grounds or that they are in bad state of repair, under the provisions of the Cantonment Act —*Ibid*

LOWER STANDARD EXAMINATION IN HINDUSTANI It having been brought to the notice of the Government of India that several medical officers who have not passed the examination in Hindustani by the lower standard, directed in the memorandum of the Secretary of the State for India regarding the position of medical officers to be appointed to Her Majesty's Indian Forces, have been drawing the full pay of their appointments the Governor General in Council has directed that all such medical officers shall be allowed six months from the date of this order to pass the examination in Hindustani by the lower standard, and those who fail to pass within the prescribed period, will be reduced to the subalternate pay of their ranks, until they succeed in passing that examination It is further ruled that no medical officer who entered the service before 1864, or after 1st April 1867, will be allowed to obtain civil employment either temporary or permanent, until he has passed the prescribed examination by the lower standard —*Ibid*

BOMBAY

LORD RIPON'S TERM OF OFFICE.—*Poona Sunday* —A meeting convened by the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, and attended by the Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsee communities, both of the city and cantonments was held here in the Town Hall this evening to adopt an address to her Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress of India most humbly soliciting her pleasure to ask her representative in India, Lord Ripon, to stay here until the different administrative reforms latterly introduced by him are fairly working. Sardar Balwant Vinayek Shastri Patvardhan occupied the chair A few very impressive speeches were delivered, and the address was unanimously adopted, which among other things, makes a special reference to the continued policy of the Home Government of allowing Governors-General to continue in office until their particular policy has been fully carried out. The instances of Lords Hastings, Bentinck and Dalhousie were cited —*Correspondent of the Times of India.*

TIRUVADI.

STEAM TRAMWAY AT TIRUVADI.—Messrs Robinson and Harvey who, I reported on a former issue, desire to open and work a steam tramway between Tanjore and Tiruvadi, have informed the local Fund Board, Tanjore, that, on certain terms, the preliminary investigations and surveys of the Rail and Tramway lines contemplated, will be made by the firm which they represent *The L F Board consider the proposal* a fair and reasonable one, and authorise the President to negotiate and conclude with that firm a detailed agreement on the basis stated.—*South Indian Post*

THE NILGIRIS.

THE CONCESSION TO MR. BARLOW.—Mr Barlow has been permitted by Government to hold some land on the Kundahs on the condition that he does not cultivate tea, coffee or cinchona on the same, or otherwise use it for any speculative purpose This is a concession with a vengeance. We may expect next to hear that Government has given the use of spectacles on the condition that, when they are used, "eyes shall be shut." —*South of India Observer*

BENGAL

GOVERNMENT PRINTING —A committee, composed of the heads of the various offices and the Superintendent of the Press at Allahabad met on

Saturday to consider the question of the abolition of the Government press of the North-Western Provinces, and the making over of the work of the press, on contract, to Mr Allen of the *Pioneer* It is believed that Mr. Allen will get the contract from the beginning of the next financial year

N. W PROVINCES AND PUNJAB

INVESTITURE OF THE MAHARANA OF DHOLEPORE. 19th *February*—His Highness the Maharana of Dholepore was invested with the Powers of a ruler to-day, at 3 P M, by Colonel Bradford, C S I., Agent, Governor-General for Rajputana. There was a large attendance of Europeans and Native gentry to witness the ceremony—*Correspondent of the Pioneer*

Extracts.

THE SIMLA HOSPITAL

The following is a list of the more important donations to the Ripon Hospital, Simla, received up to date, from the Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Gentlemen of India —

H. H. The Maharajah of Vizianagram	...9,000
H H The Maharajah of Patiala	..7,000
H H The Maharajah of Dholepore	...5,000
H H The Maharajah of Travancore	...5,000
H. H The Maharajah of Kotah	.5,000
H H The Maharajah of Dharbungha	..5,000
H. H The Maharajah of Jodhpore, G C S I	2,000
H H The Maharajah of Cashmir	2,000
Maharaj Sarnomarjee, N I O C L, Murshedabad	2,000
The Maharani of Bulrampore	. 1,500
H. H The Maharajah of Ulwur	. 1,000
H H The Nawab of Rampur	...1,000
H. H The Rajah of Nahan	..1,000
H H. The Ranjit Singh of Rutlam	.1,000
H H The Maharajah of Burdwan	. 1,000
H H. The Maharajah of Dhar	..1,000
H H. The Maharajah of Kapurthulla	. 1,000
H H The Maharajah of Jeypore	. 500
H. E. Sir Salar Jung, K C S I	. 500
H H The Rajah of Faridkote	. 500
Raja Sambhu Narayan Simha, Benares	.. 500
Maharaj Partab Singh, C. S. I	.. 500
Lalla Ramnaran Sahib, Simla	... 500
H H The Sawai Maharajah of Bijawur	.. 300
Babu Mohima Rajon Roy, Rangpore	. 300
H H The Rajah of Cochin, K C S I	. 250
H H The Rajah of Pudukottah	.. 250
Sir Dinkar Rao, K C S I	... 250
Pramada Dass Mitra, Benares	... 250
M. Durusami Muppanar of Kapistalam, Tanjore	250
The Rajah of Banee	200
Nawab Sir Faiz Ali Khan, K C. S I.	200
Raja Ram Ranjan Chakravarti Bahadoor	200
Syed Mahribun Ali, Bulandshahr	.. 200
Kishen Sahai Rais, Meerut	200
Raja Jai Kishen Das, C S I, Bijnor	125
Raja Lachman Singh of Bulandshahr	100
Nawab Ahmedulla Khan, Meerut	100
Shaikh Nasruddin, Torpolee, Allahabad	100
Raja Sadhal Deo, Feudatory Chief of Bamrah	. 100
Rao Bahadur of Duttia, Indore	. 100
Sardar Atar Sing, C I E, Chief of Bhadaur	100
Sardar Mahomed Hyat Khan K C S I	100
Babu Shrinath Singh, Taluqdar	.. 100
Lalla Ramsaran Das, Sudhanah	. 100
Mahomed Mumtaz Ali Khan, Biawah	.. 100
Kunjah Lall Rai Bahadoor, Lahore	. 100
Mr. P. Ramakristnah, Cocanada	.. 100
Hr. A S Sabapathy Moon, Bellary	. 100

PUBLIC FEELING IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, 28th *February*—As at present intended Mr Ilbert's Bill will again be brought forward in Council on the 9th March Mr Ilbert will then move that under the new rules for the conduct of business in the Council the Bill be published in various *Gazettes* An opportunity will then be given for discussion, and it is expected that the Viceroy will take occasion to state his views at length on the subject. No further proceedings will be taken with the Bill until the Government returns to Calcutta next cold weather There is intense excitement here on the subject of Mr Ilbert's Bill The following are the resolutions which will be brought forward this afternoon at the meeting in the Town Hall There is a general suspension of business among the European mercantile and trading community —(1) "That in the opinion of this meeting, the Bill for the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code is unnecessary in the interests of justice, and uncalled for by any administrative difficulty It is based on no sound principle, and founded on no experience Whilst forfeiting a much valued prize and time-honoured privilege to European British subjects, it confers no benefit upon natives, whilst imperilling the liberties of European British subjects, it in no way affords any additional protection to Natives. It will deter the investment of British capital in the country, by giving rise to a feeling of insecurity as to the liberties and safety of European British subjects employed in the mofussil, and also of their wives and daughters, and it has already stirred up on both sides, a feeling of race antagonism and jealousy, such as has never been aroused since the mutiny of 1857" (2) "That memorials of protest be drawn up and circulated for signature in Bengal and other Provinces, and when duly signed be presented to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, and Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and that the Sheriff be requested to sign the same on behalf of this meeting" (3) "That this petition for the protection of the rights, privileges, and liberties of Her Majesty's European British subjects be drawn up and circulated for signature in like manner, and when duly signed be presented to both Houses of Parliament. (4) "That a Committee be formed for the purpose of preparing the memorials and petitions in terms of the last resolution"

RESTORATION OF THE KHEDEVE'S AUTHORITY IN EGYPT

England restored the Khedive's authority in Egypt entirely at her own cost and she claims compensation neither in money nor territory The British Expeditionary Force and the British Army of Occupation, however, or two distinct things and as the latter are doing what ought to be done by the Khedive's own army—if he had one—Egypt has of course to bear the expense To day a telegram states that the maximum cost has been fixed at £720 000 and Lord Granville has already put in a claim for the expenses of the British occupation from September 30th 1882 That was the date fixed as the termination of the campaign, and the British forces left in Egypt after that date were simply an army of occupation to preserve peace and secure the stability of the Khedive's Government until an Egyptian army was created The first half yearly instalment of the expenses of the army of occupation are made payable on the 31st of March, at which date the British troops will have been in the peaceful occupation of the country exactly six months It is not likely that the maximum which has been fixed as the cost of the occupation will be reached as it has been found that the force needed for that immediate purpose does not require to be so great as was at first contemplated But when the state of affairs in the Soudan is taken into consideration, it is very questionable whether a single British regiment now in Egypt can be withdrawn, until matters have come to a hearing in that region The gradual withdrawal of British troops *pari passu* with the growth of the Egyptian army was the plan hitherto contemplated, but as every available Egyptian soldier must be pushed forward against the Madhi, no such gradual withdrawal is likely to be possible The cautious wording of the Queen's Speech on this point shows that the English Government are fully alive to the situation, for it is there stated that the withdrawal will be as expeditious "as a prudent consideration of the circumstances of the case will permit" Although England received compensation neither in money nor territory for the subjugation of the Arabi rebellion, it is only a natural consequence of the part she has played that British influence is now paramount. The Khedive's Privy Council has adopted the whole of the Charter embodying Lord Dufferin's proposals for the reorganisation of Egypt Although a partial modification of this Charter is probable before its promulgation, the instrument is virtually framed in accordance with English views, and as these views have practically received the approval of most of the Great Powers, the Egyptian campaign cannot be regarded as fruitless—*Times of India*

THE ADMINISTRATION OF HYDERABAD

As Sir Steuart Bayley takes his departure from Hyderabad to-morrow it may be surmised that arrangements for carrying on the administration of the country have been formulated As yet, nothing has leaked out, and although there is a talk of a *durbar* before Sir Steuart leaves, when these matters are to be made known, it is probable that the scheme of government will not be promulgated here until after his return to Calcutta and consultation with the Viceroy Sir Steuart Bayley has had long and frequent interviews with the chief nobles of the City, and what to our thinking was wiser still, with His Highness the Nizam himself. It was well to take the future ruler of these dominions into his counsels. In another year or so the youthful prince will be placed on the *guddee* and then he will have to make his own arrangements and be responsible for their working To consult his wishes therefore was right and proper It was no secret that the relations between the late Minister and his young master were of late rather delicate, and that His Highness was more partial to the Shumsool-Oomrah family as it was only natural he should be than to that of His Excellency Sir Salar Jung The satellites by whom the Minister was surrounded, with an eye to the future, set to work with their usual weapons. Special correspondents commented freely on the conduct and character of the young prince His little frailties and foibles were purposely magnified and his instructors, and the persons under whose charge he was, were severely taken to task It was sought to be made out that a great calamity would befall the country if the young prince on coming to the *guddee* were to take away too much power from the Minister, and much of the same nonsense was indulged in His Highness has a will of his own and an intelligence to hold it His education has tended to make him most friendly and well disposed towards the Residency, and there is every reason to hope that he will make a good and wise sovereign Even now he might safely be entrusted with power if he had able counsellors to guide and assist him and we can conceive no better form of government under existing circumstances, than one with him at its head *de jure* if not *de facto* A sort of Cabinet Council might be formed in which the Ameers would be associated The executive could not be left in better hands than it is in at present The grandson of Rajah Chunda Lall is a born financier, and like his grandfather a great admirer of the British Raj With the Peishcar, the eldest son of the late Minister, Nawab Mir Laikat Ali or "Burra Saheb as he is called ought to be associated Although intelligent and well informed too for his age, he is too young to be entrusted with the carrying on of the administration of the country alone In a few years hence he will probably be the most worthy to take the place of his father and the appointment would be looked upon with universal favour There would be some difficulty in forming the Council Unfortunately the most powerful and influential of the Ameers, namely, Nawabs Shumsool Oomrah, Bushir-ood dowlah and Vikar-ool Oomra are not friendly, and it is just possible that old family feuds might stand in the way of their working well together Whatever form of Government may be determined upon harmony is only possible under British influences, and the times and circumstances demand, that such influences should largely pervade the councils of the State, as they did in years past when the country made the most progress. The men of light and leading in the Hyderabad of the present day are all well disposed towards the British, and old differences and clashing interests which would otherwise work evil might under its beneficent influences be entirely overcome Any form of government for the common good must therefore be aided and assisted by the Residency—*Deccan Times.*

CHAT FROM CHAMUNDI

MYSORE 20th *February*—Mysore offers no little inducement to the tourist or pleasure seeker, at the best of times, that few, if any, avail themselves of the advantages annual vacations offer them for a jaunt into the capital, and consequently the "dizzy heights' of Chamundi have been seldom reached by Europeans The hill has had the name of Chamundi conferred upon it in honor of Chamunda, one of the consorts of Siva, the Jupiter of the Hindu Pantheon, and the temple on the top of the hill has been dedicated to her She is said to have taken a peculiar and keen relish to the blood of human victims—in short, she is represented to be a veritable Tisiphone As the God of generation and justice, it is hard to see how Siva could have taken a fancy to Chamunda, unless we admit that love is the case of gods, as in that of men, is blind The top of the hill is reached by a flight of stone-steps, about two thousand in number, and about half way up is the colossal stone-bull, Nandi, the attendant and favourite vehicle of Siva. The name conferred on the bull signifies "delight." It is represented on a pedestal crouching in front of Sauva fanes The bull is carved out of one solid rock, and its gigantic proportions give it a place among the wonders of man's achievement, beyond that the figure has little artistic merit The height of the head from the base is about twenty-five feet, while chains, bells, ropes, *etc.*, are hung about its neck in great profusion

It is a tiresome pull up the hill, and I had to make frequent halts, owing to my knees giving way under me from exhaustion, but I was amply repaid for all my trouble, when I reached the top, for, the panorama presented to my gaze was truly splendid. To the north lies Mailcotta, celebrated for a sacred place of worship situated on a remarkably rocky hill. An annual festival called Vajramoothrapathre, or festival of the diamond crown, takes place here. On these occasions, a richly jewelled crown is sent with great pomp and ceremony by the Maharajah, under an escort of the Barr and Silledar forces, to guard it during its transit to and from Mailcotta Turning to north-east, the Arakurry hills become visible This range is noted for the last battle Tippu is said to have fought before falling back on Seringapatam. A gap between two low ranges of hills is pointed out as the spot where Tippu's army lay on the day of the battle and from which he was dislodged by the English Casting your eyes to the east or rather south-east, the Balagirirangana hills are seen to extend separating Coimbatore from Mysore and forming a connecting link with the Neilgherries. To the west is the Bettadapur village, a rocky hamlet, where tobacco cultivation is carried out to some extent A little beyond is the Amrat Mahal cattle breeding grounds, from whence the Government draw their supply of draft bullocks. A splendid view of Mysore is obtained from your position on Chamundi The town is seen stretching away to north wards The Jagan Mohun, or pleasure palace, the Maharajah's palace, the royal stables and one or two other buildings catching your eye at once from their isolated position and size, while the Kornan tank, from which all the good water of Mysore is drawn, is seen distinctly lying to the right of the town and covering a pretty large area of land To the left of this are the Cookur hully water-works which, when finished, will, it is related supply the whole of Mysore with drinking water, and render a second drought like the one which occurred a few years ago, an utter impossibility The top of the hill boasts, in addition to a couple of temples and a bungalow, a small village the inhabitants of which place purchase their supplies from Mysore They appear to consider the journey up and down the hill of little moment, for they run up in the easiest manner imaginable, and simply laughed at my laboured efforts when I got half way up If the journey up cost some effort of the muscles of the legs, the way down was fraught with some danger The stone steps have been worn smooth by the action of the water during the rains, and the footsteps of the thousands of pilgrims who have been annually ascending and descending the hill ever since Doda Deva Raja had this monument of devout zeal Nandi carved in 1659 The stones forming the steps have slanted considerably and whenever my heel came in contact with the stones, the nails slided off them, rendering the result undeniably awkward, and I had to walk as carefully as if I were treading on eggs, or, like a poacher trying to avoid man traps and spring guns About half way between the bull and the base of the hill, I was taken to a grotto, at the mouth of which a little temple has been built, and I was told that this was called the 'Hermit's Cave,' but why so called, I was not informed, and I was not disposed to ask. I refused politely an invitation to enter for I was thoroughly tired out, besides which I was getting peckish, and wanted to get home I was, however, induced to go round, and see the water running out of a bull's head, in stone, in one continuous current, which I was told, issued from some subterranean spring in the Chamundi hill The water was beautifully pellucid and cool A few more minutes of careful toiling downwards and my labours were at an end, and glad I was, too, because the sun was beginning to get hot by this time, and to have remained out longer would have been to have courted a sun-stroke. The place is truly worth visiting, as well for its historical associations, as for its novelty, for looking at Mysore from the lowlands is vastly different to looking down on it from Chamundi—*Madras Mail*

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EVENING EDITION.

THE

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.

CHEAP FARES TO FRENCH ROCKS,
FOR THE
MAILCOTTAH FESTIVAL

THIRD CLASS RETURN TICKETS will be issued from all Stations on the Mysore State Railway *to French Rocks at one and a half single fares for the Double Journey* commencing from 15th March to 20th March 1883, inclusive These tickets will be available for return on any day up to and inclusive of 31st March 1883, after which date the tickets will be forfeited

BANGALORE, 8th *March* 1883 — A R BEECHER *Traffic Supt M S R*

NO MORE PAINS!
DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER

WARRANTED to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame Acute cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Head che Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins Contracted Joints Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs Bad Breasts Swellings Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin

Many of the best Physicians of the day prescribe Darlington's Pain-Curer in the very worst forms of these ailments, with success

Pains of every description have been cured by the use of Darlington's Pain-Curer only when all other medicines have been tried without effect

Per bottle, Re 1 large size, Rs. 2, Packing As. 8 The words PAIN-CURER & NO MORE PAINS are our Trade Marks

DARLINGTON CO,
49, Dharamtollah street Calcutta.

The Lady Superioress of St Joseph's Convent Bangalore writes —"We find Darlington's Pain Curer efficacious, and are glad to know of it as being a useful medicine —Sister Theodorme *Superioress, F de la Croix*"

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G C S I, ordered a couple of large bottles of Darlington's Pain Curer, from its efficacious, and has adopted the medicine for his family and household use, and from time to time has taken upwards of a 100 large bottles of the same through Major Percy Gough, his Private Secretary

Examine the bottle and see it has the Seal, Label, and Wrapper of Darlington & Co

The National Hall, Pettah,
BANGALORE
N. SINGAIYAH AND FRIENDS

Beg to inform the public that all kinds of English and Native goods can be had of them at the cheapest possible rates

All kinds of Commission works executed with the greatest care and at the least possible time.

Also they beg to inform their constituents that they have a large supply of valuable and cheap stationary and that they are sole agents for the famous Kangra Valley Orange Pekoe Tea which can be had of them very cheap.

Specimen Agenda.
Terms—Cash.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)
[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

EUROPE.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES

London, 3rd March—The army estimates amount to £15 625,000

THE EGYPTIAN WAR EXPENSES

The Commons agreed, without a division, to the motion, that the Government contributes £500 000 towards India's share of the expenses of the Egyptian expedition

DEFICIT OF MILLION

Mr Childers made a statement in the House of Commons last night, that the probable deficit for the year would amount to one million sterling

THE EGYPTIAN WAR EXPENSES.

London, 4th March—Lord Hartington, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that after consultation with his colleagues, it had been decided to produce the correspondence between House and Indian Governments respecting the latter's share of the expenses of the Egyptian Expedition, although there was some inconvenience attending the publication of the papers in India.

THE TIMES AND MR ILBERT'S BILL

London, 6th March—The *Times* in a leading article today, strongly urges the Viceroy to abandon Mr Ilbert's Bill in order to allay the great agitation it has occasioned, but deprecates the postponement of the measure stating that if the Bill is to be passed it should be done without delay

THE TROOPS IN EGYPT

London, 6th March—Mr Gladstone, speaking in Committee of Supply yesterday said that the Government was anxious to withdraw troops from Egypt as soon as the purposes for which they were detained there were achieved, but that the date of withdrawal is unfixable

THE EGYPTIAN WAR BILL

Official correspondence has been published concerning India's share of the expenses of the Egyptian expedition The Indian Government, replying to Lord Hartington's letter on the subject, said that the matter would receive the attention of the Indian Government, but at the same time protested energetically against India bearing all the costs of the Indian Contingent. The correspondence further stated that the Indian Government had never been consulted with respect to the British policy in Egypt, and India being only remotely concerned urged that England should bear the whole cost The Indian Government also, in relation to the cost of the Contingent, represented the inability of Indian finances to bear the expenditure

Lord Hartington in a despatch dated October 5th admitted that the cost of the expedition had been greatly underrated, but it was necessary that India should pay a fair share.

Lord Kimberley, on February 22nd, notified to the Indian Government the grants proposed to be paid by the Home Government towards the Indian Contingent

DEFEAT OF THE MAHDI

Cairo, 6th March—An official despatch has been issued here, stating that the Egyptian troops have defeated the Mahdi with heavy loss, and have occupied the town of Sennar

MR ILBERT'S BILL
FORMATION OF A DEFENCE ASSOCIATION

Calcutta, 6th March.—Yesterday afternoon, the Committee appointed at last Wednesday's meeting, held its first meeting at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce There was a full attendance It was resolved at once to draft a memorial to Parliament, and send it home sharp. It was also resolved to form a British and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, and to call for subscriptions so as to secure adequate representation at home for the views of the English community in India. A large number of names was added to the original Committee, care being taken to make this Committee representative of all sections of the European community

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

London, 8th March—The Prince of Wales has been appointed Field Marshal in the German Army

THE BERAR PROVINCES

London, 9th March—Mr Cross, replying to a question in the House last night, said that the restoration of the Berar provinces to Hyderabad cannot be considered until the Nizam has attained his majority

THE FRENCH AT MADAGASCAR

Latest advices from Madagascar state that a French gunboat has been stationed at Tamatave and four French war vessels on the north western coast of Madagascar The Malagasies are in an excited condition, and warlike preparations are being made

BOYCOTTING MR BRANSON

Calcutta 8th March—The Vakils and Mooktiars of the High Court are making a determined attempt to boycott Mr Branson, and at a meeting their body resolved not to associate professionally, or give him any cases. The Bar of the High Court propose to take severe retributive steps against the conspirator Public feeling here on both sides is very bitter The whole Bar will stand by Mr Branson and a penal notice will be taken against the resolutions passed, unless they are withdrawn

ANXIETY IN REGARD TO THE NEXT COUNCIL MEETING

Strong endeavours are being made to create the impression that nothing will be done in reference to the Amend ment Bill till next November and that the proceedings at Friday's Council will be purely of a formal character Unless, however, within the next eight and forty hours instructions should be received from home to withdraw the Bill, the question of its passing, as far as rests with the Local Council will in all probability, be practically decided on Friday for the Council will then discuss the Bill, and its members will commit themselves to a distinct line of policy with reference to it

SIR SALAR JUNG'S DEATH

London, 10th March—Mr Cross, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that the Government had no reason to believe the rumour, that Sir Salar Jung had been poisoned, were true.

THE IRISH ASSASSINATIONS

Advices from Ireland state that the knives used in the assassinations of Mr Field have been found in the canal Dublin, that corroborating Kavanagh's evidence

THE BERAR PROVINCES.
(AMENDED.)

London, 8th March.—Mr Cross, replying to a question in the House last night said that the restoration of the Berar provinces to Hyderabad cannot be considered until the Nizam has attained his majority, and the British Government were in a position to judge of the character of the future administration of the country.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.
MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1883.

EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS.

THE bill for the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code, by the abolition of the present judicial distinction between European British and native subjects of the Queen is of so much importance, that we need not apologise to our readers for once more taking up the subject for consideration in these columns Indeed, such considerations is imposed upon us, in spite of ourselves, by the extraordinary and almost unanimous opposition from the European public and European press with which it has met, both in this country and in England. The principal English newspapers, including the leader of English public opinion, the *London Times*, have taken up the cause of Europeans in India, with a persistency and fervour as if the writers of the articles were themselves personally concerned in the proposed change in the law. The Anglo-Indian papers for the past fortnight have been full of reports of meetings held in various parts of the country, and of a large number of telegrams of meetings to be held. The opposition comes with special force and effect from Bengal and the North-West Provinces, where European capital and labour are more largely employed than elsewhere in India, in various industries, such as tea, coffee, cinchona, jute and indigo. The papers are, in fact, filled to repletion with what may now be called "European British subject literature," so that even the question of local self-government, which up to but lately occupied so fully the public attention, has been quite thrown into the shade. The most melancholy result, however, and one which will be felt for years to come, is the stirring up of race feeling and pernicious prejudices, that Mr Ilbert's bill has evoked Never since the disastrous times of the Indian mutiny has race antagonism been so keenly aroused and so openly displayed, as at the present moment. This unhappy feeling is specially rampant in Bengal, and the city of Calcutta has witnessed it in its fullest and bitterest extent. There, Mr. J. H. F. Branson, a barrister-at-law, speaking at the monster meeting of three thousand Europeans, assembled at the Town Hall, made use of very violent and unjustifiable language towards his native fellow subjects. The result of this speech was that it gave such thorough but justifiable offence, that the native attorneys and vakeels of the Calcutta High Court met together and passed resolutions condemning Mr. Branson's speech, and ostracising him from their society, both officially and socially, and though Mr Branson apologised in a letter to the *Englishman*, his apology has not been accepted, and the vakeels and mooktiars have determined to carry out their resolutions Mr Branson, of course, was not in the least justified in using the language he did; but, on the other hand, he has frankly apologised, and it seems to us he may be pardoned under the circumstances; but the English members of the Calcutta bar have contributed to complicate matters further, by putting themselves in opposi-

sation to the aggrieved vakeels and attornies, and what in slang phraseology is known as "shewing fight." They have even gone so far as to resolve that criminal actions will be filed against the native vakeels and attornies, unless they withdraw their resolutions against Mr Branson. This last act on the part of the English barristers of Calcutta is simply absurd If one of their number had himself open to the treatment he has received from the native members of the bar, he has only himself to blame To talk of prosecuting the native members of the bar is to deny to them that liberty of speech and action which Englishmen desire and exercise themselves But enough, however, of this painful aspect of the controversy We can only hope that this sad antagonistic feeling between the two races will speedily pass away and the old good understanding restored

The discussion on Mr Ilbert's bill was resumed, on the 9th Instant, in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, when there was a very full attendance of members. The debate lasted for nine hours, that is to say (we presume) from 11 A M, to 8 P M, an unprecedented event in the annals of the Council, and one which shews what an agitation and stir in the public mind the question has caused There was a large assemblage of the public of all classes present, and at one time (at the conclusion of the Honorable Mr Miller's speech against the measure) there was loud applause, which had to be *stopped* by the Viceroy himself, as being unusual in Legislative Assemblies At the conclusion of the nine hours' debate, a motion was carried to publish the bill, but on the distinct understanding that neither the Government nor the members of Council are pledged to the principle. The Honorable Mr Ilbert, in moving the publication of the bill, said that it had been alleged that the Government are pushing the bill through Council with unusual and improper haste, but there was no foundation for the statement. It would not be passed at this session of the Council The usual course of procedure had been observed, except on one particular, namely, that in order to give the public the earliest possible notice of the nature of their proposals, they had sent copies of the bill and accompanying papers to some of the leading journals before any *formal order for its* publication by the Council The bill originated with a proposal for legislation which was made by the Government of Bengal to the Government of India in March 1882 In April, the proposal was communicated to the Local Governments for their opinions. *On the receipt of those* opinions Government considered whether any and what form of legislation should be taken The proposals had been submitted to the Secretary of State for India in Council, and Lord Hartington having sanctioned those proposals, a bill was drafted and put in his (*Mr. Ilbert's*) charge The bill was introduced into Council in the first week in February, and the opinions of the Local Governments were sent to the newspapers three days after. Since then the bill had not been carried to any further stage Mr. Ilbert continued and said "I shall leave it to the head of the Government to explain the policy" He explained that of all the various rules, the only one which he proposed to alter is, that which relates to the race qualification of the Judge. He proceeded as follows.—"I left untouched the limitations on sentences, which may be inflicted by a Judge, the right to trial by a mixed jury, or by mixed assessors, and the right to apply for release from illegal custody The single alteration which we propose to make is this. We propose to substitute for the qualification arising from race, a qualification depending on tried personal fitness, we propose to say that a very small number of specially selected Native Magistrates may exercise that limited and qualified jurisdiction which can at present be exercised only by persons who fall within the extremely arbitrary and technical definition of "European British subjects."

We shall now note the names of those who spoke for and against the bill. The following members spoke in favour of the bill—The Honourable Messrs. Quinton, Kristodas Pal, H G. Reynolds, W W Hunter, James Gibbs, Sir Stuart Bayley, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief The following members spoke against the bill—The Honourable Messrs Miller, G H P Evans, H S Thomas, Lieutenant General Wilson, and His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. The Honourable Siva Prasad, after giving native views of the subject, said he thought it unbecoming the natives to press the measure against the feelings of Europeans The Honorable Major Baring and the Honourable F C Hope expressed no opinion His Excellency the Viceroy summarised the history of the measure He declined to enter into the controversial aspect of the question at present, but said he was willing to abide by the decision of the Home Government and the House Commons and reserved his own opinion until the receipt of the opinions of the Local Governments and administrations after the publication of the bill

It will thus be seen, that, at this stage *of the measure, there are* seven in favour of it, and five against it, though the Honorable Siva Prasad may be added to the latter Major Baring and Mr Hope did not speak, but, of course, they will vote on the final consideration of the bill We cannot tell what view they will take, probably, in *favour of the measure At present, however*, we may take it that opinion on the bill in the Council is equally divided, and though the opponents of it may be finally in a slight minority, they have the weight of European public opinion, both in India and in England, and it is just *possible the British House of Commons* might reject the measure If the measure be, after all finally rejected, we have still hope that, in a decade hence, it will become part and parcel of the law of the land, when the number of native Covenanted Civil Servants has more appreciably increased

OFFICIAL SUPERSESSION

The Mysore Province seems to be, *par excellence*, the place for the practice of supersession in office Official life here, in fact, is continuously haunted by the bugbear of supersession, as the best and most experienced official, one who has seen many years service, does not know when he may be displaced by his junior in service, experience, and salary Such a practice has been especially conspicuous during the last five years, from the time the present British Resident became the last Chief Commissioner, *under the old regime*, which ended in March 1881, when the state was handed over to the Native Government, up to the present moment, when the second Dewan is presiding over the destinies of the Province There was a remarkable number of supersessions, when the arrangements preliminary to the rendition were being made, and, as we pointed out at the time, there was great good luck to Madrasee officials in the service, and those who were imported from the South The practice was continued, with little or no abatement when the late Dewan was entrusted with the administration of the state, and here, again, Madrasee natives were in luck's way When by favour of the Goddess Lutchmi the present Dewan succeeded to office (he himself is a standing instance of the practice of supersession) we were informed, and we had some hope the information would prove true, that despite the fact that the new Dewan was one of Fortune's favourites and a Madrasee to boot, he would be strict and impartial in the making of appointments in the state service, in promotions, postings, and so on We were told, in fact, that to make up for the unpopularity of his selection as Dewan and to gain the goodwill of the Mysoreans, he would do his best to avoid the example of his predecessor, and administer the services of the state in an impartial and unbiassed spirit We were inclined to believe all this, and, indeed, had no reason to doubt it, till the Mysore Official *Gazette* of Saturday last undeceived us, and we find Mr Seshadri Iyer afflicted with the same weakness as afflicted Sir James Gordon and the late Mr Banga Charlu. Mr Sheshadri too seems to have a *penchant* for the practice of official supersession Amongst the appointments and promotions which appear in the *Gazette* of Saturday, we find that Mr. T Narahari Rao, M L, Subordinate Judge of Mysore, has been appointed to be District and Sessions Judge of Shemoga. Doubtless this gentleman will adorn the place, as he adorned his post as Subordinate Judge of Mysore, and no doubt also, he deserves promotion, but why should he be promoted over the heads of his seniors in service, in merit, in experience, and in just claims? There are two Deputy Commissioners and Magistrates of districts, who have many more years of service and experience, and in Judicial attainments are every way equal, and in fact superior, to Mr Narahari Rao These two Deputy Commissioners naturally look for promotion as District and Sessions Judge, and for the salary of the second grade (Rs 1000) at least of such an appointment Only recently, a Deputy Commissioner and Magistrate of a district was promoted to a second grade District and Sessions Judgeship If, then, one such Deputy Commissioner could have such promotion conferred on him, why may not two such officers, equal in service and experience and *claims to the last*, have similar promotion conferred on them? and why, above all, should these two Deputy Commissioners be superseded by a junior like Mr Narahari Rao, in service and experience? Mr Narahari Rao's salary as Sub-Judge was Rs 500, he now gets Rs 800, as third grade District and Sessions Judge, the *present salary* of the two Deputy Commissioners is Rs 700 each, so that Mr Narahari Rao, a junior in service and experience, gets also a salary larger than his seniors in every respect These are the facts of the case, and nobody can deny them What excuse or plea is there to justify this act of official supersession on the part of the Dewan? The Dewan's selection to his present appointment, as we have said, is not popular If he wishes to more up that unpopularity, he has only to continue in the course he has begun, and to take for his practice in the administration the practice of deliberate and unjust suppression of worthy and deserving officials in the state service

We shall have somewhat more to say in connection with the subject of official supersession, which we have reserved for a future issue

Original and Selected Notes.

His Excellency the Viceroy leaves Calcutta for Simla on the 13th instant The Secretaries and the clerks will propably follow on the 18th idem

On the 24th ultimo, the Hon'ble Mr Macaulay introduced into the Bengal Legislative Council the Bill for extending local Self Government in Bengal

Mr H W Primrose is rapidly recovering from his attack of fever, and it is hoped he may be able to leave Calcutta for Simla with the Viceregal party.

A report is circulating in the Punjab that His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will come to India, and succeed Sir M Biddulph in the command of the Rawu, Pindi Division

The local Government have ordered telephonic communication to be established between Government House, Ootv, Stonehouse, and Snowdon, the residences of the Governor, Commander-in-Chief and the chief military officers of the Government

Calcutta has had the honor of a visit of three princes this year, the Gaekwar of Baroda, the First Prince of Indore, and the Maharajah of Tipperah The first is the last comer The second is the heir apparent to the Throne of Indore He is a fine specimen of Maharatha *physique* and intelligence The Third is already on his way back The Maharaja of Tipperah was received at a private durbar by His Excellency the Viceroy last week

The Gaekwar of Baroda, who has visited Calcutta for the first time, is much pleased with the splendid appearance of the city of Calcutta but is equally struck by the offensive *smells which pervade it*. He thinks the Municipal arrangements quite unworthy of the metropolis of this great Empire If a Native Prince should have at once detected the great blot in this City of Palaces! we can imagine with what feelings the European nobility and gentry, who now visit India in yearly *increasing* number will enjoy their brief stay there

The feeling among Volunteers at Calcutta is very strong, so much so that the Commandant has found it necessary to issue the following orders to the corps —"You are particularly requested to attend Lord Ripon is our Honorary Colonel, and he and Lady Ripon have been asked by the regiment to a private gathering of themselves and their *friends* Under these circumstances any Volunteer who is wilfully absent without a sufficient reason is guilty of personal discourtesy to our invited guest Such sufficient reason is not afforded by the present political crisis"

The Press Commissioner informs us that *the imports of gold during January last* amounted to Rs 10,84,579, making the total for the portion of the official year 1882-83 up to January 31 Rs 455 80 115 *The exports were Rs 6 00,121*, bringing up the total to Rs 16 33 63 Some of the value of Rs 10,51,573 was imported during the month, making the total Rs 7 48 0,422 The exports reached Rs. 4,29 731 and Rs 63,12,709 The net imports of gold and silver during the ten months of the official year amounted to Rs. 11,19,39 219

Local and Provincial.

Abolition of Courts —It is reported that the Sub-Judges Courts at Shimoga and Tumkur will be abolished from 1st June ensuing

Criminal Sessions —The second criminal Sessions Court of the Nundydroog division for the year will be held on Thursday next the 15th instant, when a large number of cases will be heard

Sir James Gordon —The British Resident, Sir James Gordon, K C S I, will leave Bangalore for Ootacamund with a few days hence, staying at Coonoor for a few days His Highness the Maharajah will be at Ootv by the 1st proximo

D P W, Coorg —In consequence of the departure on leave of Lieutenant Colonel A LeMesurier, R E, Mr W M Hutchin Assistant Engineer, first grade, Mysore D P W, will be in charge of the current duties of the office of the Coorg D P W, of which Colonel LeMesurier was Secretary

Local Self-Government —We hear that the members of the Public Improvement Association, C and M Station, intend waiting on the Resident, Sir James Gordon, with a memorial, embodying their views on Local Self Government, and praying for the introduction of some measure founded on Lord Ripon's celebrated Resolution

The Dewan —Mr K Sheshadri Iyer, the Dewan, left Bangalore for Mysore, by the ordinary mail train, on Friday morning last, to be present at the birthday festivities of His Highness the Maharajah, which take place on the 14th instant to-morrow, being the day A number of official and non-official native gentlemen have been invited to be present on the occasion, which will be observed as an official holiday, throughout the Province

A Destructive fire —A destructive fire occured, on the evening of Friday last, at the Commissariat Karkhana, C and M Station, when no less than five huge stacks of hay, stored for the use of the horses, camels, and cattle of the garrison were burnt down completely The stacks represented no less than a forty four days' supply and were valued at Rs. 12,000 A military board of enquiry has been ordered to investigate the affair.

Extension of Acts —By a notification dated 1st March, in the last *Gazette of India*, the Governor-general in Council has extended the following Acts to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore:—

Kazis' Act XII of 1880
Excise Act XXII of 1881.
Transfer of Property Act, IV of 1882
Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882
Indian Penal Code Amendment, VIII of 1882.

Code of Criminal Procedure, X of 1882
Code of Civil Procedure, XIV of 1882

The preamble and 1st Section of Act III of 1869, enabling police officers to arrest without warrant persons guilty of cruelty to animals, have also been made applicable

A "GOOD SAMARITAN"—Some time ago, Mr H Smaller the present Manager of the Mysore Branch of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, applied to the Association for a loan of Rs 3000, to enable him to proceed to England to compete for the Indian Medical Service by way of guarantee Mr Smaller undertook to furnish the security of two medical gentlemen in the Government service, but the Association for reasons which have not transpired, declined to advance the amount Mr Smaller has since applied to a native gentleman—a leading member of the Bar, who has generously offered to accomodate him, and furthermore has Volunteered to pay Rs 50 *per mensem, to defray his board and lodging* whilst in England pursuing his studies The amount advanced is to be refunded on Mr Smaller's return to India—*Bangalore Daily Post*

THE RUNDA GHATTA MEMORIAL FUND—We have received from the Honorary Secretary the following list of Subscription to the Runga Charlu Memorial Fund—

		Rs
M R Ry	Basappajee Urs	200
Do	P Krishna Rao	200
Do	P N Bhoma	200
Do	T Narahari Rao	300
Do	Nanjunda Iyengar	300
Do	B Nanjaraj Urs	100
Do	D Devaraj Urs	100
Do	Tuppa Kerre Urs	100
Do	Mahomed Ali Sa	100
Do	C Chinnappa Iyer	100
Do	G Subba Ra	100
Do	P C Shamnaiah Pillay	100
Do	S Ramaswamy Iyer	100
Do	C R Jois Row	100
Do	Bara Sah	100
Do	Sooker Bommana	100
Do	Do Mahabala Giri Gosai	100
Do	Kantharaj Urs	100
Do	H Nanjundaraj Urs	100
Do	B N Sayajirao Bengar	100
	Anekal Taluk	100
From Anekal Taluk		90
Do	Sunjunagudu do	184
M R Ry	Seeneppa Rao	50
Do	Sivagnanam Pillay	50
Mr	Do	50
M R Ry	Desay Urs	50
Do	Lingaraj Urs	50
Do	C Seeni Vasa Iyengar Munsiff	50
Do	Narasimha Iyengar	50
Do	Raghava Chari	50
Do	Amreth Pundit	40
Do	Krishna Sing	30
Do	G Sooppanna	30
Do	Dasappa Urs	30

Other lists will follow

TAMPERING WITH COURT RECORDS—What is happily a rare occurrence in the local courts of justice, took place recently in the Civil Court of the C and M Station of Bangalore Certain records of the court twenty years old, belonging to the old Cantonment Court of Small Causes, were tampered with, for the purpose of favouring one of the suitors who had lost his case in appeal to the Chief Court, though the decision was in his favour in the lower Court, that is, the Court of the Civil Judge The parties, both plaintiff and defendants, were all Mahomedans, related to each other, but at feud for the past twelve or thirteen years The property in dispute was a house, which both plaintiff and defendants claimed as their own, as having been purchased at an auction sale by the late Messrs Nelson, Rose and Co, sworn brokers and auctioneers of the old Cantonment Court The defendants having lost their suit in the Lower Court, appealed to the Chief Court, on the ground that the plaintiff had not produced a single document of title, while the defendants had proved possession, occupancy, and acts of ownership, during the past twelve or thirteen years, and had paid Municipal assessment during that time, the bills having been produced The Chief Court reversed the decision of the lower court, whereupon the plaintiff, some week or two after, filed a review petition, under section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code, on the ground, that he had new and important evidence which he had not been in a position to discover before. In support of his statement, he produced an authenticated document, purporting to be a sale sheet of Messrs Nelson, Rose & Co, of the house in dispute The document was apparently a genuine one, and the review petition was admitted On examination however, of the original records, which the defendants' advocate asked the Chief Judge to cite, a gross and audacious forgery, to suit the plaintiff's case, was brought to light, whereupon the Chief Judge passed the following judgment—"The originals of the documents filed by the Advocate for the Plaintiff have been produced from the Civil Court. A glance at the principal document shows that a gross and daring fraud has been attempted, the document on which the Plaintiff relied containing his name as the purchaser, is clearly a most impudent forgery, the date is 1863 instead of 1862 The initial letter of the name of the defendant has been altered, the original figures have been erased and fresh figures substituted, *and the rental of Plaintiff as the purchaser* in the last column has clearly been written quite recently In fact, the document has clearly been concocted since my former judgment A full and searching enquiry will be made by the Civil Judge regarding this most disgraceful affair I affirm and adhere to my former judgment. The Plaintiff will pay all the costs incurred by the defendants in this Court, since the passing of my former Judgment."

In accordance with the direction of the Chief Judge, the Civil Judge held an enquiry into the affair extending over six or seven sittings, from time to time At the conclusion of the enquiry, the Civil Judge forwarded a report to the Chief Judge, the result of which was that four of the office hands in the Civil Court have been dismissed, namely, the Chief Clerk and Manager, the Record Keeper, the fifth clerk and the sixth clerk

The Mysore Gazette

Bangalore, Saturday, March 10, 1883.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

The 3rd March 1883—No 64—Krishnappa, Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Channapatna, is, under the proviso to Section 335 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, directed to take down the evidence of complainants and witnesses with his own hand in the Canarese language.

The 5th March 1883—No 65—The following Hoblis of the Closepet Taluk will form the charge of the Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Channapatna—

1 Channapatna	3 Mulkere 5 Hongasandra
2 Vanjarahapura	4 Kodaru

No 66—Mr E C Sivagnanam Pille, Munsiff of Nelamangala, is granted two months' leave on medical certificate in extension of that granted in Notification dated 30th November 1882

The 8th March 1883—No. 67—Abdul Samad, Amildar of the Bagepalli Taluk, Kolar District, is granted one month's privilege leave in extension of that granted in this Office Notification No 42, dated 15th February 1883

No 68—Mir Kamaluddin, Deputy Amildar of Yedahalli, Kadur District, is granted six months' furlough under Section 131 of the Civil Leave Code

Venkataradavengar, Revenue Head Accountant, Kadur Deputy Commissioner's Office, *is appointed to act as Deputy Amildar* and 3rd Class Magistrate of Yedahalli during Mir Kamaluddin's absence or until further orders

No 69—Mr P Panchavatha Rao, Assistant Commissioner, delivered over and Mr C Soob Rao, Deputy Commissioner, received, charge of the Kolar Deputy Commissioner's Office and Treasury, on the afternoon of the 2nd March 1883

No 70—The undermentioned Acting Amildars and 3rd Class Magistrates are, under the proviso to Section 335 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, directed to take down the evidence of complainants and witnesses with their own hand in the Canarese language—

(1) Ahmed Ali, Acting Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Holalkere

(2) Syed Amir Hasan, Acting Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Malavalli

No 71—Mr Abdul Khadar, Khan-Bahadur, Acting District and Sessions Judge of Shimoga (and Deputy Commissioner of the late Chitaldroog District) is appointed Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of the Mysore District

Mr T Narahari Rao, B L, Subordinate Judge of Mysore, to be District and Sessions Judge of Shimoga

Mr V P Madhava Rao, M A, Subordinate Judge of Shimoga, to be in charge of the French Rocks Sub-Division in the Mysore District

Mr A. Rangaswamaiengar, B A, B L, Subordinate Judge at Tumkur, to be Subordinate Judge at Mysore

Mr V D Ponnaranga Mudaliar, Munsiff of Shimoga, to act as Subordinate Judge at Shimoga in addition to his duties as Munsiff of Shimoga, till the 14th April 1883

Mr. Annaji Rao, Munsiff of Tumkur, to act as Subordinate Judge of Tumkur, in addition to his duties as Munsiff of Tumkur, from the 28th March 1883 to 14th April 1883

The 9th March 1883—No 72—Ramanujaengar, Amildar of Channarayapatna Taluk, Mysore District, is granted 8 days' privilege leave of absence in extension of that granted in this Office Notification No 62, dated 28th February 1883.

No 73 Mr V P. Madhava Rao, Subordinate Judge, appointed to the charge of the French Rocks Sub-Division in the Mysore District, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class under Section 26 of the Criminal Procedure Code and of a Magistrate of a Division of a District under Section 28 of the said Code, with additional powers to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd Classes in his Sub-Division under Section 29

No 74—Mr V. P Madhava Rao is empowered under Section 335 of the Criminal Procedure Code to take down with his own hand the evidence of witnesses and complainants in the English language

No 75—K Mahabal Rao, Amildar, Dodballapur Taluk, Bangalore District, is granted one month's privilege leave of absence from such date as he may avail himself of the same

The 10th March 1883—No. 77—It is hereby notified that all Public Offices in Mysore will be closed from Thursday the 22nd to Tuesday the 27th March 1883, both days, inclusive, for the Easter holidays

Provision will be made by Heads of Departments for the despatch of emergent business during the vacation

This order is not applicable to Taluk establishments and to Districts where the Jamabandi work is not closed

General Summary.

MADRAS

A TAME CHEETAH—A tame cheetah belonging to the *Raja of Calastry*, was brought down by rail yesterday evening The animal was secured by a chain, and walked behind his keeper like a dog—*Mail*

AN APPEAL FROM ACCREDITED WOULD BE VAKEELS—Almost all the B L students examined in January last are appealing to the Syndicate for a re-examination, seeing that only eight of them have been declared to have passed, one in the first class and seven in the third class—*Ibid*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, COORG—Mr W McHutchin, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Mysore, will be in charge of the current duties of the Office of Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Coorg, in the Public Works Department during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant Colonel A McMeekin, R E, or until further orders—*Ibid*

SUB COLLECTOR'S QUARTERS, TANJORE—The Government have accepted the Collector's proposal, which is supported by the Board, that Kumbakonam should be the Sub-Collector's Head quarters. They approve also the proposals with regard to office accommodation for the Sub-Collector and Tahsildar and the necessary orders to give effect to them will issue in the Public Works Department The proposals relative to the provision of accommodation for District Munsiffs' Courts at Kumbakonam and Mayavaram will be considered in the Judicial Department—*Ibid*

THE RESULTS OF THE PLEADERS' CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS—Out of twenty nine candidates who appeared at the examinations for pleaders certificates which was held at the end of January last twenty one have passed, viz., ten in the first grade, and eleven in the second, and of these latter, two will be entitled, under the rules to be placed in the first grade, on paying the difference of the fee, five others who appeared for the first grade have succeeded only in obtaining sufficient marks to entitle them to rank in the second grade On the whole, however the result of the examination may be said to be very favorable to the candidates who went up, and a great contrast to the lamentable fate of those who recently went up for the B L Degree, when only eight passed out of sixty-eight, and only one in the first class—*Ibid*

REGISTRATION—The Governor-General in Council concurs in the opinion expressed by the Madras Government that, when the value of an instrument which is chargeable with duty under the table of fees issued under Section 78 of the Registration Act (Act No III of 1877) is expressed in pounds sterling or pounds currency, the value of such money in the currency of British India should, for the purposes of the fee chargeable under the Registration Act, be calculated according to the scale laid down in Section 19 of the Indian Stamp Act of 1879, whereby one pound sterling or pound currency is regarded as equivalent to Rs 10 His Excellency in Council accordingly sanctions the addition of the following rule to article 1, clause 1, of the Table of Registration Fees in the Madras Presidency—(g) When the value of an instrument is expressed in pounds sterling, or pounds currency, the value of such money shall be calculated in the currency of British India according to the following scale:—One pound sterling or pound currency is equivalent to Rs 10—*Ibid*

SALT MANUFACTURE OF SALT—With respect to Travancore, it appears to the Governor-General in Council that although there is no proof that the British revenues have suffered unfairly from illicit manufacture of salt in that State, there is some ground for suspecting that salt may have passed into consumption in British territory from the works in Travancore without paying any duty His Excellency in Council observes that the Dewan of Travancore in paragraphs 9 and 10 of his letter, No 295, dated 12th September 1882, admits that these works have been lately in regard by an under-paid and inefficient establishment, and that there seems be opportunities for pettychoffs from the salt pans At the same time the Government of India has no wish, in view of the adverse opinion expressed by the Government of Madras, to press for any radical change in the system of Salt Administration in Travancore, but considers that the importance of taking early measures (the necessity for which, indeed, it is clear that the Dewan himself fully recognises) to introduce a system of improved supervision over its salt works should be impressed upon the Travancore State It is also requested that with the permission of His Excellency the Governor of Madras in council, arrangements may be made (if possible) for ensuring increased vigilance on the British frontier, so that if any smuggling of salt from the Travancore State really takes place, it may be detected and brought to the notice of the Durbar in view to its effective suppression—*Ibid*

HINDU WOMEN'S RE-MARRIAGE ASSOCIATION—The usual periodical meeting, as announced, took place in the premises of the Association, at Cossiecoomaypettah, at 6 P M, on Sunday last There were present the president, Dewan Bahadur R. Raganadha Row, M. R. Ry P Chentsal Row Pantulu Garu, Professor Sabhapathy Aiyergal, Board Sheristadar, M. R Ry Rajarathna Mudaliyar Aiyergal, Yathanathan Rangu, and many other members The following resolutions were passed—

(a) That the Inspector appointed by the President be allowed to continue his labors and submit periodical reports of his proceedings.

(b) That arrangements be made for the President and members to deliver periodical lectures on the marriage laws in several language against several parts of the town and, if possible of the Presidency

(c) That the President be requested to deliver a lecture on the 11th instant, at Triplicane on "the illegality of infant marriages."

(d) That another edition of the rules of the Association with a list of members, as well as the Telugu translation of Kandukuri Veeresalingam Pantulu, be printed and Published

(e) That a reward of one hundred rupees be offered to each of such persons as will negotiate and bring about the marriage of an infant widow

(f) That a reward of Rs. 50 be offered to such as would furnish correct information about an infant widow who, with the consent of her guardians is willing, has promised or is ready to marry

(g) That it be notified that till further notice the association is prepared to celebrate the marriage of each infant widow at a cost of about Rs 1,000 including jewels to be given to the bride The meeting then terminated—*Ibid*

Extracts.

HOW ANIMALS HELP EACH OTHER

Darwin in his "Descent of man" has many kind things to say about animals Social animals, he tells us, perform many little services for each other Horses bite and caress lick each other Monkeys pick from each other thorns and burs and parasites. Wolves and some other beasts of prey hunt in packs and aid each other in attacking their victims Porcupines fish in concert. The Hamadryas baboons turn over stones to find insects, &c, and, when they come to a large one, as many as can stand round turn it over together and share the booty Social animals mutually defend each other Brehm encountered in Abyssinia a troop of baboons which were crossing a valley, they were attacked by the dogs, but the old males immediately barred down from the rocks, and, with mouths widely opened, roared so fearfully that the dogs precipi-

tately retreated They were again encouraged to the attack, but in this time all the baboons had rescueded the hapless, excepting a young one about six months old which loudly calling for aid, climbed on a block of rock and was surrounded One of the largest males, a true hero came down again from the mountain slowly went to the young one, coaxed him, and triumphantly led him away, the dogs being too much astonished to make an attack On another occasion an eagle seized a young monkey which by clinging to a branch was not at once carried off It cried loudly for assistance, upon which the other members of the troop, with much uproar, rushed to the rescue, surrounded the eagle, and pulled out so many feathers that he no longer thought of his prey, but only how to escape

THE STATE OF JUNAGHUR

The State of Junaghur, which has just been the scene of a popular outbreak, followed by an official massacre, is one of the semi independent territories into which Guzerat was divided after the decline of the Mogul authority In 1730 the representative of the Emperor of Delhi was expelled, and a soldier of fortune named Shere Khan Bab established himself as ruler in the Junaghur district which is situated in the centre of Kattiawar The present Nawab sought in descent from Shere Bab, and is named Mahobat Khanji He is now 46 years of age, and retains certain privileges over the other nobles of Kattiawar in consideration of his ancestor having been the foremost in expelling the Viceroy of Delhi In other and more material respects, too, the State of Junaghur has its importance It covers an area of 1800 square miles, and its population exceeds 100,000 persons while the State revenue approximates to a quarter of a million The Nawab anxious like all his peers among the Indian feudatories to make a show and to have a standing army, keeps up an armed force of nearly 3,000 men, so that he has the means available for indulging any freak of tyranny he may please, although his military would make but a poor show in army of against an invader of India. The Nawab pays to the Indian Government for the permission to enjoy his numerous privileges, and also for the very effectual protection it affords him in common with the other inhabitants of India, an annual sum of £27,000, but this sum hardly covers the exercise of such tyranny as his State appears to have been lately the scene of Lastly, he is entitled to a salute of 11 guns and has the right of adoption in the event of the main line dying out. Junaghur is still more famous as the district within whose bounds stood the celebrated temple of Somnath, gates of which were carried off by the great conqueror, Mamoud of Ghazni, to be restored at a much later period by an English Governor General Guzerat has always had an unhappy notoriety in the way of misgovernment The symptoms of decay have revealed themselves there for the first time in the cases of many of our predecessors and it will be well if strict inquiry be made into the reasons that prompted the Nawab Mahobat to adopt such a summary method of proceeding with regard to his subjects as he has just followed in the matter of these insurgents The inclination of all Indian nobles is to carry matters with a high hand in their dealings with their dependants, but in Guzerat the tendency has been more pronounced than anywhere else. Unless it is checked in the case of Junaghur, we may expect to soon hear of the spread of this official tyranny into the other native States of India —*The Times.*

THE HON W W HUNTER ON NATIVE MUSIC

The Bengal Academy of Music held its first public meeting for the conferring of diplomas of honour on eminent native musicians on Thursday evening the 26th instant The concert was performed in the presence of a distinguished assemblage of the Bengal nobility and notables, Hindu and Mahommedan Among the European guests we observed His Grace the Archbishop Goethals, R C, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Vice Chancellor of the University, the Officiating Director of Public Instruction, several members of the Viceroyal and Bengal Legislative Council, the Registrar of the Calcutta University, and a number of the gentlemen of the Education Commission. The Hon'ble W W Hunter occupied the chair as Patron of the Academy, in succession to Sir Ashley Eden, who vacated that office on his retirement from the Lt Governorship last year Before proceeding to the main object of the meeting, viz, the conferring of diplomas on Indian musicians of eminence the Hon'ble W W Hunter said —Before conferring these diplomas, I desire to answer a question which may, perhaps, occur to some of our European friends They may say we admit that the organization of the Academy is excellent, and that it seems to produce good results But are these results in themselves, worth the trouble? Is Indian music capable of being treated as one of the fine arts? To such a question I would reply that I do not think that Indian classical music can possible yield the results which its early investigators expected from it. This premature period of enthusiasm, received stated by Sir William Jones and other English writers has very properly passed away But the oriental mate which they found in Indian music is rated in an undue contrast for it A period of calm investigation has succeeded We now know the exact facts Professors Von Bohlen Benfey and Weber have shown we can reasonably expect and what we cannot The truth is that Hindu music after a stage of excessive elaboration, sank under the Mahomedan dynasties into a stage of arrested development There are certain inherent differences between Indian and European music which will prevent the former ever being popular among us and which indeed preclude it from being pleasing to the ordinary European ear Not content with tones and semi tones Indian music has employed minute divisions and semi minutes

ENGLISH EDITION.

THE

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ADVERTISEMENTS

MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.

CHEAP FARES TO FRENCH ROCKS,

FOR THE

MAILCOTTAH FESTIVAL

THIRD CLASS RETURN TICKET will be issued from all Stations on the Mysore State Railway to Kadur at the above and at half single fares for the Double journey commencing from 15th March to 20th March 188 inclusive These tickets will be available for return on any day up to and inclusive of 31st March 1883, after which date the tickets will be forfeited

BANGALORE, A R BRUCE,
8th March 188 Traffic Supt M S R

NO MORE PAINS!!

DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER

WARRANTED to cure in a few minutes any pain or inflammation Vide testimonials of Pains in the Back Limbs Joints in the Chest Throats Coughs Colds Sharp Darting Stitches in the Chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria Headache Toothache Earache Neuralgia Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis Pains other forms Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica Bad Legs Bad Breasts Swellings Old Sores, Ulcers, Like Pimples, and Eruptions in the Skin

Many of the best Physicians of the City prescribe Darlington's Pain Cure in the very worst forms Effects marvellous with success

Pains of every description have been cured by the use of Darlington's Pain Cure which all other remedies have failed to cure without effect

Per bottle Rs 1 Large size Rs 2, Packing As 8 The words PAIN CURER & NO MORE PAINS Blown on the Bottle

DARLINGTON & CO,
49 Dharamatalla Street Calcutta

The Lady Superintendent Medical Girls Hospital writes — We find Darlington's Pain Cure efficacious and a great blessing to the sick being a useful medicine —Sister Theodora, Superintendent, Female Ward

Her Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G C S I, ordered a couple of large bottles of Darlington's Pain Cure Emolent Oil to be adopted the in house for his family and household use, and from time to time has taken upwards of a 100 large bottles at the same through Major Percy Gough his Private Secretary

Examine the bottle and see it has the Seal Label, and Wrapper of Darlington & Co

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N. SINGAIYAH AND FRIENDS

Beg to inform the public that all kinds of English and Native goods can be had of them at the cheapest possible rates

All kinds of Commission works executed with the greatest care and at the least possible time

Also they beg to inform their constituents that they have a large supply of valuable and cheap stationary and that they are sole agents for the famous Kangra Valley Orange Pekoe Tea which can be had of them very cheap

Specimen Agenda
Terms—Cash

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

EUROPE.

RIOTS IN PARIS

Paris, 10th March—Nineteen of yesterday's rioters have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment A renewal of riotous demonstrations is threatened In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the Minister of the Interior announced that severe repressive measures would be taken with the rioters

Paris, 11th March—Attempts to renew riotous demonstration here to-day were overawed by a great display of force on the part of the Government Large bodies of police and cavalry cleared the streets, and a great number of arrests were made

MR ILBERT'S BILL

London, 14th March—Mr Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that Government had not intended moving the Viceroy to withdraw Mr Ilbert's Bill The papers in connection therewith would be produced in early time, but no further steps will be taken with the Bill until November

THE PRIVY COUNCIL

Lord Spencer has resigned the presidency of the Council

THE EASTER RECESS.

Parliament will adjourn for the Easter recess from the 20th to the 29th March

PRESIDENT OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

London 14th March—The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph this morning stating that the new President of the Privy Council will be virtually Minister of Agriculture

MR ILBERT'S BILL IN PARLIAMENT

Mr Stanhope gave notice that he would call the attention of the House to the papers relating to Mr Ilbert's Bill, and also gave notice of a resolution, condemning such Bills as being calculated to disturb the friendly feelings between Europeans and Natives

H E THE VICEROY

Calcutta 16th March—The Viceroy left last evening by special for Simla, where he arrives on the 17th There was no ceremony attending his departure, and there were very few present

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AT THE FENIAN'S RAVINGE

London, 16th March—A terrible explosion of dynamite took place during last night at the Local Government Board Offices in Whitehall The offices were completely wrecked, and thousands of adjacent windows smashed No one was injured It is supposed to have been an act of vengeance by Fenians in consequence of Mr Parnell's Bill for the amendment of the Land Act being thrown out One arrest has been made A box of explosive materials also exploded in the Times office during the night, but without causing any harm

THE WHITEHALL EXPLOSION,

London, 17th March—No clue has yet been discovered of the authors of the explosions in Whitehall No further arrests have been made

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

The Police have been doubled at all the offices of ministers, and in the Houses of Parliament

MORE EXPLOSION TO FOLLOW

It is reported that Sheridan has declared that this explosion is only the forerunner of far many more

THE INDIAN BUDGET CRITICISED

The Times considers the Indian budget on the whole satisfactory The *Daily News* also approves, but suggests to Government to withhold payment of the sterling loan, and reduce borrowing for public works

ARREST OF ANARCHISTS

Paris, 16th March—Numerous arrests of Anarchist leaders have been made here and in the provinces

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1883

A CONVOCATION OF GRADUATES

When we last wrote on the subject of a Convocation of Graduates of the University of Madras, the Senate had not arrived at any definite conclusion as to the formation of such a body At a meeting of the Senate held last month, the question of forming a Convocation of Graduates was mooted, but a proposition put forward by Mr Justice Muthusawmi Iyer was negatived, and one suggested by Mr Bashiam Iyengar was taken into consideration, but no final determination was arrived at, owing, we think, to the lateness of the hour at which the meeting broke up During the present month, three meetings of the Senate were held, at the second of which it was finally resolved that a Convocation of Graduates should be formed At this meeting, the Honourable Shashia Shastry moved and Mr Justice Muthusawmi Iyer seconded, the following resolution—"That in the opinion of the Senate, it is desirable, in the interests of the University and of its graduates that a Convocation of graduates should be instituted, formally connected with the University, chiefly as a consultative and advising body" This proposition was unanimously carried The objects of such a Convocation were affirmed to be, the improvement of the graduates in their educational course, the improvement of their intellects by discussing educational matters in a rational and enlightened manner, and the bringing together of graduates as much as possible as a body, for the performance of certain functions, the discharge of which they owed to their University and its governing body, the Senate It was also hoped that such a body would aid in the formation and maintenance of national colleges and societies An amendment was proposed to the effect that all graduates of all the Indian Universities, and of all the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland, should be eligible members of the Convocation, but we are glad to note that this amendment was lost It stands to reason that each University should have its own Convocation, as is the reasonable practice in Europe It would never do to overcrowd such a body with an unlimited number of members for the simple reason that each University has its own peculiar wants and reforms in its internal management; besides which, as it was well observed at the meeting of which we write, it could not be called a Convocation of graduates of the University of Madras, if the graduates of all the English and Indian Universities were admitted to membership It having been definitely determined to form a Convocation, the next resolution proposed and carried was as follows :—

"That in the opinion of the Senate any person possessing any of the qualifications hereunder mentioned shall be eligible to be a member of Convocation, provided he has attained the age of 21 years. (a) Masters of Arts of the Madras University. (b) Masters of Law of the Madras University (c) Doctors of Medicine of the Madras University (d) Bachelors of Law of the Madras University of 2 years' standing or more (e) Bachelors of Medicine of the Madras University of 2 years' standing or more (f) Bachelors of Arts of the Madras University of 5 years' standing or more. (g) Bachelors of Civil Engineering of 2 years' standing or more (h) All Graduates holding such other Degrees, to be hereafter conferred by the said University, as shall be recognised from time to time by the Senate, as qualifications for admission to Convocation"

Dr J Keess, one of the most active members of the Senate, and a Fellow in the Faculty of Medicine, proposed as an addendum to the above, "that all Licentiates of Medicine and Surgery, of 5 years' standing, be eligible as members of Convocation" This very reasonable addition, being put to the meeting, was lost only by the Vice Chancellor's casting vote against it. In other words, half the number of the members of the Senate were for it and half against it Dr Keess, in our opinion, very properly contended that the Licentiates of Medicine and Surgery had quite enough of education and culture, during the four years' course of an interrupted study, at the Madras Medical College, which they entered soon after they passed the Matriculation Examination This latter test, it was argued, by the opponents of Dr Keess, did not show sufficient "general culture," on the part of the Licentiates, to admit them as members of the Convocation, but it was shown that those who have taken the degree of B A of the University pass no higher preliminary test than the Matriculation, and yet the claims of Convocation adopted admitted them as members, after a probation of two years, while it refused admission to the Licentiates of Medicine and Surgery, after a probation of five years—which was all that was asked for them, though they were obliged to study for four years, in the Medical College, some of the highest branches of medical and surgical science, before presenting themselves for the degree. It was not denied, on the contrary, it was fully admitted, that the L M S were graduates of the University. It seems to us, therefore, rather a strange proceeding that they should be excluded from membership in the Convocation, while the graduates in all other branches of science and art should be freely admitted, and stranger still, that the Matriculation Examination should be considered as showing sufficient general culture in one set of graduates and not in the other. During the discussion, some very illiberal opinions were uttered, by fellow learned and experienced members of the Senate, regarding the Licentiates of Medicine and Surgery For instance, it was propounded that the study of professional subjects, as in the case of the Licentiates, had a narrowing

effect on the mind Such a dictum was uttered and maintained by such men as Sir Charles Turner, Dr Duncan, and Mr Muthuswami Iyer But it was pointed out by Dr Keass, in what appears to have been a very pungent and sensible speech, but the substance of which only is reported in the Madras papers, that the fact was all the other way, namely, that the study and practice of Medicine and Surgery had a humanising and liberalising tendency, that the intellect grew stronger as that study and practice were continued, and a man's experience grew wider, so that, so far from narrowing a man's intellect, it had the contrary effect, that, in short, medical students and practitioners of the class referred to were, in many respects, superior to mere students and scholars, such, for example, as the B As were But what we cannot make out, and which thought keeps constantly recurring in our minds, is that the Senate should, by its recent action, regarding Licentiates of Medicine and Surgery, have altogether put them aside They are not mere undergraduates, the honour they have achieved is accounted a "degree" by the University, solemnly conferred on them at its annual Convocation for the conferring of degrees, and, in the address spoken on the occasion, they are acknowledged to have worthily won one branch of the honours conferred by the University What reason, then, can there be for excluding them from membership in the Convocation of Graduates? If the University confers a degree, that degree also carries with it a certain dignity and status Thus M As, B. As, M Ls, B Ls, have a certain dignity and status attached to them, as, indeed, the action of the University regarding them now clearly shows. Why, then, should the degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery be differently treated? Dr. Wilson, one of those who opposed Dr Keass' proposal, described many of the L. M S as "mere apothecaries," a statement not altogether true, for there are very few of the members of the Subordinate Medical Service who have taken the degree But what if a "mere apothecary" has succeeded in acquiring the degree? We should say, all the more honour and credit to the apothecary that he should, in the midst of his official work and duties, generally very arduous and long continued, be able to devote extra time and study, in order to acquire the distinction All learned bodies, like the Senate, should recognise patience perseverance, industry, and hard mental work, when those qualities are devoted to pursuits which will bring honour to the student, and which honour the University is in a position to confer, and which she does confer, as in this case. There is no one, we think, who reflects even for a brief period on this subject, who will not agree with us that the Senate has made a mistake in thus excluding the L M S from becoming members of the Convocation of Graduates We cannot better conclude our own remarks than by here reproducing the conclusion of an article on the same subject, which appeared in a recent issue of the *Daily Post*, which writes as follows "It seems to us, therefore, a rather unaccountable decision on the part of the Senate, that it should altogether abandon and ignore the existence and afford no status whatever to a class of graduates in Medicine and Surgery of its own creation The result of such action, we take it, will be to dissuade the members of the Subordinate Medical Service of Madras and the students of the highest class of the Medical College generally, from presenting themselves as candidates for a degree which the University, indeed, confers, but which it repudiates, even while conferring it, by refusing to give it any status or dignity whatever, so as to place those who have acquired it on an equal footing with the other graduates Dr Keass' very just and sensible proposition regarding the L, M S of the University has been allowed to stand over for the present, but from the gratifying support which the proposition received—it being lost only by the Vice-Chancellor's casting vote—from the members of the Senate, we think, that, at no distant date, it will be carried, and the L M.'s admitted as members of the Convocation of graduates"

"THE MYSORE LECTURE SOCIETY"

"The Mysore Lecture Society" is the style and title of a new association which has been started in Mysore town, and the prospectus of which is now before us Without any preliminary flourish of trumpets, without even a word to say whether such an association is wanted or not in Mysore town, without, in short, any "whys" or "wherefores" on the subject, the writer of the prospectus plunges after the manner of, epic poets, *in medias res* into his subject, and we have at once the "objects of the institution" before us The first object is, as is usual with all such bodies, "the mutual improvement of the members"—for "*mutual*," we presume, we should read "mental"—by means of (1) discussion meetings, (2) a reading room (3) a library, the second object is "the physical improvement of the members by means of a cricket club, &c" Seeing that the association has been dubbed with the distinctive title of "*Lecture* Society" we do not see any mention made of lectures, as a means of mutual, mental improvement amongst the members, but, perhaps, "discussion meetings' are held to include "lectures" by the members or friends of the society If this be so, the prospectus should have distinctly informed the public of the fact, for we must point out to our young friends—for the prospectus bears all the impress of youthful composition—that, in the English language, "discussion does not mean or include 'lecture,' which may be defined as a monologue, or a speech by one man, to which an audience listens without remark or comment, whereas "discussion" means a debate or deliberation in which many take part—sometimes, more than is absolutely necessary—and differ from each other in opinions and sentiments, which are set forth in speeches, which are often too prolix, too reiterative, and a weariness to the mind and body of the listener Our idea that the "Mysore Lecture "Society is a mere place for wearisome palaver, dignified with the name of 'discussion," is rather confirmed by the statement, in the prospectus, under the distinctive heading of "discussion meetings," that "meetings for discussion shall be held weekly, during three sessions of two months each, namely, February and March, June and July, October and November; and further it is stated, in rule 3, under the head of "subscriptions," that "a class of members who pay 8 annas and upwards are welcome to take part in discussion meetings, if they can afford time" Nowhere, then, in the prospectus, do we find the word "lecture" (except in the title of the society) nor any provision made for the delivery of lectures by members or friends, so that it seems to us that the association has been called the "Mysore *Lecture* Society," because there are no lectures to be delivered in it, which fact shows that the title of the society is a misnomer, and the authors of the prospectus we are afraid have been found guilty of an absurdity. Q E D, as our young friends who study their Euclid will understand But to pass on to the so-called "Lecture Society' and its rules There is to be no sort of election of members, either by ballot, or open voting, but "persons wishing to become the (sic) members of the institution will have to submit an application to the Secretary, who will bring it to the notice of the Managing Body for disposal and a reply will be given to the applicant as early as possible," so that we seem to see here a mysterious and anonymous "Managing Body," disposing of applications for membership, like the old, secret and dreadful English "Star Chamber" This is a curious and novel feature in a literary society, which seeks the mental and physical improvement of the youth of Mysore town "The members (Rule 2) shall be of two classes Class First, paying a monthly subscription of annas 4 and class second paying annas 2 per mensem" Now, considering that the society aims at establishing a reading room, a library, and a *Cricket Club, &c.*, we cannot see how the "Managing Body" is to do all this from the income to be derived from subscriptions of four annas and two annas, respectively, supposing even the society started with 50 members, half of whom paid 4 annas and the other 2 annas a month. The income with this number of members would not be even Rs 10 a month It would be exactly Rs 9 6 But rule 3 says, "there is a class of members who pay 8 annas and upwards—this class ought to have been dubbed "first class,' not the four anna wallahs— for the support of the society, and read all (sic) the new papers and books which are circulated to them in due time" Perhaps, the "Managing Body' have reason to place dependence for a good income on these superior and voracously literary members Why do we say 'voraciously literary" ' Because, do you see, the prospectus states that they 'read *all* the newspapers and books which are circulated to them in due time ' These are the "8 annas and upwards" members who are respectfully made "welcome to take part in discussion meetings, *if they can afford time*" which is considerate in the Managing Body, seeing that these members are engaged in reading *all* the newspapers and books which are sent to them with so much punctuality—"in due time" The marked difference between the four anna and the two anna subscribers is thus sternly laid down —

The privileges of the different classes of members are as follows

(a) The First class members can take two books at a time
(b) can become members of the Executive Committee
(c) take papers home
(d) The Second class members can take only one book at a time
(e) Only one member from the second class will be chosen as a committee member
(f) They can take the papers home after the First class members have done with them

But it strikes us that if all the "8 annas and upwards" members are to be supplied with a constant prompt, and unfailing supply of *all* the newspapers and books the chances of the "first class members" of getting at the papers and books are small, and those of the "second class members' are very much smaller, nay, we should be justified in saying, their chances are *nil* The selection of Indian newspapers for the reading room is fairly representative, but, amongst the English Journals, what do the youth of Mysore town want with the *Family Herald, The Young Man of Great Britain, Young England The Boy's Own Paper*, and *Every Boy's Magazine?* These are purely English newspapers and journals treat of purely European subjects and are intended for pure English boys, and they can but very remotely suit the tastes and attainments of our purely Hindu boys very many of whom will be hardly able *to understand and take in the contents of a* single page, and as for the *Family Herald*, fancy a Mysorean lad, otherwise intelligent, puzzling his brain over the sensational novels in the *Herald*—novels written in the most stilted and grandiloquent language, giving the reader some exceedingly startling ideas of *English and European life generally*—which even to the highly educated Hindu is often incomprehensible—and concocting plots and counter-plots of the most astounding character We cannot conclude this notice of the new "Mysore Lecture Society," without drawing special attention to the following which concludes the prospectus before us—

In case there occurs any misunderstanding among the members, and the stability of the Society is thereby threatened (which we hope not and try our best to avoid) then to ward off the unpleasant consequences which might follow, and to make use of the money in some useful and good way (as transferring it to a charitable endowment or founding another Literary Society,) it has been found extremely wholesome that every thing must pass through the Committee, whereby there is no fear of money going to a channel without the permission of one and all of the Managing Body It further gives no room to throw suspicion on one individual, and whether matters end in censure or praise it becomes the lot of one and all concerned in it

The above has been rather a puzzle to us Trying to make a meaning out of it, it seems to us as if the members of the Society anticipate some sort of row amongst them, but which catastrophe they are trying to avoid It follows, as a matter of course, that every society *must* be managed by a committee selected fro a amongst the members and no one member can have or ought to be allowed to have more power than the others It is rather superfluous, therefore, to inform the public that "it has been found extremely wholesome that every thing must pass through the committee" We must demur to the statement that" whether matters end in censure or praise it becomes the lot of one and all concerned in it" For our part, we prefer to take the praise our fellowmen may give us, but we decline to go shares with any one who may happen to incur blame One remarkable fact about the prospectus is, that it is entirely anonymous, there is not a single name of a member of committee or the 'Managing Body" (whoever they may be) the Secretary is nameless, and the writer or writers of the prospectus have modestly kept in the back ground two facts we know—the Society's address is "149, Santhepeth, Mysore," and the institution "has been formed specially for the improvement of school boys and gentlemen who are still in their scholastic career," who are, accordingly "invited to join"

Original and Selected Notes

It will be seen that Reuter reports that the Right Hon Earl Spencer, K G, has resigned his appointments as Lord President of the Privy Council

Mr C W MacCarthy, C S, will officiate as Post Master General of Madras, vice Mr Hutchinson, who will proceed on eight months' furlough on 15th April

Another Brahmin virgin widow marriage was celebrated at Rajahmundry last night, under the auspices of the local Widow Marriage Association The bride and bridegroom of this (sixth) marriage belong to the Vadeeka sect of Brahmins

A Calcutta contemporary says that during the debate on Mr Ilbert's Amendment to the Criminal Procedure Code it was noticed that the flag floating over Government House had come to grief, and that only about one third of it was left flying *Absit omen*

We learn that Mr Justice Innes will be leaving for Europe in May Mr P P Hutchins will it is understood, be appointed to act for him, while Mr F Brandt, Civil and Sessions Judge of Trichinopoly, will, it is believed, be appointed an extra Judge of the High Court

A special telegram from London to the *Bombay Gazette* states —"It is affirmed on apparently good authority that Mr Ilbert's *Bill for extending the jurisdiction of Native* Magistrates, which is generally condemned by the home press and English public opinion, will be withdrawn

At the Convocation of the Calcutta University, two Hindu lady graduates of the Bethune Female School, received their academical robes as Bachelors of Art This is the first instance of the kind in India, to which fact the Vice Chancellor made special allusion in his address

The Queen has approved the appointment of the Hon Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, G C M G, late Governor of new Zealand, to be Governor of Ceylon, when Sir James London, K C M G, retires from that Government on the completion of his term of office during the present year

The total capital invested in Bengal Irrigation now amounts to upwards of crores, forty-eight lakhs of rupees, of which no less than five crores, twenty four lakhs are placed under the head of Productive Public Works Only fifteen lakhs are classified under the division of Provincial Works

At a place, called Jamalpore, a young man, a Hindu, and a carpenter by trade, embraced Islam, whereupon the Mahomedans got up a procession in honor of the occasion But on the 12th day after the young man's conversion his father gave a feast to his caste people as is usual amongst

the Hindus after the death of any member of the family.

DR U. K. DUTT, a Calcutta doctor, has been committed for trial on a charge of having caused the death of Hom Chunder Dutt, a lad of five years of age, and the son of Mr C C Dutt, Barrister-at-Law. The deceased was suffering from dysentery and worms, and accused used an injection of carbolic acid, 15gr. in weight, and of a strength of 1 in 60 This, it is alleged, was the immediate cause of death.

THE *Madras Mail* of Saturday last says that, His Excellency the Governor and suite arrived from Bezwada at 3-15 this afternoon per steamer *Chinsura*. His Excellency was received at the pier by several officials A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery announcing His Excellency's arrival. His Excellency will take up his residence at Gundy Park, until the seat of Government is established at Ootacamund

THE Rajah committed suicide at Calcutta at ten o'clock last Friday night, under the following circumstances The Rajah appears to have been much enamoured of a Parsee girl belonging to a family of repute in Bombay The girl rejected the addresses of the Rajah, who was married When His Highness of Bijni heard that she was shortly *to be married*, he took the announcement to heart, and kept his room for two days, crying and drinking On Friday night he cut his throat at his residence in Theatre-road

THE P & O Company steamer *Khedive*, says the *Madras Mail* of Friday last, which arrived in our roads this morning from Calcutta brought among its passengers, His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Frederick Roberts, o c b, the Commander in Chief of the Madras Army, with Lady Roberts and his personal staff, viz, Brigadier General Godfrey Clerk, the Adjutant General, Colonel R C Stewart, the Quarter Master General, Colonel Pretyman, the Military Secretary to H E the Commander in Chief and two Aide de Camp Shortly after the arrival of the steamer in the harbour, Captain J H Hyder, the Master Attendant, and some of the Military officers of the Presidency, proceeded on board the steamer *Khedive* to receive His Excellency and suite On their arrival at the pier, Sir Frederick and Lady Roberts entered the pier state carriage and were brought to the shore, where one of the Governor's carriages was waiting, and drove off to Government House escorted by mounted troopers of the Governor's body guard A salute was fired from the saluting battery announcing His Excellency's arrival

Local and Provincial.

EASTER HOLIDAYS —All the public offices and courts of law, throughout the Province and in the C. and M Station of Bangalore will be closed for the Easter vacation, from Thursday the 22nd inst up to Tuesday the 27th Idem, both days inclusive

CRIMINAL SESSIONS, C. AND M STATION — The Criminal Sessions of the C and M Station was held on Thursday the 15th Instant, when there were four cases, one of which was a opposed of, and one begun, but was adjourned for further hearing to the 30th Instant The Court will sit on the 22nd, for hearing the other two cases

SUNDAY EVENING ADDRESSES TO EDUCATED NATIVES —Next Sunday, the 25th March the Rev T E Slater will begin a course of Sunday Evening Addresses, specially adapted to English-Speaking Hindus and Mohamedans, in the London Mission Chapel, Infantry Lines, Cantonment, commencing at 7 p m The subject of the first Lecture will be, *The Creation of the world.*

THE VACANCIES IN THE CIVIL AND SESSIONS COURT —We learn that no less than 100 applicants, chiefly graduates and under graduates of the Madras University, have submitted their applications for the vacancies which have recently occurred in the office in the Civil and Sessions Court Colonel Thomson has been so pestered by applicants, that the petition received declines to receive any more applications.—*Daily Post*

THE CHIEF COURT —There is no truth in the rumour that the Chief Court of the Province is to be removed to Mysore town If for no other reason, Bangalore is too central a situation for the whole Province to be so unadvisedly abandoned as the *Locale* of the Chief Court, and Mysore is too unhealthy a place, for any European, as the Chief Judge is always to be, to go down and take up his residence permanently there

General Summary.

MADRAS

A DONATION FOR THE FRIEND IN NEED SOCIETY —His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore has forwarded a donation of Rs 250 to the Friend-in Need Society —*Mail.*

THE SHIVAGUNGA ZEMINDARY —The Collector of Madura having reported to Government that the receiver of four talugs and the mortgagee of two talugs of the Shivagunga Zemindary in his district have not paid the amount of peishcush due to Government regularly, and are consequently much in arrears, he has been instructed to serve a notice of demand on them for full payment of arrears; and in the event of their failing to comply with the demand, he is to take up the administration of the talugs till such times as the arrears have been realised —*Ibid*

A FAT MAN SHOW —At Barnell's Museum in New York an exhibition of fat men and women was opened last month There were ten entries —three women and seven men—weighing together more than two tons The heaviest woman was twenty-six years old, and weighed 39 st, the heaviest man weighed 47 st One imaginative reporter describing the appearance of a seventeen year-old girl, who stands 6 ft 6 in height and weighs 30 st, says —Her flesh was so abundant that it rolled about her like the *billows of a storm-tossed sea* and threatened at every moment to break off in white caps

A PUBLIC MASTER IN TROUBLE —A correspondent writes —" In contemplation on a large scale has occurred in the Rajmundry Post Office, a talug in the Godavery District, The Post Master having made away with a large sum of money amounting to Rs 4 000 and odd, the property of Government, has absconded from the town On information being received at the Head Office, Mr Ananta Charlu, the Personal assistant to the Postmaster General, proceeded to Rajmundry to enquire into the case preliminarily, and after going through the accounts, books, &c, has placed the case in the hands of the police who are on the *qui vive* for the runaway —*Ibid*

ADAM MEMORIAL —The large column of dressed granite intended as a memorial to our late Governor has just been completed at the School of Arts, and is ready for despatch to Ootacamund The column is 53 feet high made up of several blocks fitting into each other, with a base 10 feet square tapering gradually to a point on which rests a Maltese cross One side of the base has a slab lying at an angle of thirty degrees which will contain the inscription A sum of Rs 10,800 has been voted by Government for this work, which includes ornament *dressings &c but if this sum be found insufficient* the deficit will be made up by Government —*Ibid*

OOTACAMUND, 10th *March* —Your readers will be glad to learn that the scare regarding the cholera in Ootacamund is rapidly subsiding I am told no individuals of the hills were attacked by the disease, but a number of people coming up from the great annual Karmandly fair contracted the disease at the latter place, and succumbed to it in Ootacamund Dr Nanney and the other authorities anticipated that this would occur, and every possible precaution was taken to prevent the disease being brought up to the hills, but in spite of all the vigilance used, several cholera stricken people managed to make their way into the sanitarium and died here Ootacamund, I am glad to say, is at present almost entirely free from this dreadful scourge —*Ibid*

ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD —A native female was on Sunday last deprived of a pair of gold ear ornaments, of the value of Rs 70 under the following circumstances She was passing along the road near the Hospital for Women and Children at Egmore, when she saw what was apparently a piece of gold about three inches in length lying in the road in front of her She picked it up and while examining it a native man came up, and insisted on having a share of the prize, but while talking on the matter, another native came from the opposite side of the road in search of something he had lost, and when questioned said it was a piece of gold The ladies did not, however, give up the "gold" The first man told the woman that he would forego his share if she would give him her pair of earrings, to which she consented, and on going home and testing what she had found, found that it was brass.—*Ibid*

BENGAL

A few weeks since a native Bengal paper published an account of an alleged outrage committed on a Brahmin woman at the instigation of the Sessions Judge of Midnapore It was said that the woman was ordered to unveil herself in the presence of the judge, and on her refusing to do so, that dignitary directed that her head covering should be forcibly removed This operation was performed by a Brahmin clerk, and the account stated that the woman immediately afterwards fainted, owing to the indignity to which she had been put. The account was evidently highly coloured, but it was pounced upon by the more prejudiced section of the native Bengal press and together with other still less veracious details and comments doled up for the benefit of the readers of these organs The following explanation of the incident by Mr W F Meres, the judge, places the matter in a very different light —A young Brahmin had had been murdered in his verandah His house is a few paces from that of the two witnesses, the verandah is in sight of their house. They were related to the youth They are in poor circumstances, and are supposed to be under the influence of a person of considerable influence in the village, who was under his trial at the time charged with making away with traces of the murder, washing the blood from the verandah &c, and generally suppressing evidence The woman been to give her evidence with her face completely covered with her cloth, every woman does the same in the witness-box I asked her, as I always do, to remove the cloth from her face There were at the time perhaps six or eight persons in the *Court besides the assessors and myself* She was assisted in gently removing the cloth from her face by a young Brahmin clerk who happened to be standing by the witness box There was no violence offered or intended There was no suggestion by the vakils in either side that the examination should be more privately held The deposition concluded, and her attention being drawn to a fuller statement which she had made in the committing Magistrate's Court, she sat down in the box, and unassisted, drank water Her agitation appeared to me to be entirely due to her connection with the circumstances to which she was called to speak The editor of the *Medina* is well known here Only a short while ago I sat him at liberty on appeal on a legal point, being convicted of giving false evidence He was hanging about the Court at the time the woman was under examination, the opportunity for a paragraph was too good to be lost, and one paper after another seems to have copied it, in the usual manner —*Times of India*

POONA

From Poona we hear further particulars of the sad event of last Saturday when a sepoy of the 16th Regiment N I ran amuck and shot two people dead The murderer, who was a Hindustani sepoy of the name of Gungadeen Ahir, had determined to shoot his commanding officer Colonel Griffith, because the latter had found it necessary, in the exercise of his duty, to punish him for trying to shirk duty by shamming sick In accordance with this resolve, Gungadeen, after having murdered the unhappy woman with whom he had been living and having fired into the regimental hospital, entered the compound of Colonel Griffith and shot down his syce Colonel Griffith on hearing the sound of firing, and being informed that a sepoy of his regiment was killing people at once seized his rifle, and came out into his compound Gungadeen on seeing the Colonel, instantly aimed at him, Colonel Griffith at the same time covering his assailant with his rifle Gungadeen fired and happily missed the Colonel He then ran away, followed by Colonel Griffith, and having run some twenty yards, he once more turned round and fired, the ball flying high over Colonel Griffith's head It was now Colonel Griffith's turn, but just as he was about to shoot the cowardly assassin down he saw that a woman and child were in the line of fire, and to avoid the chance of injuring them he stayed his hand. Once more Gungadeen fled, but was shot down by a sepoy of the 16th and now lies in the Civil Hospital badly wounded Throughout the whole business, Colonel Griffith showed the utmost coolness and self possession and it is a matter for congratulation that the life of this gallant and determined officer did not fall a sacrifice to his cowardly assailant. Colonel Griffith is well known as one of the best soldiers in the Bombay Army —*Times of India.*

Extracts

NEW CHEMICAL FIRE ENGINE

Out-door experiments in the conflagration of buildings are not always free from raising doubts and suspicions in the minds of spectators, but a series of very honest performances was carried out yesterday on the vacant space near the City of London Schools, on the Thames Embankment, and the results were decidedly to be placed in the front rank for chemical influences The machine, now brought forward is the invention of Mr Foster, and consists of two cylinders and a pump, or of three cylinders when the machine, then formed a hydro-carbonic attachment, is made for fitting on to a standard or main from the town water supply For the experiments yesterday a wood house of two stories, in length about twenty feet, in breadth ten feet, and about sixteen feet high was prepared having a work-shop adjoining There was also a cheap of tar barrels, timber, shavings, and pitched wood suitable for a bonfire, but of little value for practical demonstration The wood house was on the other hand, really a test, and the chemicalised water did its work unmistakeably well The upper story represented a bed room. This was set alight, the windows were broken by the heat, and the flames came forth. The jet on a small pump engine was played through a window and in about one minute the fire was subdued The parlour, on the ground-floor was next ignited, and the fire allowed to get good hold upon the wood structure. The same engine, however, subdued the fire in less than two minutes The third experiment was a severe one The parlour, the bed-room, and the workshop were all ignited, and after a lapse of more than five minutes, when some further delay in applying the hose arose, the whole structure was right ablaze to a degree that made it doubtful whether the fire had not got beyond the efficacy of such small appliances The hydro-carbonic attachment supplied from the water main by a 2½ inch hose, and having a fire hose small jet with a 1¼ inch orifice, was applied, and the little hand pump engine with ¾ inch jet lent its aid, and after five or six minutes the flames were conquered and extinction was then speedily accomplished Further experiments followed, but enough has been stated to show that the Foster engine can act at the immediate beginning of a fire, and can continue to hold on at it until the arrival of Brigade steam-engines and trained firemen. The recent great conflagrations need not be referred to in order to inculcate the value of an engine able to occupy ground which the entire history of ordinary fires shows to be one in which efficient action would be most desirable, but which almost always is lost, and when lost, all that remains for the steam water-engines is to protect and save adjoining buildings, leaving the edifice on fire to be burnt out —*Scotsman.*

THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL

The *Pall Mall Gazette* — Heated and somewhat intemperate censures which have been passed on the measures introduced by Lord Ripon's Government appears to have produced a not unnatural feeling of irritation in India. So far as newspaper articles written in London have any effect on native public opinion in India, the recent exaggerated declarations that the Empire is endangered if we act on the principle that native magistrates can be trusted to administer justice when Europeans are involved can produce nothing but mischief The Criminal Procedure Bill, about which all this hubbub has been raised, is no more freak of an Administration hungering for change. It is a measure carefully prepared, after long consideration, and introduced after having received the approval of Lord Harlington before he left the India Office it has been approved by every local government in India with the exception of that of Coorg It is somewhat strange, to say the least that the English at home should be so much more alarmed than the English in India, who are presumably as well informed, and who, at any rate, have a much greater personal interest in the question. The Bill gives jurisdiction only to native civilians holding important judicial posts, and reserves to the mixed jury or the assessors right to apply to the High Court for release of prisoners unlawfully detained Other safeguards are specially provided for the protection of European British subjects All these, however are ignored, and judgment is pronounced offhand in a fashion which, however familiar to the public at home, seems to have excited at least one representative native so much that he has telegraphed us the following emphatic letter, which we publish as we received it from the Eastern Telegraph Company's wires —

" CALCUTTA, FRIDAY, FEB, 9

" SIR,—Lord Ripon is being unjustly assailed by the *Times* and other papers—first, for a Bengal Rent Bill which is not yet in existence so far as the public knows, and therefore criticism is necessarily imaginary, secondly for a Criminal Law Amendment Bill approv-

ed by all the local Governments throughout India, with the exception, perhaps, of one backwoods district, and also approved by the independent European papers and all the Indian princes and thirdly, for furthering local self government which was introduced forty years ago and extended by men like Lord Lawrence, Sir Charles Trevelyan Sir W Grey, Mr Harrington, Sir Henry Maine, Lord Napier, Sir W Muir, Sir Bartle Frere, and others, confirmed by Lord Mayo's measures, approved by successive State Secretaries Liberal and Conservative, and announced to Parliament annually It is now a necessity of the day Is the contentment and happiness of two hundred millions worth nothing? Such conduct on the part of public English writers causes astonishment and regret Great indignation is felt by the people at the circulation of wrong facts and worse arguments, and the attributing of low motives to such high statesmanship as is uniformly exhibited by the present head of Britain's greatest dependency

"Hon V N Mandlik, c s i

"Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Government of Bombay

PROFESSOR STOKES, F R S ON MODERN SCIENTIFIC THOUGHT

The announcement that Her Majesty the Queen had graciously signified to the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute of London her consent to receive the volumes of its "Transactions" gave additional *éclat* to a crowded meeting of its members held on the 16th of January at the Hall of the Society of Art The institute, founded to investigate all scientific questions, including any said to militate against Religious Belief and united that nearly 1,000 Home, Indian, Colonial, and American members had now joined Dr Stokes, F R S, Secretary and Fellow of the Royal Society, and professor of Mathematics at Cambridge University, read the paper of the evening In it he, as a scientific man, repudiated the idea sometimes given expression to, that the progress of science would disprove the truth of Revolution adding that the progress of science constantly showed the reverse to be the case The Book of Revelation and the Book of Nature rightly understood, had never yet clashed. Truth was coal, in danger from a want of knowledge we often had evidence of that, and the progress of accurate scientific research and its full encouragement were therefore of the greatest value Professor Stokes then proceeded to review the hypothesis of Darwin, remarking 'there may, I will not say must, be nothing atheistic in the belief that great numbers of species were evolved under the operation of laws known or conceivable from some preceding condition of a simpler character in case" he added, with marked emphasis, "we should find reasonable scientific evidence in favour of an affirmative answer, but the entire tenor of his paper went to demonstrate that such evidence was not at present forthcoming After showing from the principles of vision that "useful ends are brought about by means," he went on to argue —

'We should expect *a priori* that as the wisdom of the designing mind must be immeasurably above our own, so contrivance should as a rule tend far beyond what we can trace We should expect, therefore, *on purely scientific grounds* that the doctrine of evolution, assumed for trial, would be a useful and ordinarily trustworthy guide in our scientific researches that it might often enable us to go back one step and explain how much or such a result was brought by natural laws from such or such an anterior condition and so might lead us to extend our knowledge of the operation of natural causes But this is a very different thing from assuming it as an axiom, the application of which may be extended step by step indefinitely backwards.'

As for Mr Darwin's theory of "ancestral derivation and survival of the fittest, Dr Stokes said it was one which "from its nature can hardly, if at all be made a subject of experimental investigation, or even of observation in the records of the past and, therefore must "rest mainly on the estimate which may be formed of its own probability," "though doubtless Professor Stokes added, "an underlying feeling that the phenomenon was in some way explicable by natural causes has contributed not a little towards its propagation" Still the most he could say on behalf of Darwinism was that it was "highly ingenious as an hypothesis. "I think," he added "a large number of scientific men would admit that it is very far indeed from being admissible to the rank of a well established theory,' and though 'true possibly, as accounting for permanent or sub permanent differences between *allied* forms yet not conceivably bringing over the great gulf which separates remote forms of life' [those who have read Professor Nicholson's University Text book on Palæontology will recognise this as his final opinion also]

Professor Stokes, referring to the question of the creation of man said,—'In the account of the creation it is distinctly stated that man was separately created in the image of God whatever that may imply Now is this a point in which, by a wide licence of interpretation we might say the language was merely figurative that we can afford to understand it so for that Scripture was not given to teach science Our whole ideas respecting the nature of man and the character of God we assert seems to me profoundly affected according as we take the statement of Scripture straight forwardly which implies that man was created with special powers and privileges and in a state of innocence from which he fell or if we suppose that man came to be what he is by degrees by a vast number of infinitesimal variations from a lower animal accompanied by a correspondingly continuous variation in his mental and moral condition On this latter supposition God was able to be responsible for his present moral condition which is but the natural outgrowth of the mode of his creation As regards the lower animals, little change would apparently be made from the colour point of view if we were to interpret as figurative the language which seems to assert a succession of creative acts But the creation of man with his condition at creation is not confined to the account given in Genesis They are dwelt on at length in connexion with the scheme of redemption by St Paul, and are more broadly referred to by our Lord Himself in connexion with the institution of marriage

As against these statements so expressly so closely bound up with man's highest aspirations we have nothing more to adduce on the side of science, says Professor Stokes 'than a *hypothesis* of continuous transmutation incapable of experimental investigation and making such demand upon our imagination as to stagger at last the initiated'

A modified theory of Darwinism, as applied to the creation of man was thus dealt with —

"Some have endeavoured to combine the statements of Scripture with a modified hypothesis of continuous transmutation by supposing that at a certain epoch in the world's history mental and moral powers were conferred by divine interposition on some animal that had been gradually modified in its bodily structure by natural causes till it took the form of man As special interposition and special creation are here recognised I do not see that religion has anything to lose by the adoption of this hypothesis nor neither do I see that science has anything to gain Once admit special divine interposition and science has come to the end of her teacher Those who find the idea helpful can adopt it, but for my own part this combination of the natural and the supernatural seems somewhat grotesque, and I prefer resting in the statement of a special creation

A discussion ensued in which many fellows of the Royal Society took part including, Sir J Risdon Bennett vice president of the Royal Society Sir J Tyrrel K C S I, Professor Lionel Beale Mr J E Howard Dr John Rae and others

Several applications to join the Institute were received

A TAMIL MEMORIAL TO THE VICEROY

The following is a translation of a Tamil memorial which is being circulated for signature among the Tamil Districts of this Presidency Already 10,000 signatures have been obtained —

MY LIFE LORD AND EXCELLENCY —The humble petition of the undersigned shows —

1 That we are glad that several important alterations have been made in the Code of Criminal Procedure within the course of a year or two

2 We are also glad that some important alterations is about to be made in the direction of removing those invidious distinctions which the Code in its present form recognises in the trial of criminal cases between the European and Native portion of Her Majesty's Indian subjects

3 There are yet other anomalies in the Procedure Code which are equally invidious and others which are hardly becoming the highly civilised and benevolent Government now wielding the destinies of this country The anomalies which we shall presently refer to were brought to the consideration of the Viceregal Council by the native members last year

4 In the 1st place we submit that the sections which give Government power to appeal against an acquittal should be omitted in favour of this suggestion the following grounds were urged —(1) that such a provision did not exist in the Criminal Courts of other civilised countries (2) that it was first introduced in the Code of 1882 when the power of enhancing sentence on appeal was first introduced and that when the latter was to be expunged the companion section should also be expunged (3) that such a provision implied want of confidence in our magistracy and gave power to the executive whose hands are without it sufficiently strong

(4) That such a power in the hands of the Government was not evidently necessary in the interests of justice inasmuch as in other civilised countries where such power does not exist no complaints known to have been made of failure of justice In justification of the existing provisions the following considerations were put forth —(1) That Government has not abused its power, (2) the Judges were sometimes incompetent (3) in out of the way places it is impossible to procure good counsel for prosecution and some of the worst criminals escaped (4) the Native Magistrates were incompetent Your Excellency's petitioners submit that having weighed these arguments of both sides they cannot resist the conclusion that the contention of the Native member of the Legislative Council who urged the abolition of this section last year deserve greater support Admitting it to be a fact that Government has not hitherto abused its power it does not furnish any reason to suppose that it will not be abused in future Where Government has not abused its power in not in this section it is not the best Judge the public who are the best judges think that the power has frequently been used against the requirements of justice If the Judges are inexperienced others is the best remedy is to supply experienced men, but not to submit to a fresh trial a person pronounced innocent by a regularly constituted tribunal The petition does not support the contention that in out of the way places it is impossible to procure good counsel for prosecution the body of professional pleaders, is well known improved generally both in number and quality and the employment of the best of them ought to be within reach in proportion to the increased facilities of communication and the cheapness of the professional market There is no place where there is no court for the administration of justice that is so obscure as not to furnish a set of pleaders from which a competent counsel may be engaged for conducting the prosecution Still less tenable is the assertion made by the late legal member of the Viceregal Council, that such a provision would continue to be needed 'so long as any Hindu Magistrates supposed that a commission of a crime would not be proved without the evidences of an eye witness, so long as any Hindu Magistrates acquitted a Brahmin because he was a Brahmin though the evidence of his guilt was clear The very absurdity of the assertion carries contradiction on its face If the native Magistrates were such as are described above, the British Government would not in the interest of the millions of Her Majesty's Indian subjects concerned be justified in retaining these Hindu gentlemen in the judicial service So much and in that his Excellency ought to be thoroughly satisfied All the contention that is so generally and so frequently passed on Native gentlemen for their aptitude for judicial service is all nonsense The fact however, is not that the late Legal member worked The fact that so many Hindu gentlemen occupy prominent places in the Judicial service, and that they are frequently recommended for still higher places is more than a complete refutation That some criminals should escape is an incident of human institutions, and it is much better that *ten* criminals escape than one innocent man should be punished

5 The next point that we would urge on your Excellency's consideration is the inequality in the safeguards provided by the Legislature for the protection of the personal liberty of the European and Native British subjects of India The following are some of the irregularities which we would beg Your Excellency, to take this opportunity of redressing —

(1) A European British subject who is a Magistrate of the 1st class and a justice of the peace is empowered to punish a native prisoner with imprisonment for two years, but cannot give a European prisoner a heavier punishment than imprisonment for three months and fine amounting to a thousand rupees a punishment which can be awarded in a summary trial against a native. (2) A Sessions Judge who can pass a sentence of death on a native cannot pass on any European British subject any sentence other than a sentence of imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or fine or both (3.) An Assistant Sessions Judge who can pass any sentence on a native short of death or transportation for life has no jurisdiction over a European British subject unless he has been Assistant Sessions Judge for three years, and has been especially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government (4) A European British subject unlawfully detained has the right to apply for an order to be brought before the High Court, which right a native has not.

There is no justification your Excellency's memorialists submit, for the continuance of this inequality in the treatment of European and Native British subjects by the law It is hardly necessary for us to refer to the reasons which render the removal of this invidious distinction urgent The bill that caused the motion of the Hon Durgacharan Law in the Viceregal Legislative Council last year, will be fresh in the mind of your Excellency and the Council It was limited on that occasion that the sentiments of the Honorable member that supported the motion were such as were entitled to sympathy But the motion was opposed on the ground that the question was one of a complicated nature affecting the personal law of the European British subject and that therefore the amendment could not be supported without consulting the local and Home Governments We have ever been a mission to remind your Excellency in Council of the words of a Maharajah Bahadur Mohan Lagoo which fully bear out the sentiments of the native public 'To draw a distinction between Europeans and natives in the question of protection of personal liberty could not but have an injurious effect on the impartial administration of justice and opposed to the principle of equality in the eye of the law

Finally your memorialists would suggest the framing of an enactment to extend the system of trial by jury to all the districts in this Presidency We cannot speak with confidence about other presidencies But there is no part of India where the system of trial by jury cannot be advantageously introduced It has hitherto been extended with success in those districts where it has been introduced South Arcot Cuddapah Godavery Tanjore and Vizagapatam are the only districts where this system prevails We cannot say that it could prevent the Sessions Judges of other Districts being helped by juries that is what we submit, to say that competent men can be obtained to serve as jurors in North Arcot and cannot be had in South Arcot, that they can be had in Tanjore but not in Trichinopoli, Under the scheme inaugurated by the Government of India for Local self Government competent men are assumed to be available to administer local affairs It should certainly be as easy to obtain from the ranks of the educated and learned professions and landed classes men who can be depended upon to pronounce an intelligent opinion on the facts and the evidence they have adduced before the Court Not only can this jury system be advantageously extended to other districts, but it appears to your Excellency petitioners that the number of cases that can be tried by jury may be extended for reasons evident to equire detail illustration According to the last Administration Report of the Madras Government, 121 cases were tried by jury in the Sessions Courts, the Judge differed from the jury in seventeen only, which 13 persons were connected, of these the cases of ten persons were referred to the High Court In the cases tried with Assessors the Judge differed from one assessor in 66 cases from a majority of four In the 66 cases in 157, the assessors differed in being in the whole 224 out of a total of 1,110 These assessors may as well be constituted into juries

We therefore humbly pray that, taking the above into consideration, Your Excellency will be pleased to take the present opportunity of removing the anomalies we have ventured to point out in the Criminal Procedure Code — *Hindu*

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EUROPE.

PROTECTING LONDON

SIR W. V. HARCOURT in reply to a question said, that an increase of 500 men would be made to the Metropolitan Police, to protect public buildings against further explosions.

EGYPT

A despatch of Lord Dufferin's detailing the Egyptian constitution has been published, in which his lordship deprecates the withdrawal of the sustaining hand until the constitution is in through working order.

LORD CARLINGFORD

Lord Carlingford, Lord Privy Seal, has been appointed Lord President of the Council.

AN ACCIDENT TO THE QUEEN

London 23rd March.—The Queen is confined to her room at Windsor through injuries received by a fall on the staircase. The accident was originally of a trivial character. But Her Majesty's knee has since then swollen to such an extent as to incapacitate her leaving her apartment.

THE QUEEN'S HEALTH

The Queen is recovering from her recent accident.

THE DYNAMITE PARTY IN AMERICA

Washington 23rd March.—It is reported that the British Minister here has made representations to the Secretary of State for the United States Government that the violent language permitted to be used by the dynamite party tends to impair the cordiality of relations between the two countries.

THE DEFENCE ASSOCIATION

Calcutta, 22nd March.—At a meeting of the European and Anglo Indian Defence Association held to day, the President stated that the subscriptions now exceeded half a lakh of rupees. It was also announced that letters had been received from several ladies asking the Association to assist them in raising a fund to the Queen petitioning against the Bill. The Committee resolved to assist the ladies.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1883.

CASTE AND CONSERVANCY

IN our issue of last month, we had an article on the "Caste and Conservancy," in which we discussed the difficulty which has arisen, but concerning caste natives of the Ulsoor Division of the C and M Station, and the President of the Station Municipality, on the question of the conservancy of houses inhabited by caste natives. The President had directed the prosecution, at the police courts, of numerous persons, on a charge of having assaulted and obstructed the European Conservancy Inspector, by refusing to allow him access into their houses for the purposes of inspection. On an appeal, in a memorial, to the British Resident, the latter stayed the prosecution and actually directed its withdrawal, while, at the same time, he suggested to the Municipal President and his colleagues on the Board the advisability of appointing a caste native conservancy overseer for the district of Ulsoor, and this was accordingly done, a fact which we noted with pleasure, as affording the only true and sensible solution to an irritating question. We regret, however, to see that the subsequent action of the Station Municipality has once more raked up this question of caste and conservancy, and renewed the irritation naturally felt by orthodox caste Hindus, when their religious and caste feelings are disregarded, though it be even under cover of a technically legal enactment. We observe that the Hindoo inhabitants of the C and M Station have been changed once more to address a memorial to Sir James Gordon on the subject. The memorial (a copy of which is now before us) is temperately and respectfully worded, and, at the same time, the case of the Hindus is set forth in a light and supported by arguments which must carry conviction to all but the most prejudiced and unreasonable. We very much regret to learn, from paragraph 3 of the memorial that the prompt and generous interference of Sir James Gordon, on behalf of the Hindu community, has been rendered almost null and void by the present action and attitude of the Station Municipality. Para 3 runs as follows—"That your petitioners now beg to represent that, in spite of your kind intelligence on their behalf, and in spite of your judicious instructions to the Municipal President in respect to his dealings with your petitioners in the execution of the Municipal regulations relating to the conservancy of native houses—your petitioners beg to repeat, that, in spite of your generous intervention in this matter, they still find themselves persistently molested and seriously inconvenienced by the manner in which the executive officers of the Station Municipality insist on compelling Hindoos to conform to rules which they cannot obey without sacrificing religious scruples, which they are bound to respect most scrupulously, as long as they profess faith in the sacred religion of the Hindoos." Here, then, is a distinct complaint on the part of the petitioners against the Executive officers of the Station Municipality, a complaint which calls for serious enquiry, by order of the Resident, if it is intended that the Hindu inhabitants of the Cantonment shall have justice done to them, as Sir James Gordon appears inclined to do. We are sorry, however, to see that even the British Resident has been almost turned aside from his just purpose, by the arguments, if such they can be called, employed by the Station Municipal Commissioners, to show that the Hindus are giving way to mere sentiment and unreasonable prejudice, when they object to the entrance of a European or Eurasian conservancy overseer into their houses. In the endorsement on the first memorial of the Hindu inhabitants of the Station, Sir James Gordon appears to be satisfied with the fact that a native caste conservancy overseer has been appointed for the Ulsoor division, though even this appointment is hedged in by a restriction which almost takes away its value. The native caste overseer, it would seem, requires "supervision," and it has, therefore, been laid down that his work shall be personally supervised, for which purpose the Municipal Commissioners and the superior executive officers (Europeans or Eurasians) are to be admitted, as heretofore, into the interior of the native houses. Sir James also agrees with the Municipal Commissioners that there can be no harm in such entry by Europeans into the houses of orthodox caste Hindus, so long as they do not enter the cooking apartment, or touch any of the vessels; but then it is entirely forgotten that the very entry of Europeans and Eurasians into the interior of caste Hindu houses, is considered pollution, and the performance of certain ceremonies of purification (costing some outlay of money, each time the pollution occurs) can alone remove the pollution. On this point, the petitioners rightly say, in para 6 of the memorial, "that, further, it must be recollected that in the rare cases in which non-caste persons may have—under exceptional circumstances,—been allowed ingress into the houses of high caste Hindus, the visits have in every instance, been followed by certain purifying ceremonies, which entail some expense on the owners of the dwelling thus visited, and a considerable amount of inconvenience and extra manual labour on the part of the females of the households in question; that on these and similar points fuller information will be found in the accompanying copy of an old memorial submitted to the Municipal authorities, in September 1881, and which your petitioners now beg to submit for your examination at leisure that by reference to this and similar documents which must still be on record in the Municipal Office, it will be seen that the present objections have been raised on several occasions during the past twelve years, with the result that they have always been pronounced perfectly tenable, and have been dealt with in such a manner as to give the Hindoos a kind of prescriptive right not only to carry out the conservancy of their houses for themselves, but also to claim exemption from the admission of non-caste Municipal Officers into their premises, in every case in which the arrangement of the interiors of dwellings may not admit of the convenient entrance of such officials." The petitioners also urge, as we urged, in our article of the 5th Instant, that the objection to the entry of European or Eurasian municipal inspectors into native houses, does not arise from any opposition to conservancy itself, but is based entirely on religious and caste considerations, which all orthodox Hindus are bound to observe, and which the British Government has, over and over again, pledged itself to respect. It is also pointed out that the Municipal Regulations do not contain any section which insists on the employment of European or Eurasian inspectors alone. The section, indeed, is very general on the point, and admits of the liberal construction being put upon it of employing native agency, where it is but just and fair that such agency should be employed. Such, in brief, are the arguments and facts brought to bear in support of their contention by the Hindu inhabitants of the Civil and Military Station, and, in our opinion, neither the contention, nor the arguments and facts can be disputed, yet they are all shared over, and, indeed, ignored by the Station Municipality, and Sir James Gordon, in our opinion, has displayed some weakness in yielding to the representations of the Board. In fact, we may almost say that the British Resident has changed front and gone over to the other side. What the orthodox caste Hindus of the C and M Station of Bangalore should now do is, to memorialise the Government of India for such modifications of the sections of the Municipal Regulations which relate to the inspection and supervision of sanitation and conservancy, as will embody their just views, so that there can be no mistake in their interpretation and application, so far as they concern orthodox caste Hindus.

"MAJOR" TUCKER IN JAIL.

THE peculiar phase of their religious life which the Salvationists have now developed is a frantic desire on their part to get into the common jail of Bombay city. Why they have chosen Bombay as the spot

place for the exhibition of cheap martyrdom, we cannot tell, for in no other place in India have they been so "run in," but, perhaps, having first landed in Bombay, they fancy that all their conquests must be won by their picked men and women who have experienced or seen something of a martyr's career in that city. Be this, however, as it may, the other day, about twenty of them were taken up before a Magistrate, on the usual charge of going in procession, with music and singing, along the most crowded and dangerous streets of Bombay, streets where Mussulman and Hindu fanatics reside and throng about. Amongst the accused was "Major" Tucker. All the accused were, as a matter of course, convicted. With the exception of "Major" Tucker, the rest had small fines inflicted, with the alternative of short terms of simple imprisonment. The "Major" was sentenced to a month's simple imprisonment, having qualified himself as an "old offender," by two previous convictions, but even here, the magistrate was very merciful and lenient, considering what a plague sort of a *man this Salvationist leader is*. The Magistrate said Major Tucker should not be sent to Jail, if he would give an undertaking that he would not again disturb or endanger the public peace. But the foolishly obstinate man would give no such undertaking, and to jail he was sent, his wife composing a hymn for the occasion, set to a profane tune, entitled—"Well all go to chunki." After a few days in jail, Major Tucker thought an appeal to the Bombay High Court would bring him out of his prison, and to the High Court he accordingly appealed, but he went there with his ardour for imprisonment unabated and his determination to break the law undiminished. Mr Justice Kemball, who heard the appeal of the martyr Major, treated him with the greatest kindness and respect, and tried to dissuade him from his set purpose of again breaking the law. This is what Justice Kemball said—"But in all seriousness, we appeal to Mr Tucker to say whether, as a Christian, or as an educated man, and as a man who has had to administer the law in this country, he considers there is any justification for adhering blindly to his own views of right and wrong, in defiance of the directions of those who have a very responsible task before them, and who have to preserve peace and order, and also in defiance of the law as it had been laid down by the Courts on whom is cast the duty of declaring and administering it. We have been told in the petition, and again by Mr Tucker, that these processions are an essential part of their religious observances. With that, of course, we have no concern, but we think that is an argument that might with equal propriety be used by the advocates of human sacrifice, by the advocates of *suttee*, of thuggism and other quite intolerable practices. We would fain hope, however, that better counsels will prevail. No doubt the punishment that has been inflicted has been forced upon the Magistrate, as we understand from Mr Dosabhoy's judgment, that the case was allowed to stand over in the hope that some compromise might be come to, but failing that he was obliged to carry out the law. Still I think it must cause pain to every thoughtful person, be they native or European, to see a man in Mr Tucker's position appear in the condition in which he has this day appeared, and although there is, as we have said, no error in law, that we can see, to lead us to interfere with the conviction, we would, if we could receive any assurance that he will not offend in a similar manner again, call for the records in this case with the object of remitting the remaining part of the sentence. In saying this, it must be understood distinctly that we are not in any way making terms with him, for we have and indeed can have no sympathy with law breakers, but at the same time, we feel that single-minded, entire devotion to the cause of religion, though misguided and untempered by discretion must command pity and even respect."

Any man of sense, of whatever religion he may be, would have at once yielded to so kindly and touching an appeal to his good sense right feeling, and his respect for the laws of the realm, but all kindness and manly sympathy were thrown away on this Christian fanatic. Again Mr Justice Kemball tried to point out that the Bombay police were not prosecuting the Salvationists, because they were Salvationists, or prohibiting processions by them in the streets of Bombay for the same reason, but simply because they persistently broke the law, by endangering the public peace and safety. This is what Mr Justice Kemball said as to the attitude of the police towards the Salvationists and the actions of the latter—"And the can have no possible reason for interfering unnecessarily with the Salvation Army or any other religious body. Probably the European members of the force sympathise with them, but the first duty they have to perform is the preservation of the public peace and the safety of peaceable subjects. I don't understand, from anything I can see in Mr Dosabhoy's judgment, that there is any intention whatever to interfere with the religious practices of the Salvationists, or indeed, of any other body, as long as they do not produce a breach of the peace or there is no fear that a breach of the peace will ensue, and it is upon all to say—as I think all reasonable men will say—that if persons like the members of the Salvation Army, who use military phrases, march into quarters where the population are exceptionally hostile, with the idea of forcing those persons to accept the conditions maintained by the army, there will not be a breach of the peace." But even those words had no sort of effect on the Major. The man tried to regain his liberty, on the one hand, and on the other hand he was determined to break the laws, the drift and scope of which were pointed out to him in terms so clear and merciful, and in so kindly a manner. All that Major Tucker could say was, that the Bible taught him otherwise. We are not Christians, but we know something about the sacred book of the Christian, and we nowhere find in its pages that men are taught to be disobedient and disloyal to the ruling powers. Major Tucker, however, appears to have felt Mr Justice Kemball's kindness, for before he was removed to prison he said—"I thank your lordship not only for the patient manner in which you have listened to my arguments, but also for the very great kindness you have just manifested. I see it springs from your heart and I thank you for it, but your Lordship will see that I serve not only man but serve God, and I believe that God has laid upon me the absolute command to go into the streets and into the lanes of the city, and compel them to come in, not of course by actual force—and I cannot promise, no, not if it were to save myself from hanging, could I promise that we would not do it. And then Major Tucker was taken back to jail. What a pity it is! He is a gentleman, and a man of education, but as he is a determined and dangerous fanatic, he must be restrained.

Original and Selected Notes.

THE Lahore paper learns by telegram that a son and heir to the Rajah of Nabha was born on the 5th instant.

THERE were three thousand marriages celebrated in Surat and its adjoining villages on Wednesday before last.

LOCUSTS have made their appearence at Ratnagheri in the Bombay presidency. Much damage is said to have been done on the crops.

IT is officially notified that the privilege of private entree to Government House has been conferred by the Viceroy upon Raja Surrendro Mohun Tagore, C. I. E.

MR SINNET, late of the *Pioneer*, is about to proceed to England, but will return after a short stay there, and start a first class journal in Bengal, on behalf of the natives.

THE Shah of Persia has just imported from America a number of fair sized guns, for the defence of Teheran. The guns, which are now at Bushire, will shortly be conveyed to the capital.

THE *Rangoon Times* hears that four of King Thebaw's Commanders, employed against the rebellious Shan States, report the capture of the Shan Governor of Money, the principal rebellious State.

THE Lieutenant Governor of the North West Provinces has refused to interfere with the sentence passed on Private Cockin for the murder of Lieutenant Coole. The prisoner will, therefore, be executed in due course.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned native emigration from India to South Australia, and the Legislature of that colony having recently passed a Bill to the same effect, a new field of industry has been thrown open to the coolly.

THE Emperor of China has, it is stated asked permission of the Government of India to send twelve Chinese youths to this country for admission into some of the Medical Colleges, with a view to give them a training in Europe in medicine and surgery.

THE Marchioness of Ripon inherits a considerable bequest under the will of her brother the late Mr E. Warner. He has left her his house in Hill-street, Berkeley square a considerable portion of its furniture, £5000 down, and £4000 per annum for life.

A BOMBAY contemporary states that Bai Anandibai, the wife of Mr Gopal Rao Vinayak Joshi, late Post Master of Poona is about to proceed to America to study Medicine. Bai Anandibai is related to Pandita Ramabai, who also, it is said intends shortly to proceed to Europe.

MR EDWARD THOMPSON, Principal of the Madras Presidency College, who went home on average with the expectation of returning at the end of his leave, has changed his mind, and now intends to return to Madras in October to resume charge of his appointment from Dr Duncan, who is acting for him.

SINCE the session opened Lord Hartington has been attended in his journeys to and from the House by policemen in plain clothes. The fact of discovery of this fact has probably led to the spread of a rumour of a plot against his life. But the arrangement is not new, and nothing has recently happened to make added precaution necessary.

THE Bombay Government has received a reply from the Secretary of State for India intimating that a non covenanted servant of Government can be appointed Collector of Bombay. The protest of the members of the Civil Service against Mr Dosabhoy Framjee's acting as Collector of Bombay has, it appears, thus been overruled by the Home Government.

AMONGST the various changes in the Education Department, now under contemplation of the Government of India, it is rumoured that two new appointments are to be created, viz., one a Minister of Education, and another an assistant to that officer for all India, in addition to the existing offices of Directors of Public Instruction for the different Presidencies.

RARELY indeed do we now find mention made in the home papers of that "Baron" bold, Lord Napier of Ettrick, former Governor of Madras. We learn, therefore, with interest that he was, with Lady Napier at Bournemouth when the last mail left England, engaged, like very many other folk, in killing time by promenading the picturesque roads and paths of that well favored winter watering place.

WE have seen a letter from a member of Parliament to a correspondent of ours, in which, with reference to Mr Grant Duff's minute, or memorandum of travel that the *Madras Times* published without authority, he says—"It reminds me of a school-girl's diary during a month's trip on the Continent—and all this fuss and fury about such a triviality! At the same time if the communication was really marked 'confidential' I doubt if it ought to have been published."

IN the house of Commons the other day Mr F. H. O'Donnell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India when it was intended to carry out the engagement of the Imperial Government to allow self-government to the Rajah and people of Mysore. Mr Cross said the province of Mysore was transferred to the rule of the present Maharajah on the 25th of March 1881. The announcement was received with laughter and Mr O'Donnell gave notice of further questions on the subject.

THE Government of India have asked that the Report of the Education Commission may be submitted by the 1st of June, but it is not likely to be quite ready before the end of that month at the best, says the *Pioneer*. The different sections of the report are, it is believed, thus distributed among the six members of the Commission who go to Simla,—Messrs Howell and Lee-Warner take primary and indigenous education and also the possible material for legislation, Mr Croft, secondary education and department and control. Mr Deighton, collegiate and Mohammadan education, Rev Mr Miller grants in aid and female education. The President, besides general supervision will conduct a historical review of the whole subject, and thus, the several contributions of each subsection will be discussed and passed by the Committee as a whole.

A EUROPEAN correspondent thus writes in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*—Any attempt on the part of Englishmen to lower the dignity of the Viceroy or to weaken his authority and influence is short sighted, unpatriotic, dangerous, and cowardly, especially when we remember that mutinies and rebellions are not put down by lawyers or voluble gentlemen such as those who gathered in the Calcutta Town Hall on Wednesday last. It should also be borne in mind that if natives see that Government can be intimidated by bluster and loud talking, they will certainly use the same weapons, and if bluster avails when used by Europeans, who may be counted hundreds, it will be difficult to resist its power when used by natives who may be counted by millions.

This time it is a European who uses the epithet of 'coward!' The *Bombay Gazette* talks of "the seditious ruffianism" of the Calcutta orators and compares the agitators with "drunken hobbs."

A CORRESPONDENT informs us (*Amrita Bazar Patrika*) that Mr Livingstone, the principal of the Berhampore College, has managed to make himself unpopular not only with his students, but the public in general. His unpopularity has been greatly increased by the insult which he the other day offered to the Maharajah of Krishnaggur. At the examination of the College, the Maharajah along with several other gentlemen was invited to assist. The Maharajah occupied a chair but he was peremptorily asked by Mr Livingstone to vacate it for an English gentleman who happened to come at a later hour. A native gentleman immediately got up from his chair and handed it over to the Maharajah. As soon as the Maharajah sat down he was again asked by Mr Livingstone to leave it, as it was wanted by a lady. The correspondent says that great indignation was felt at this unaccountable conduct of Mr Livingstone. Mr Livingstone is said to have afterwards apologized to the Maharajah.

OUR Contemporary *the Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that, "the *Indian World*, a small weekly paper conducted, we believe, by a Eurasian, ventured to assert that, Lord Ripon having failed as a Viceroy, should now go back to England. His subscribers at Berhampore, took a prompt step and "bransonned" him at once. The paper had, we are told, a good many subscribers there, but the subscribers all sent in a joint note withdrawing their support from it. We also understand that, some of the subscribers of the *Englishman* and the *Indian Daily News* have stopped their connection with the two papers. The fact is, in their fury, the Anglo-Indians have forgotten that, the best interests of the two races could only be served if they only lived in peace and amity. There

is not one European in India, however big his position, who can declare that, he can do without the help of native But there are millions of Hindoos and Mussalmans who can easily keep themselves aloof from the European, and yet may not feel any inconvenience whatever"

Local and Provincial.

THE HOLI FESTIVAL —The celebration of the Holi festival, which was kept up with much enthusiasm this year, came to a close on Saturday last

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, MYSORE DISTRICT —Colonel C J Pearse, Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, has been granted three months' privilege leave.

THE RESIDENT'S TREASURY —Colonel H G Thompson, Civil and Sessions Judge, C and M Station, will close his half yearly inspection of the Resident's Treasury this day.

CHIEF STORE KEEPER, M S P —Mr Mahadeva Sastry, Assistant Engineer, Mysore State Railway, has been appointed Chief Store Keeper, in succession to Mr Evans, who goes on leave

AGRAM CAVALRY BARRACKS —The Government of Madras has sanctioned a sum of Rs 970 for the purpose of putting on a bordered floor to the gymnasium room of the Cavalry barracks at Agram

TOWN MAGISTRATE'S COURT, MYSORE — We see it stated that the services of Ramaswami Iyer, Sheristadar of the Town Magistrate's Court, Mysore, have been dispensed with, by order of the Dewan No reason has transpired for the order

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, MYSORE —Mr E H Bayley, C E, Executive Engineer, Bangalore Division has been appointed to act in the Mysore division for Mr McLaughlin who goes on leave Mr Inman remains in charge of the Tumkur Railway works

THE DEWAN —The *Mysore Gazette* contains a notification to the effect that gentlemen desirous of seeing the Dewan on business may do so on Tuesday each week, at 8 P M, by sending in their cards to the Secretary on the previous evening Fridays, at 3 P M, have been reserved for hearing petitioners

SIR JAMES GORDON —The British Resident, Sir James Gordon, left Bangalore for Ootacamund, on Wednesday evening last, by the special excursion train A large number of Europeans and native officials and other gentlemen were present on the platform on the occasion The usual salute was fired next morning

MR T R A THUMBOO CHETTY —Mr Thumboo Chetty, District and Sessions Judge of the Nundydroog division, left Bangalore for Madras on Friday evening, so there can be no truth in the rumour that he has cancelled his two months' leave Mr Thumboo Chetty will return on the 14th instant and take charge of his Court, and again visit Madras

COLONEL SANDY —Under the provisions of Section 32, XXIV and XXV Victoria, Cap 67, or the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Right Honorable the Governor has been pleased to appoint Colonel R H Sankey, C R E Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, to be an Additional Member of the Council of Fort St George for making Laws and Regulations

THE VICEROY —Madras, though rather tardily, intends to follow the example of the natives of Bangalore, in petitioning the Queen Empress to extend the period of Lord Ripon's services as Viceroy and Governor General of India A meeting of the inhabitants of Madras will be held, about the middle of next month, at Patcheappah's Hall, for the purpose of drawing up a petition with that object

THE CENTRAL COLLEGE —Mr J Cook, M A, the Principal of the local Central College, having brought to the notice of the Government the necessity of providing larger and fresh supply of scientific apparatus for the use of the school and college departments, in which physical sciences are taught, including Chemistry, the Government has directed the Comptroller to place Rs. 4,000 to the credit of Mr. Cook, for the purpose of purchasing new apparatus. The amount will be debited to the current year's educational budget.

DOG KILLING —The President of the Town Municipality has warned the inhabitants of the Pettah, that from the 26th March to the 29th May 1883, inclusive, dogs found straying in the streets, or, beyond their owners' enclosures, are liable to be destroyed by persons so employed for the purpose A reward of 3 annas will be given for each bitch, and 2 annas for every dog killed and brought to the office *Persons desirous of preserving their dogs*, are requested to keep them tied up, or, if let loose, to be either muzzled or have collars on

General Summary

MADRAS

ESCAPE OF A CONVICT FROM THE PENITENTIARY —Yesterday afternoon, a convict, while working outside the jail precincts under charge of a police peon, effected his escape by slipping the irons off his legs, and leaving his prison clothes behind him On an examination of the irons, it was found that the rings to which the chains were attached, had been slightly flattened, by means of a stone probably and then slipped off It speaks very little for the vigilance of the police guard, that an convict can thus effect his escape in broad daylight The man was, we understand, only recently admitted —*Mail*

THE GRADUATES HOT CASE IN APPEAL —The appeals to the High Court in the well known and which have recently been disposed of, have resulted in the sentences passed by the Sessions Court of North Arcot, being confirmed by the High Court The appeals came on for hearing before the Hon the Chief Justice, and Mr Justice Kindersley His Lordship the Chief Justice delivered an exhaustive judgment, reviewing all the circumstances connected with the riot at great length and confirming the convictions and and sentences passed upon all the prisoners.—*Ibid*

A PATRICIDE —A brutal murder of a father by his son, formed the subject of one of the trials, which took place at the last Sessions held at Salem The prisoner a young man of a little over twenty years of age and his father were cart drivers, and a quarrel arose took place between them one morning, in consequence of the father's refusal to give his son some money, for which he was importuning him At a later hour on the same day the son got hold of a knife and went out with the avowed purpose of slaying his father His purpose he succeeded in accomplishing, as the victim died to death from a wound inflicted on his lung The prisoner was defended by Mr Cardillac Weill, Barrister The Court found the prisoner guilty of murder, and sentenced him to be hanged —*Ibid*

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.—*Committee for nominating Fellows* —The result of the voting for his Committee is that the following Fellows have been elected —

1 Rai Bahadur T Gopala Rau, B A, (*Chairman*)
2 Surgeon General W R Cornish, C I E
3 Mr R Sewell
4 The Hon Sir A Sivaswamy Sastriar, C S I
5 M R Ry P Ramanatha Mudaliyar Avergal M A
6 M R Ry V Krishnamachariyar Avergal
7 Rev R Sell B D
8 Mr John Bradshaw, M A L L D,
9 Mr D Sinclair M A
10 *M R Ry T Chentsal Rau Garu*
11 Rev G W Ray, M A
12 Mr J Cook M A
13 Mr W H Wilson F R D
14 The Right Reverend J Cogan, D D
15 Mr H H Shephard, M A,
16 Lieut H D Love, R E

The above order is that of their seniority, and the Chairman casting falls to the senior Fellow —*Ibid*

UNIVERSITY ADDRESS —Mr H B Grigg, M A Director of Public Instruction, will deliver the address to the graduates of the University on the 31st instant —*Standard*

B. L DEGREE EXAMINATION —We hear that the candidates who failed to pass the last B. L. degree examination of the University have sent a representation to the Senate stating that the answer papers were not properly dealt with by the examiners, and that consequently only eight candidates passed, one in the first and seven in the third class The complainants state that they have been unfairly dealt with, and the matter is receiving the attention of Sir Charles Turner and Mr Justice Innes.—*Ibid*

BOMBAY

A passenger by Monday's mail train from Poona informs us that a Native travelling by the same train managed to conceal a child about four months old affixed with small-pox under his clothes as far as the Callian station As soon as it was discovered some of the passengers reported the matter to the station-master, who made the man leave the train, and had the carriage in which he was travelling detached from the other carriages The child, which was seriously affected with small pox died shortly after it was removed from the carriage —*Times of India*

BENGAL

THE LATE RAIN OF BLOOD —There was great consternation among the native community on Saturday morning (March 10) when it was reported that the young Raja of Bijna had committed suicide On inquiry we learnt the details It appears that this young man has been during the past two years or more travelling all over India, and when in Bombay lately he took an extraordinary fancy unto his head to marry a Parsee lady His advisers urged upon him to abandon all idea of such a marriage as the Parsee women never marry out of their sects Young and thoughtless as he has always been the Raja thought that wealth could overcome any difficulty, and spent large sums of money on emissaries to arrange and bring the matter to a satisfactory conclusion On Thursday, it is reported, he was definitely told that the lady in question was to be married to a Parsee gentleman in Bombay He gave way to his feelings, and took *deadly poison He shut himself* up in his room On Friday night an alarm is given that he had attempted suicide He was found by his people lying in his chamber with his throat cut, and a Nepaulese knife in his hand Life was not extinct, although the hemorrhage was very profuse Drs Cayley and Coates were called in and did all they could to save him but it was too late, and he died on Saturday morning Information was given to the police and the Coroner, with a jury, viewed the body on Saturday at noon —*Calcutta Statesman*

Extracts.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN ASSOCIATION

The following is the joint Memorial of all the Hindu and Mahomedan Associations in Bengal in connection with the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill

To HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

The joint Memorial of the British Indian Association, the Indian Association, the Mahomedan Literary Society, the National Mahomedan Association, the East Bengal Association, and the Vakils Association, High Court, Calcutta, respectfully showeth —

That your memorialists regard with feelings of deep satisfaction and thankfulness the introduction into your Excellency's Council of the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill with a view to remove the judicial disqualification of race in the trial of European British subjects in criminal cases as a step in advance towards the establishment of that equality in the eye of the law without the invidious distinction of country, race or religion, which is the just pride of British jurisprudence and polity, and the guiding principle of British rule in India.

That your memorialists have noticed with regret a statement to the effect that the Native community do not care for this measure It is utterly unfounded However limited the scope of this present Bill may be, the principle on which it is based is just, sound, and righteous and meets with their entire approval

That your memorialists had originally intended to convene a public meeting as the constitutional mode of procedure in matters of this kind, in order to give an emphatic contradiction to the statement noticed above, but remembering how apt is such a demonstration to lead to a display of passions and feelings, and to stir up race animosities and antipathies, which none can *regret more than your memorialists do*, they have thought fit to approach your Excellency in Council on the subject in this form Your memorialists have too high a regard for the non-official European community of India and too keen a sense of the services they have rendered by promoting the material advancement and contributing to the political education of the people of this country to take any steps that, though perfectly lawful and constitutional, may have the effect of embittering feelings and setting class against class

That relying on the wisdom, justice, and liberality of your Excellency's Government and of Her Majesty's Government in England, and on the noble principles which actuate the Great British nation in the Government of peoples, of many races and religions, which owe allegiance to the British Crown, your memorialists feel confident that your Excellency in Council will not allow any clamour, taunt, or threat based on mistaken and prejudiced notions, to interfere with the progress and fate consummation of this just and righteous measure.

And your memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray

Surendra Krishna,—President British Indian Association
Satyananda Ghosal,—President East Bengal Association
Abdul Latif,—Secretary Mahomedan Literary Society
Amir Ali—*Secretary, National Mahomedan Association*
A M Bose,—Secretary, Indian Association
Umacharan Banerji,—President, Vakils Association, High Court, Calcutta.

British Indian Association Rooms, No. 15, British Indian Street, Calcutta, 8th March 1883

—*Hindu*

THE EXCITEMENT AT CALCUTTA.

A private letter from Calcutta states that the promoters of the Town Hall meeting are ashamed of the speeches made on the occasion, and are doing their best to call in the issue of the *English* and substitute revised reports of the speeches, with the offensive parts struck out *Indeed*, the process of expurgation began even before the original reports appeared in the local papers Certain of the most outrageous phrases which appear in the telegraphed reports are not to be found in the Calcutta papers The friends of the movement are apprehensive of the effect on English opinion of a too literal version of the language of the speakers and the behaviour of the audience, not all of which, it may be said, was either English or European Australians who had come over with horses, Jews, Armenians, Indo-Britons, were as numerous as the rest, perhaps more so. The meeting was organised by the Calcutta merchants, who were moved thereto by the indigo and tea planters whose agents they are. When the Bill was first mooted, they paid no more attention to it than did people in Bombay, and they had no thought of agitating against it But when their up country correspondent urged them to oppose the measure, they did so having no idea of going to the lengths which disgraced the public meeting The scene at the latter exceeded in violence and excitement anything ever before witnessed in India The European and Eurasian community in Calcutta being much larger than that of Bombay is not so free from the rowdy element as the latter Besides, a number of planters and their overseers had come up from the Mofussil to take their part in the proceedings. Mr. Branson was so cheered when he applied the first epithets of abuse that he lost his head, and said everything that occurred to him in his excitement The meeting hissed, groaned and yelled at every mention of the Viceroy, or Mr Hoare, making the whole neighbourhood resound with the expression of their fury Lord Ripon stood outside the entrance of Government House listening in wonder, and almost stupefaction to the fierce up roar Mr Branson encouraged these frantic cries, calling on the audience to make their voices heard The abuse of the natives set the audience beside itself with delight, and it cheered so as to shake the roof All this far transgressed, as we have said the desires and expectations of the merchants who got up the meeting The next day the natives were worked into a sort of fury by what had taken place Forty or fifty thousand men met to meet and denounce the conduct of the speakers and the audience in the Town Hall This intention was abandoned when it became known that the said audience would stone the demonstrators Our special correspondent telegraphs again in reference to the feeling of the British soldiers with regard to the Jurisdiction Bill Private advice prepared us for this. Strenuous and apparently organised efforts are, we learn, being made to work upon the feelings of the soldiers They are being told that Lord Ripon's Government is searching the Europeans to the natives, and that of the thing be allowed to go on every European will be driven out of the country A great deal of exasperation is being thus produced, which is what might easily be expected It is useless to remonstrate with the famous partisans who could take so unpatriotic a course, subversive of all discipline The Government must see all its vigilance, and impress upon commanded-

ing officers the imperative duty of promptly averting any such propaganda as that which seems now in progress A few weeks' supineness might lead to serious dangers We see from the tone of the Neemuch letter which we publish this morning how extreme is the panic which has been created amongst the ignorant and the prejudiced The writer actually says, and he evidently believes, that a measure is being passed which will not leave a single European outside a gaol wall in the space of six months The crisis is one which requires coolness and nerve, and it is to be hoped that the Government will show both —*Bombay Gazette*

ENGLAND'S INTEREST IN MADAGASCAR

The special correspondent of the *Standard* writing from Mauritius on his way to Madagascar, says —It is beginning to be perceived that the great African island is destined before long to become the Cuba of the East A few sugar plantations which have been started by one or two Mauritius firms have turned out very successfully The produce is equal to that of Mauritius, while the cost of making it is considerably less Coffee and tobacco are also found to grow well, and as the Malagasy people are quite ready, not only to work on European estates, but to grow for themselves there is no limit to the trade which may eventually be developed But, up to the present time, the traders of Mauritius have altogether taken the lead over those of Reunion in opening up Madagascar The latter, left far behind in the race, see accordingly that unless they have outside aid they will practically be cut out from the trading *Et Dorado* of the future Hence the pressure brought to bear upon the French Government at home And they, nothing loth, are apparently bent upon obtaining, by bullying or by downright compulsion —the result of hostilities—such extra advantages for their trade with the island as will enable it to compete with, and perhaps to overcome, that of England The English, Americans, and Mauritius mercantile communities ask for nothing more than a fair field and even terms With those assured them they are certain of securing their share of the good things of Madagascar They have an advantage over their French neighbours in that the latter, by their action in the past, have caused themselves to be feared and disliked by the Malagasies, which, as regards capital and trading enterprise, Mauritius is much in advance of Reunion. So the Madagascar question is keenly discussed in these latitudes, and the result of the Malagasy Mission to Europe anxiously awaited, on the part of the French, with a hope that, if France does not go the length of securing such footing on the soil of Madagascar as may eventually lead to the virtual annexation of the country, she will at least, by diplomatic pressure and under stress of the demonstration of war ships, which is evidently preparing obtain such trading facilities and rights for her subjects as may exclude the commerce of all other nations from the island The subjects of the Queen on the other hand hope even yet that the Home Government will not permit the commercial standing and connections which their capital and enterprise have secured in Madagascar to be quashed by French cannon They argue that, as the frontiers of other nations are to them, so to England is her trade, to be loudly watched and preserved from wanton and unjustifiable oppression At all events, should France succeed in establishing herself the great African Island, she may indeed isolate that her reverse of 70 years ago has atoned for, and the way prepared for a resumption of her supremacy in this portion the Indian Ocean Of that fact the French Mauritius and Reunion are well aware for never know that without the food supplies of Madagascar this colony could not exist, and possibly in that direction the latter look forward to some day revenging the stoppage of their labour from India But in fact a Power that dominates Madagascar, which its coal near the coast and its vast resources, will in time dominate the East African littoral from Zanzibar to Delagoa Bay A serious question for England, when it is remembered that to Africa we in no small degree look for those markets which British trade may in the future require As to Madagascar itself and its commercial resources, the visit which I am about to pay to the country will enable me to write more definitely, but as to the effect politically which in this portion of the world the success of French designs in that country will have, there is no doubt whatever that France will be almost as supreme in the Indian Ocean as she was in the days when a French Admiral, with Mauritius as a base, nearly ruined the trade of British India There is considerable speculation here as to what the French will really do on the Madagascar coast but in this point there is as yet no definite information Possibly she may attempt to frighten the Hovas into submission by a naval demonstration before fortifying She may even land there and thus deprive the Malagasy Government of the revenues which are collected at their principal port But if she counts upon the non resistance of the Hovas she makes a mistake They are determined to stand out against French demands until the last The course which the French Admiral will most probably take is to establish several posts on the north-west coast of the island There can be no doubt that the Sakalava people on that region are sufficiently inured to Hova supremacy to be ready to listen to French proposals while for the Hovas to attack these posts would be a formidable and probably impossible task All that they could do would be to establish a blockade to allow no trade or supplies to reach the French settlements and to conduct a guerilla warfare But with the brave and warlike Sakalava tribes as allies of the French even that limited programme would probably more than tax the utmost strength of the Hova Government And eventually, no doubt, the French by thus setting one tribe against the other count upon becoming masters of the entire island So active are their at the Hova capital to the dangers which threaten their country, and so convinced are they that the advent of French soldiers on their coast may mean a long series of devastating wars, carrying ruin and misery throughout Madagascar, that they will probably to avert a people who have made strenuous and successful efforts to attain civilisation that an influential party is forming, according to latest news, which objects to induce the Government to offer England a protectorate over the country Should, if the French adopt the Sakalavas as their protégés the Hovas will assuredly make strenuous efforts by throwing their country open to English traders and capital and by suffering under such compulsion those facilities which have hitherto alone stood in the way of the proper commercial development of the rich territories under their sway to induce and in a measure perhaps to compel England to adopting them —*Globe*

H H The GAEKWAR ON TOUR

ALLAHABAD March 12

I think it is now time for me to give the readers of the *Times of India* an account of the doings of H H the Gaekwar since he left his capital on a tour through Northern India Instead of communicating news bit by bit, I have thought it better to divide the whole subject of his Highness's tour in two or three letters and to day I propose to bring up the subject to Allahabad, which his Highness will leave for Agra to morrow evening

The Gaekwar left Baroda at 4 30 p m on the 12th ultimo by a special train Of course it was to be expected on such an occasion almost the whole of Baroda had turned out night loyalty to see their sovereign off and to wish him a speedy return The platform of the railway station was crowded with sardars, durbhdars, officers and other respectable inhabitants of Baroda to bid a hearty *salam* to their departing master Whatever may be said of the people of native States, the scene at the railway platform at the time of the Gaekwar's departure was certainly most effective, and to some extent, affecting The special train stopped at several stations on its way When it reached Nowsaree, which is a possession of the Gaekwar's, the good citizens of the place came out at the station to pay their respects to their master, for whom and the party they had provided some very delicious refreshments and in whose honour they had illuminated the station in very good taste After a pause of fifteen minutes at Nowsaree, the train resumed its journey When it reached Bulsar the principle inhabitants of the town, although they were British subjects, showed their affection for the ruler of the largest native State Gujrat by coming out to meet him and illuminating the railway station in his honour

The first halt was made at Calicut on the G I P Railway, which was reached early on the 13th ultimo There the Collector of Tanna, Mr Kackenzie, received his Highness with all due honours. A detachment of the native infantry located at Tanna was also brought out to present arms to the Gaekwar and his Rance During his brief stay at Calicut the Gaekwar showed the warm interest he takes in primary education by giving a few substantial prizes to the boys and girls of the local school after a brief examination of their studies The special train was ready again in the station at about five in the evening and the Gaekwar resumed his journey When the special reached Igatpuri station the G I P R Volunteer Band played a few well chosen tunes for the half an hour that the special was in the station The Gaekwar acknowledged their courtesy by a reasonable present

Early on the 14th ultimo the special train reached Burhanpur, where a halt was made for the day Burhanpur afforded a good field for the inquisitive young Gaekwar It was once regarded the key of the Deccan owing to its strategical position there again it was a very flourishing commercial mart signs of which are visible even to this day It has, besides the reputation of even now possessing some very successful lace manufactures, and I last thought not the least it possesses very good water works with which the name of Alamgir Emperor of Delhi is still identified Burhanpur recommended itself to the attention of the Gaekwar again, for the malguzari system of land tenure which obtains in the Central Provinces, and the usefulness of which is still the subject of a good deal of angry discussion The Gaekwar interested himself in the curiosities of the town He drove to the relics of an ancient Mussulman palace on a bank of the Tapti river and through the bazaars where he was perhaps struck to find many people from Guzerat doing business in Deccan towns and settled so far away from their native district He visited the Jain Masjid where he distributed alms to Mussulman beggars and a couple of Hindu temples where similar alms were distributed He also favoured a local Brahmin with a visit to his residence But the most interesting of the Gaekwar's stay at Burhanpur was his visit to the Government factory where he inspected every detail process through which cotton has to pass before it is spun into yarn and lace After this it was natural for the Gaekwar to express a desire for the introduction of the manufacture of lace into his own territories Before it was time for the second train to start, his Highness got a few minutes to explain to him the malguzari system of land tenure

The next halt was at Indulpore which was reached on the 15th ultimo His Highness availed himself of his stay here to visit the famous Marble Rocks Here Indulpore his Highness and party went to Bhuropee, where they were guests of the Maharajah of Darbhanga While here his Highness drove to the opium factory and was shown over it by the Superintendent, Mr Shephard, who was kind enough to explain the details of the working of the factory From Bankipore, his Highness and party were conveyed to Dinapore where a halt was made for the night The Gaekwar was here the guest of the Maharajah of Bardwan perhaps the richest zamindar in the whole of Bengal, and a very hospitable young man I may mention by the bye that the Maharajah of Bardwan keeps a park and palace, which reminds one of the grand seigniorial halls of the barons of the Middle Age From Bardwan to Calcutta is only three hours journey The Gaekwar reached Calcutta at 5 p m on the 19th ultimo The Government accorded to the Gaekwar all the honours due to his position as the first Native prince in India and H E the Viceroy invited the citizens of Calcutta to an evening party to meet H H the Gaekwar At Calcutta his Highness paid a state of ceremony to the Viceroy, and the Viceroy paid a return visit to him. His Highness also exchanged visits with the more prominent members of the Viceregal Council and Secretaries to the Government of India and the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal The Gaekwar had a private meeting with H E the Viceroy, and his Excellency is reported to have been very well satisfied with his intelligence, education, and business like ways, and I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that altogether the Gaekwar has made a very favourable impression as to his abilities and education upon all those who came in contract with him. The *Indian Mirror*, a leading native newspaper and the *Hindu Patriot* and the *Liberal*, the organ of the Brahmo Samaj and the *Indian Daily News*, all have taken a favourable notice of his Highness, and seem to be impressed that he will turn out a capital ruler.

The Gaekwar utilised his time in Calcutta in gaining useful knowledge. He visited the Barrackpore Waterworks in connection with a scheme under his consideration to bring pure water to Baroda from a place within ten miles of it One evening he went to the General Post Office and inspected all the details of the working there. He also visited the Mint and a Sugar Factory the former with a view to improve the coin of his Raj and the latter with a view to the introduction of sugar manufacture into some parts of the Nowsaree districts, which are known to produce very good sugarcane He also visited Messrs Hall Brothers' Jute Factory Before he left Calcutta the Gaekwar distributed donations as follows —

Ripon Hospital Simla	Rs 1 000
District Charitable Society	„ 250
Zoological Gardens	„ 500
Victoria College for Native Ladies	„ 500
Brahmo Samaj	„ 500
The Oriental Seminary	„ 250
The New Obstetric Hospital	„ 500
Selections from Calcutta review (Took 5 copies of the number issued and cost need subscribing for 5 copies as the numbers are issued at Rs 30 per annum)	„ 185
Mayo Hospital	„ 200
Science Association	„ 1,000
Baboo Pratabchandra's Tour round the World	„ 300
The Medical Benevolent Society	„ 100
Veda Vidyalaya	„ 100
Dover College	„ 300
The Musical School	„ 200
Metropolitan Institution	„ 200
The Native Circus Company	„ 400
Total	Rs 6 185

The return journey commenced on the 23rd inst The first halt was made at Bankipore, where again the Gaekwar and party were guests of the Maharajah of Darbhanga After a night's rest at Bankipore, the party took train for Benares where stay of four days was made Here he received an address in Sanscrit from the Maharajah Sahib of Benares the chief members of which were introduced to him by the Secretary The address after reminding him of his visit six years before continued —

It is natural for every native of India, who has the welfare of his country at heart anxiously to hope fully to expect that your Highness will take leave from the fourth annual administration of enlightened principles and we are glad to hear that the expectations of your Highness well wishers and admirers are in this direction in a fair way to fulfilment For your Highness steadiness, firmness, love and regard for the welfare of your subjects, and your zeal of constant application are dwelt the theme and topics of general talk not only in the Maharatta community but in every community in India We in common with all feel fortunate under your Highness' benignant rule to enjoy the blessings of security of life and property, that the independence of the judiciary is strictly kept and of the essential vexatious and vexatious taxes and imposts are being gradually done away with the works of public utility are being extended that the education of your Highness subjects in general and especially of the poor is attracting your Highness serious attention, that local trades, industry, arts and manufactures are being carefully and earnestly encouraged that a healthy stimulus is being given to every branch of knowledge, that strict supervision is being exercised on every department of administration, and, in short very happy prospects have already begun to dawn upon one of the most interesting states of which have native Maharatta is proud and the progress of which he is watching with keen and unabating interest We are also glad to hear that your Highness recently and took a tour through a portion of your Highness Dominions with the laudable object of becoming personally acquainted with the condition of our Highness's subjects and affording relief on the spot We trust that your Highness's visit to this part of India will also prove very beneficial to your Highness's subjects.

The greater portion of the time here was spent in religious ceremonies. His Highness spent about twenty thousand rupees in charities and in encouragement to Sanscrit Pandits

The next halt after Benares was Allahabad. Since his arrival here his Highness has been not idle and has not done much serious business Perhaps he will be spent in performing religious penances and in ceremonial visit to his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, N W P His Highness takes train to-morrow for Agra, and his further journey will form the subject of a separate letter —*Correspondent of the Times of India*

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

EUROPE.

A REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY IN TRAVANCORE

Trivandrum, 25th March—The first grand representative assembly of Travancore land holders from all the Talugs (Thiruvella Rajah included) met at the public offices yesterday, having been invited by the Dowan for discussing important questions regarding the ensuing revenue survey and settlement. The Dowan delivered an able and statesmanlike speech, exposing present evils and explaining proposed reforms, and the benevolent intentions of Government. The people are grateful for the consultation and highly delighted at the speech Another meeting will be held next week

THE LADIES' MEMORIAL

A strong central committee of ladies is being formed at Calcutta for the preparation of a memorial to be submitted by the ladies of India to Her Majesty, against the indignity and injustice to which the passing of the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill would expose them

ANOTHER DYNAMITIC PLOT

Leith 30th March—A plot to blow up Chatham Dockyard with dynamite is suspected and the greatest vigilance is being exercised by the authorities in consequence.

POLITICAL POLICE

London, 27th March—A Corps of Political Police is being organized in London whose purpose will be to watch the movements of agitators and meetings of secret societies.

ARRESTS IN IRELAND

London 28th March—Latest advices from Ireland state that twenty six men have been arrested at Ballinrobe charged with complicity in the Feerick murder which took place in June last

IRISH ARRESTS AND RELEASES

London 29th March—News from Ireland states that twelve members belonging to the Patriotic Sinn Fein Society at Belfast, which is an organization formed for the murder of landlords have been sentenced some for ten and some for five years penal servitude

Twenty one of the men arrested at Ballinrobe on Tuesday for complicity in murders during last June have been released

SPEECH BY LORD SALISBURY.

Lord Salisbury speaking at Birmingham, yesterday said that the Government policy was not consistent, and that it had alienated the confidence of the country

THE HYDERABAD RESIDENT

Simla 29th March—Mr Jones Resident at Hyderabad will shortly be transferred at his own request on grounds of health to the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces His place at Hyderabad will be taken by Mr Cordery Commissioner of Peshawar

ARREST OF FENIANS

A Fenian from Cork being discovered landing explosives at Liverpool yesterday, was arrested further arrests in connection with this circumstance have also been made at Cork

A CONTINENTAL ALLIANCE.

It is understood that an understanding has been arrived at between the Italian, Austrian and German Governments, on the following bases that they will use their best endeavours in order to maintain peace with France, but in the event of France attacking one of the said allied Powers the others will assist.

LOUISE MICHEL ARRESTED

London, 31st March.—Louise Michel has been arrested

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

The Speaker of the Houses of Commons has vetoed military protection to the Houses of Parliament

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1883

MYSORE AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT

It is, on the surface of it, reassuring that the affairs of the Mysore state should attract the attention of the British House of Commons It was time, we think, that British legislators and statesmen should be made acquainted with the actual condition of things in this state Hitherto, there was no way in which the British Parliament and the British public might be informed of what really transpires in the political relations of the Native states with the Government of India, whose communications with such states are carried on through European political officers, it may be of the highest social standing, but whose capacity and grasp of the political position they occupy are in inverse ratio to their rank and social status It is the misfortune of the Native states of India to be controlled, under the Government of India, by British political officer of mediocre capacity and narrowness of views It is, therefore, as we have said, a source of reassurance that Native states, like that of Mysore, should have their affairs brought to the notice of, and discussed by, a body like the House of Commons, to whose deliberations the widest and most impartial publicity is given in the columns of the great English Press The affairs of the Mysore state were thus brought to the notice of the House of Commons, on a recent occasion —

"In the House of Commons, Mr O'Donnell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether even since the restoration of Mysore to the native Maharajah the wishes of the Prince and people of Mysore in the selection of the administration had been ignored or rejected by the British Resident, whether British, native, and European officials from Madras had been established in all the important and lucrative posts of administration in Mysore, and the late Dewan Ms Ranga Charlu, an officer from Madras was thus imposed upon the Government of Mysore, and whether, acting in conjunction with the British Resident, and former Regent, Sir James Gordon, the late Dewan dismissed every native of Mysore he could and gave the offices of the State to officers from Madras, whether it was now proposed to impose another British officer from Madras upon the Prince and people of Mysore and whether the Imperial Government would allow Mysore to be administered by its own Prince and people

Mr Cross the hon member concludes his question by asking "whether the Imperial Government will allow Mysore to be administered by its own Prince and people?" In reply to that I can only repeat the answer which I gave the other night, that the administration of Mysore was transferred to the Maharajah on the 25th of March 1881 The conditions of the transfer are to be found in the Blue book presented to Parliament in 1881, and those conditions have been faithfully observed by the Maharajah, and by the Imperial Government As regards the allegations contained in the hon member's question, I have to say, after reference to the Government of India, that since the transfer no official whatever has been thrust on the Maharajah No Madrassee has been introduced, and no Mysorean has been dismissed" The present Dewan was chosen by the Maharajah himself He is from Madras, but has been for 14 years in the service of the Mysore Government Before sanctioning his appointment the Government of India represented to the Maharajah the desirability of selecting, if possible, a native of Mysore for the post The Maharajah replied that there was no native of Mysore properly qualified, and pressed for the appointment of the Minister in whom he had confidence"

It is good for the Mysore state and for the Native states of India generally, that there should be members of the House of Commons *of the type and capacity of Mr.* O'Donnell, men of intelligence and shrewdness and an eager desire to study Indian questions, but, unhappily, Mr O'Donnell is quite new to such study, and his place in Parliament, as an Irish member, is weighted with the odium of the Home Rule Question for Ireland, and, more or less, with the acts of the Irish Land League. While, therefore, we do not despise the advocacy of *Mr. O Donnell, in behalf of the Mysore* state, while, on the contrary, we are thankful that there are members of the House of Commons who take an interest in the affairs of this state, yet, we are constrained to affirm that, if Mysore had the advocacy of a veteran member of the House, like Mr W Fawcett, the "member for India," as he is appropriately called, a gentleman who has made Indian questions the study of his parliamentary life, we should have had an assurance far stronger than that which comes from those members of the House of Commons who are treading, for the first, the steep and thorny road of politics, such as Indian questions are, and which questions most English politicians and members of the British Parliament avoid By and by, we hope members of the House of Commons will take a greater and more lasting interest in the affairs of India, including the Native states, and that their knowledge of the people and the country will be proportionate to the diligence which members, like Mr O'Donnell, now display.

It will be seen that the first question Mr O Donnell puts above, is one the answer to which has troubled the people of Mysore, especially the educated classes here, who think about such things, for some years past. The "wishes of the Maharajah," we all know, are as sought, for, with due deference to His Highness, we do not think the Maharajah ever thinks, or has been taught to think, for himself As for the wishes of the people of Mysore, every body, who is not officially connected with the Darbar, knows full well that the wishes of the people have been most completely ignored, in most questions of importance and interest to them The people's voice, certain and unanimous, only very recently, was in favour of a pure Mysorean for the Dewanship, and that Mysorean was Mr Krishna Murthi, but who here was to make the voice of the people heard, cry they ever so loudly? The popular voice here is a voice and nothing more The next question put by Mr. O'Donnell is but capable of a similar reply Were Madrassee officials preferred, both before and after the rendition of the state, to Mysoreans of equal worth and deserts? There can be but one answer to the first part of the question *Before* the rendition, and while arrangements were being made for that event, it is a notorious fact, patent, through all the Province, that Madrassees were preferred without the slightest pretence, and the claims of deserving old Mysorean officers were simply ignored. *Since* the rendition, there has been an apparent show of fairness to Mysoreans, in the distribution of offices in the administration, especially since the hole-and-corner selection of a Madrassee for the Dewanship raised an outcry throughout the Province. We cannot say that the late Mr Ranga Charlu, a pure Madrassee, was "imposed upon the Mysore Government" as Dewan,

because there was no "Mysore Government" at the time to be "imposed upon," the Maharajah had not been a day old in his new dignity of an "independent prince," and every thing was done for him which an older and more experienced prince would have done for himself The late Mr Runga Charlu was, doubtless, nominated by the Maharajah as the first Dewan of the State, but we all know what the nomination by a youth, even a royal youth, who had just completed his eighteenth year, would be He could not possibly be expected to be free in his choice. Besides which, as the whole Province knows, and it is a matter of official record, the late Mr Runga Charlu had been "in training" for the Dewanship, two years before his actual appointment, by order of the Government of India. There can be no question, therefore, of the imposition of the late Dewan on the Mysore Government, that is, on the Maharajah, but the late Dewan was certainly "imposed upon" the people of Mysore, for never a man holding the highest office in the state was more unpopular than he was As to the next question put by Mr O'Donnell, as to "whether, acting in conjunction with the British Resident, and former Regent, Sir James Gordon, the late Dewan dismissed every native of Mysore he could and gave the offices of state to officers from Madras," we should say that the question was put in language too sweeping Every Mysorean officer in the state service was certainly not dismissed The truth is, that subordinate and petty officers, who were pure Mysoreans, were allowed to retain their posts, but it was in the higher offices of the state, that an invidious distinction was shown Highly educated, worthy, and deserving Mysorean officers, who had done the state great service, were overlooked in the matter of promotion, and Madrasee natives, who had less official service, and who were not more educated and otherwise qualified, were promoted Mr O'Donnell's next question refers to the selection and appointment of the present Dewan, Mr K Sheshadri Iyer Here again, a similar answer to that given as to the appointment of the late Dewan, will mark the truth of the case Mr Sheshadri Iyer, like the late Mr. Runga Charlu, has not been "imposed upon" the Maharajah Our youthful ruler, now at twenty years of age, is almost exactly the same as His Highness was at eighteen, when the st te was made over to him He displays the same want of force of character and independent action as before As we said at the time of the appointment of Mr Sheshadri Iyer to the Dewanship, so we say now, His Highness simply acquiesced in the advice of those around him, when he selected Mr Sheshadri Iyer as successor to the late Dewan With regard to this matter, the Under Secretary of State for India, in reply to Mr O'Donnell said—"Before sanctioning his (Mr Sheshadri Iyer's) appointment, the Government of India represented to the Maharajah the desirability of selecting, if possible, a native of Mysore for the post" These words point, without doubt, to the claims put forward by Mr Krishna Murti, prove, beyond doubt, that there were representations made on the subject to the Government of India, and show that the people of the Province were in favour of Mr Krishna Murti But, nevertheless, it was stated by the Under Secretary, that "the Maharajah replied that there was no native of Mysore properly qualified, and pressed for the appointment of the Minister in whom he had confidence" The Under Secretary of State, of course, has confidence in the Government of India, to whom he telegraphs, before answering trouble some questions about Mysore affairs, the Government of India has confidence in the local administration of Mysore, under its present regime, the Maharajah has confidence in the carefully selected guides, philosophers, and friends, by whom he is surrounded, and hence His Highness' selection of a "Minister in whom he had confidence." When there is so much "confidence all round, what confidence can we, the poor people of Mysore, have in ourselves, that we should dare to ask that our feeble voice should be heard! Have we not rightly said that the voice of the Mysore people is a voice and nothing more?

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

We have to apologise most heartily to Mr V Bashiam Iyengar, President of the Madras Native Association, for what may seem to him very discourteous conduct on our part Mr Bashiam Iyengar and the Secretary, more than a month ago, sent us a copy of the Proceedings of the Native Association on the Resolution of the Government of India on Local Self Government, with a request that we would review the pamphlet We fully intended to comply with the request, but a too common event in newspaper offices happened, by which we were deprived of the use and perusal of the pamphlet A friend of ours had the loan of it, promising to return it in a day or two, but the promise was not fulfilled, till within two or three days ago, and hence the apparently discourteous delay in noticing the proceedings of the Madras Native Association, on so important a public matter as that contained in Lord Ripon's liberal Resolution We trust the President and Secretary of the Association will accept this apology

The pamphlet before us contains not only the Proceedings of the Association held on the 26th and 27th December last, but a variety of papers of very great interest and importance, all bearing on Lord Ripon's noble Resolution We have, first, the detailed resolutions come to by the Association in order to carry out the scheme they have submitted to the Government of Madras Then, in appendix A, we have the full text of the Resolution on Local Self Government of the 18th May 1882 Appendix B contains the circular letter of enquiry, together with the memorandum of information and a long series of practical questions, addressed by the Association to the public bodies of South ern India and to individuals of position and influence, official and non-official, after the receipt of replies to which it was, and not before that the Association met, and after a deliberation extending over two days, adopted the scheme which they submitted to the Government of Madras Appendix C contains the replies from various public bodies and influential persons to the Circular Memorandum of the Association of which replies there are no less than 27 from various parts of the country, and Appendix D contains proceedings of public meetings held in the Presidency of Madras, on the question of Local Self Government, the number of recorded meetings being sixteen in different towns and stations of the Presidency The whole of the contents of the pamphlet, including the proceedings of the two days' meeting by the Association, forms the most interesting varied, and valuable collection of information on the question of Local Self Government, a question which has moved the people of India as never a question has moved them before The plan on which the Madras Association proceeded in the consideration of the question was the wisest and most practical The association drew up a memorandum explaining the chief features of the scheme propounded by the Government of India, and indicating the various points on which information was required, and circulated it, as has been stated, to public associations and to native gentlemen of position and influence, and who had already acquired a knowledge of the working of municipalities and local fund boards Not content with this measure, one of the members of the Association visited the Southern districts of the Madras Presidency, with the view of gauging public feeling and acquainting himself with the local circumstances and peculiarities in their bearing on the question The report of the Association's travelling member was, that the Viceroy's Resolution had evoked in all parts of the country a degree of interest which exceeded all expectation, that the public meetings held were crowded, the people, in some instances, numbering three, four, and five thousand The Association rightly concludes that the enthusiasm displayed, coupled with the spirit of moderation with which the discussions were conducted, are happy augures for the success of the experiment

The only two questions in relation to Lord Ripon's scheme were, first, are the people of Southern India competent to conduct the duties of Local Self Government, on the scale contemplated by Lord Ripon's Resolution of the 18th May last? and, secondly, are there any reasons to apprehend that the experiment will prove a failure? During the ten months which have elapsed since the publication of Lord Ripon's Resolution, there has been an abundant collection of facts to prove the first question in the affirmative, and as to the second, the existence and management of Mofussil Municipalities and Local Fund Boards prove beyond doubt that no future need be apprehended These two points being settled, it only remains that Lord Ripon's noble and liberal Resolution should be carried into effect at once, and a fair trial made of some one well digested scheme, formed out of the mass of information, facts, and suggestions, which the Madras Government has now before it, through the praiseworthy and practical exertions of the Madras Native Association

Original and Selected Notes

The total amount of subscriptions received for the European and Anglo Indian Defence Association now exceeds Rs 50 000

The project to build a Town Hall at Howrah (Bengal) has thus far proved a success Forty seven thousand rupees have been subscribed, a Babu having contributed Rs 10,000

Raja Sourindra Mohun Tagore has been appointed Commissioner for India of the Exhibition of foreign, manufacturing, art and industrial productions to be held at Boston during the months of September, October and November next

The young Thakore of Morvee will shortly proceed to England on a visit of several months' duration, and will be accompanied by Captain Hamfray, Assistant to the Political Superintendent of Bhaunagore and Superintendent of Police at Ahmedabad

His Excellency the Governor will leave Madras for Ootacamund by special Train on the 3rd April at 4 P M, A guard of honor will parade at the Central Railway Station at ½ to 4 P M, and a saluting battery announcing His Excellency's departure

A new enterprise is to be started in Ootacamund in the way of a distillery for the manufacture of spirits on English principles As an experimental measure, Government has at the recommendation of the Board of Revenue, granted a license for one year to Mr Batchelor

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is now forming an influential committee of European and native gentlemen for the purpose of ensuring an adequate representation of the products of the Bombay Presidency at the International Exhibition to be held in Calcutta in December next

The investigation into the causes of the recent Bheel raids upon the Ali Rajpur State is being quietly but thoroughly carried out, and the grievances of the tribesmen are being diligently sifted. There is no prospect of any renewal of the raids, the Bheel leaders being now convinced of the intention of the British authorities to redress their wrongs

Under orders from Government, it has been notified that, except in the very exceptional case of an officer required to fill a special appointment, twenty-five years shall be the maximum age for candidates for the Staff Corps from regiments serving in India But this rule will not be applied to officers now in the country, until the expiration of a period of two years from the date of the order

Upon the recommendation of Sir Frederick Roberts, the tulwar or native curved sword with leather covered wooden scabbard, is to be substituted for the ordinary sword with steel scabbard in the Madras native cavalry, His Excellency being of opinion that the latter is not suited to the "Mackenzie" run form which it has been decided shall be the future dress of native cavalry regiments in India, and natives are better able to use the tulwar than the straight sword

Some excitement has been caused in Tasmania by the discovery of several nuggets in the bed of a creek in the river Whyte, the largest of which weighed 243oz It appears to have travelled very far indeed, to have been washed down a great distance by the flow of the river The discovery opens up a new direction to gold seeking enterprise in Australasia, to track up rivers and streams to their sources and search for the precious metal amongst the boulders at the bottom, the theory being that the largest nuggets will be found in the higher parts

The following which we take from the Lahore paper, is good if true —"A European—his name does not signify—who described himself as formerly of the 13th Royal Irish Regiment, was brought up the other day, before Colonel Stewart, Cantonment Magistrate, Rawalpindi, charged with having been drunk and disorderly The Magistrate sentenced the man to pay a fine of Rs , or in default, to suffer 2 days' imprisonment The accused possessed only Rs 2 but the natives present raised the balance by subscription on the spot, and freed the man A curious feature of the moral transaction was that the natives made the accused swear not to drink again He took the oath, and let us hope he means to keep it

A Bengal paper makes the following observations regarding the installation of the young Nawab Nazim of Bengal —

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal leaves Calcutta on the 26th instant for Moorshedabad, where he will instal the son of the Nawab, who, consequent on his father's abdication, is coming into the headship of the house and as much of its titles as the recent decision of the Government has left him Moreover, besides the time-honoured name of Nawab Nazim of Bengal is to be changed for that of simple Nawab Bahadur, and the knowledge of this will perhaps rob the ceremony of some of its spirit in the eyes of the people, though outwardly it may be celebrated with all the customary rejoicings. The change is no doubt what some people would call a logical outcome of the British policy, The Nawab is no more the first Viceroy of a great sovereign, he is no longer the protector of any one but his own tenants (if he protects them) and it is doubtless an anomaly that he should rank as anything but a great zemindar But for all that many will think that we might well have spared a title which has some hold on the memories of the people, and belongs to a house one of whose chiefs next to Clive, did as much as any one to lay the foundations of the British power in India

The *Indian Mirror* attacks the Hon Rajah Shiva Prasad, C S I, because he had the moral courage to state that he was not prepared to support Mr Ilbert's Bill against the almost unanimous wishes of the European community He is now alluded to by the native editor as "a stumbling block in the way of native progress, a real enemy of native advancement" and that is followed by the statement that the Rajah's speech would "for its brazen faced and fulsome adulation, have been simply loathsome, but that it is the quintessence and sublimate of the most servile and abject toadyism and flunkeyism" We would ask is it likely that such a man as the Rajah, had he been a "toady," if he desired to retain the good opinion of the Viceroy and the Government, if he desired to toady to the ruling authorities—would have placed himself among the minority, would have spoken strongly against the passing of the Bill introduced by that Government which

bestowed rank and titles upon him. The article we have mentioned is one of the best illustrations we can quote as an argument against the Bill. Here is a case of Native justice, forsooth. Because the politician dares to express views which are disagreeable to the native paper, his private life is pored into, and the native editor goes years back to scrape up some mud with which to try to disfigure the Rajah. Not content with trying to disprove the Rajah's statements and ridiculing his views, the *Mirror* finally suggests that he may go to the Andamans. Altogether, the article is a suggestive commentary on the capacity of even educated natives for governing themselves or any-body else

Local and Provincial.

RE-OPENING OF BUSINESS.—All the law courts and public offices throughout the Province were re-opened for business, on Wednesday last the 28th instant, after the recent Easter Vacation.

ANCHU OFFICES.—Under the authority of the Dewan of Mysore, Anchu Offices have been established at the following places.—Ganjam, Seringapatam Taluk, Mysore District. Talkad, Tonnimalkodu Narsipur Taluk, Mysore District. Attibele, Anekal Taluk, Bangalore District.

CLOTHING FOR THE PETTAH POLICE.—The new clothing for the Pettah police force is being worked by tailor contractors, under the supervision of the Town Inspector Syeduddin Sahib. One uniform coat and two pairs of sandals and turbans will be distributed to the force, in a week or two hence.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL PAYN.—On Tuesday evening last, by the mail train, Lieutenant General W. Payn, C. B., Commanding the Bangalore Division, left Bangalore for Ootacamund and Wellington, on a tour of inspection. General Payn was accompanied by the Quarter Master General of the Division.

A MURDERER "WANTED"—The Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur district has advertised a reward of Rs. 100 for the arrest, or for such information as will lead to the arrest of one Nirvam, a toddy contractor, who has run away after committing a murder in the village of Abelur, in the Mudugere taluk, on the 8th Ultimo.

THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—It is said that it has been arranged that Mr. Vyjiendra Rao, the present Secretary to the Dewan, should take charge exclusively of the Revenue department of the Maharajah's Government, under the designation of Revenue Secretary; while Mr. L. Rice, the Director of public Instruction, is to carry on the work of General Secretary, in addition to his own duties

MYSORE STUDENTS IN MADRAS:—At the present time five Mysore students are studying to pass as attorneys-at-law of the Madras High Court, and about a dozen others are studying to pass the B. A., B L, and M A. degree examinations of the Madras University Three or four Mysore students are studying in the agricultural college, and we may expect a further addition to the ranks from Mysore about the beginning of the official year 1883-84.—*Madras Standard.*

THE PETTAH POLICE STATION.—A correspondent of the *Daily Post* brings to notice that the Police Stations of the Pettah, which were hitherto repaired and white-washed every year, have neither been repaired nor whitewashed for the past two years, and some of them are in a dangerous condition and present a very dilapidated appearance. We agree with our contemporary's correspondent, and trust the Deputy Commissioner will direct the attention of the D. P. W. to the subject.

EXTENSION OF THE POSTAL SAVINGS BANK SCHEME.—The Government of India has directed that from the 1st April next, all Head and Sub-Post Offices in the Madras Presidency should become Postal Savings Banks. This extension embraces the Presidency Post Office with its Suburban Post Offices and all offices at the Head-Quarters of a District hitherto exempted from Savings Bank work. Full information as to forms and regulations can be obtained at every Post Office.

BANGALORE-TUMKUR RAILWAY.—It is stated that there was a mis-understanding between the two contractors for the construction of the Bangalore-Tumkur railway, Messrs. Pampanah and Arooachellum Moodeliar, in consequence of which the work was retarded; but now we are glad to learn that the contractors have made up matters, by the first named taking the first twenty one and the second taking the last twenty one miles of the line, and working individually. It is to be hoped that the work will now progress more rapidly than it has hitherto done.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—On Saturday last, Colonel R. G. Thompson, Civil and Sessions Judge, C. and M. Station, resumed and completed his sessions work for this month. The man Peroomul, who was charged with adultery and "enticing away a married woman, and who was defended by Mr. Nepean Smith, Advocate, was acquitted and discharged, as, in the opinion of the assessors, the evidence was not sufficient to convict, in which verdict the Sessions Judge concurred. A case of receiving stolen property was also tried and dismissed, and the sessions came to a close.

WANTED.—A reward of Rs. 1,000, has been offered for the apprehension of a Parsee gentleman named Rattonjee Rustomjee Wadia, commonly known as Kakoo Wadia, late Cashier and Accountant in the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company at Bombay. He is charged with the offence of criminal breach of trust as a servant, in respect of Rs. 1,10,000. It appears that Mr. Wadia did not content himself with embezzling the mill's moneys, but it is said that signatures forged by him on many documents connected with the affairs of the mill have come to light. A descriptive roll of the accused has been circulated among the local Police, who are on the look out for him. Mr. Wadia, to evade arrest, has no doubt exchanged the Zoroastrian *Dugla* and *Yegar* for coat and trowsers.—*Daily Post.*

General Summary.

CHARITY HIGH SCHOOL.—A Hindu Charity High School is to be established in Sowcarpet, Madras, under the honorary superintendence of Mr. R. Sivasankara Pandiah Garu, B. A., of Pachaiyappah's College.—*Mail.*

CLAIMS TO PROMOTION.—The Government have had occasion to call the attention of officers concerned to the objectionable practice of clerks in the district establishments continually petitioning the Government with reference to alleged claims to promotion, &c., which on enquiry prove to be of a frivolous nature. They view this course of action with displeasure as it seems to indicate a want of subordination on the part of the petitioners to the officers under whom they are serving. An order has therefore been issued that since the responsibility of efficient administration rests with Collectors and their divisional officers the Government decline to interfere in the matter of local appointments, save in exceptional instances where the Board of Revenue may consider intervention called for.—*Ibid.*

NATIVE LADIES MEMORIALISING HER MAJESTY.—We should like to know how much of truth there is in the report that a movement is on foot in Calcutta, the object of which is to enable Native ladies in the three Presidencies to send up a Memorial to Her Majesty praying that the Jurisdiction Bill be passed into law and the Europeans, who in their speeches in the Calcutta Meeting, ungallantly and ungenerously spoke of them be advised to be more gentle, manly in their language in future. There is a talk here too that the Arya Mahila Samajes of Bombay and Poona mean to move in the matter. Good, if true.—*Indu Prakash.*

SECUNDERABAD.

THE EX-PLEADER SESHAGIRI RAO.—Sometime in August 1881, Mr. Seshagiri Rao, who was then practising in Hyderabad, was charged by a clerk in the Hyderabad Post Office with having committed adultery with his wife. The case was enquired into by Lt Col, Campbell, the Superintendent Residency Bazaars, who committed Seshagiri Rao to take his trial at the Sessions Court. The case was fixed for hearing on the 15th December 1881. Previously to that, however, the accused made himself scarce, and he had the impudence to despatch a petition to the Court praying for an adjournment of his case, from an obscure place called *Nagurar*, on the plea that he had gone there to secure the services of a learned counsel. The Sessions Court ordered the forfeiture of his bail bond, and nothing more was heard of Mr. Seshagiri until three months afterwards, when the gay pleader was arrested by the Madras Railway authorities for outraging the modesty of an English lady while travelling by rail. He was tried at Bangalore and fined Rs. 500, but the fine was remitted on appeal. The Railway authorities, however, have not given up the matter, and we believe the whole of the case has been submitted to the Government of Madras. Seshagiri Rao was not heard of since then, although it appears he was living somewhere near Secunderabad for the past three or four months. Some short time ago he had the impudence to visit the City, and was nabbed at once by the City Police who handed him over to the Residency authorities. He is now a prisoner in the Secunderabad Jail to which place he was transferred a few days ago from Chanda Jail out for safer custody, pending his trial.—*Deccan Times.*

HYDERABAD.

LAWLESSNESS IN HYDERABAD.—On Thursday last when the fun of the Holi festival was fast and furious some of the Infantry sepoys belonging to Nawab Bashee-ood-dowlah played their pranks on two respectable women passing on the road leading from the Residency towards Afzulgunj much to their annoyance. On a policeman remonstrating with the sepoys, he was thrashed by them, which led to the whole of the Nakah turning out and to the arrest of Bashee-ood-dowlah's men. Intelligence was shortly afterwards conveyed to the Nawab that some of his sepoys were under confinement in a Police Nakah. He at once sent a lot of sowars and Jawans to release the prisoners and bring the Inspector and Jemadar before him. Of course the sowars, &c., armed with the authority of the Nawab, determined to carry things with a high hand. The Police resisted this interference and a free fight ensued. The Police were overpowered, some seven or eight of them were wounded; the prisoners were released and the Inspector and Jemadar carried off to the City. The Nawab having left in the meantime for his garden house near the Hussain Sagor tank, they were conveyed there and brought into his presence. For the first time the truth appears to have flashed upon the late Minister of Justice that he had acted unlawfully, and he ordered the two men to be released without making any enquiry into the affray. The Inspector who was severely beaten went to the Peishcar to prefer his complaint, but he was so cruelly maltreated that he was conveyed by the Peishcar's orders to Hospital for treatment The row created such a sensation that Major Neville thought it necessary to place two regiments of the Reformed troops under arms, as well as report the circumstance direct to the Resident. It is high time that these high handed proceedings should be put a stop to and that the people, whether high or low, should be prevented from taking the law into their own hands. We believe that serious notice is being taken of Nawab Bashee-ood-dowlah's conduct, and rightly so too considering his position in the City, and his intimate connection with the Government. This last is by no means the least of his unlawful proceedings, and it was only a short time ago that a very serious affray took place in the City between some of his men and the Police which was hushed up.—*Deccan Times.*

Extracts.

NEW MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR THE PUNJAUB

A new Medical College was opened here this evening, 21st March, by Sir Charles Aitchison. The institution is a handsome and spacious building, constructed at a cost of one and a quarter lakhs of rupees. His Honour, after distributing the prizes and certificates, congratulated the province and capital of the Punjaub upon possessing such a useful institution, which had during the past twenty-two years of its existence done much good work by providing properly trained native assistant surgeons, doctors and hakims, who were spreading themselves all over the province. The profession was steadily gaining in popularity, the present number of students of all branches being over two hundred. He was pleased to find that native chiefs and gentlemen took an interest in the institution, and he strongly commended it to their liberality, a better object for which could not be found. He hoped the Punjab University, which had the power to confer degrees, would soon be able to do so on the students of this College. His Honour and party inspected the building before leaving. The proceedings, which were of a very interesting character, lasted over an hour. A large number of European gentlemen and ladies were present, and also many leading natives, the hall being crowded.—*Times of India.*

GRATUITIES FOR SERVICES IN EGYPT

The following special gratuities were officially announced by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty yesterday for distribution to officers and crews of her Majesty's ships engaged in the recent operations in Egypt: Commander-in-Chief, £923; other flag-officers, £230; captains (except transport), £114; commanders, £57; rank from lieutenant-commanding to navigating lieutenant, £38; rank from inspector-general of hospitals to paymaster-in-chief, £22; rank from senior lieutenant to secretary to Admiralty or commodore, 1st class, £17; rank from lieutenant to chief engineer and chaplain, £15; rank from quarter-master of marines to gunner boatswain, and carpenter, £10; rank from midshipman to sergeant-major and quarter-master-sergeant of marines, £6; rank from naval cadet to sergeant of marines, £5; rank from coxswain of barge to corporal of marines, £3 10s.; rank from shipwright to boys first and second class. £2. A general order was received from the War Office yesterday announcing that a gratuity will be issued to the European troops engaged in the recent operations in Egypt. Every officer, warrant officer, non-commissioned officer, private, and boy who landed in Egypt between the 16th July and the 14th September, 1882, will be entitled to participate in the grant. The gratuity varies in amount from £1,000 to the general and £500 to the chief of the staff down to £2 to each private and boy.

THE DYNAMITE PARTY.

The *Times of India.*—What the Fenians are now doing in Great Britain the same class would do in America were—say—the German and the Irish element there to come into serious conflict. For their own sake, as well for the suppression of what is rank treason to humanity, the United States Government should take cognizance of the violent language which is used by the Dynamite Party in America, and which is calculated to impair the cordial relations between the two countries. In connection with the mysterious "No. 1," whose name, even, has not yet transpired although it may be known to the authorities, it is reported that he has made his escape to Mexico, and is now beyond pursuit. This may be only a blind to put people off his track, but, if true, he is in a measure safe, for we have no extradition treaty with Mexico. Taking it for granted that the authorities have some idea who he is, and that he has really escaped to Mexico, he should be "shadowed," at any cost to the secret service fund, and never be lost sight of even if it should take ten years to capture him. The present activity of the Dynamite Party it doubtless a piece of bravado, which they imagine is called for at the present time on account of the scare produced by the Kilmainham revelations. There can be little doubt that the organisation which supplied the Dublin assassins so freely with money in the same organisation which is directing the present dynamite terrorism, and that its headquarters are in the United States. However much the United States Government may be disposed to check the open advocacy of a dynamite war against life and property in England, we fear that the nearness of the Presidential election, an election which is destined to be fought out with unusual keenness, will prevent any effective step being taken lest it might turn the Irish vote adversely for the Republican party.

ADDRESSES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The following resolution appears in the *Gazette of India*:—"Inconvenience having been found to result in some cases from the absence of any distinct rules regulating the submission by public bodies of addresses to the Government of India the Governor General in Council considers it desirable to prescribe a procedure for general observance. The following rules are in accordance with principles laid down by the Government of India in 1872:—

I —An address, the sole or principal object of which is to promote or oppose a measure of Imperial legislation, or one which bears immediately upon general question of Imperial policy, may be submitted direct to the Governor General in Council

II —When the object of an address is to induce the Governor-General to give his assent to, or to withhold his assent from, a law passed by a Provincial Legislature, it should be transmitted through the Local Government concerned

III —An address intended to obtain the reversal of an executive act, or one which bears directly upon the executive action of a Local Government, should be transmitted through the Local Government in respect of whose action complaint is made This procedure should be followed in all cases in which the jurisdiction to be exercised by the Government of India is of an appellate character or necessarily involves a reference to the Local Government.

IV —In the case of an address relating to a law passed by a Provincial Legislature it will be convenient that a copy of the address should simultaneously be sent to the Governor-General In other cases it will be at the option of the writers to send direct to the Government of India duplicates of representations submitted to Local Government.

THE LATE RAJAH OF BIJNEE

The Coroner of Calcutta held an inquest on the 13th instant, concerning the death of Kunar Narayan Bhoop, Raja of Bijnee who committed suicide by cutting his throat with a Nepaulese knife on the previous Friday night One of the medical witnesses said the wound was in the middle part of the front of the neck about half way up was 3½ inches long, and completely divided the windpipe It was also jagged and torn, as though after the instrument had been entered, it was forced and twisted down so as to break the cartilage Judging from the appearance of the knife, it must have required a great deal of determination to inflict a wound with it Seetal Singh, pensioned tehsildar, said that two or three days before the Rajah's death, he used to get out of the premises and get in again, and not talk to any one The Rajah came down to Calcutta from Bombay and wished to go to Burdwan On Thursday, the day before his death, the Rajah, accompanied by a gentleman from Comillah, and another went for a drive, and suddenly made up his mind to go to Burdwan Witness tended his hands and told him that it would greatly inconvenience him, as he had no water-drawer, &c The Rajah thereupon came away On Wednesday the Rajah wanted to go to the N.-W Provinces He went to the station without telling any one Motee Baboo, the Sheristadar and a Baboo of Comilla, Chunder Nath Moonshee, went with him to the station They missed the mail train and had to return The Rajah used to drink frequently On Wednesday and Thursday much liquor was drunk by him He drank on Friday They never heard any quarrel with the Rani On Friday the Superintendent of the Rajah arrived from Bijnee and had a talk with the Rajah A few days prior to his death he wept and said that a Parsee had consented to give his daughter to him in marriage, but did not carry out his promise The Parsee received Rs 7,000 from him previously and his daughter accompanied on three occasions to the deceased Rajah's house. The jury returned a verdict of suicide. The Raja owned estates which yielded him a rental of some £ 12 000 a year —*Times of India*

DEWANS

A correspondent writes to a Bombay paper —The Dewan Kundar or Karbharee of a State however he may be styled, is, by his position only next to the ruling Prince, and though apparently acting under the orders of the Raja or the Nawab, he is not unfrequently the virtual master of the Raj, so far at least as its administration is concerned. Now, the very first question to be considered in connection with the appointment of such an official should be as to the qualifications the Dewan should possess The answer cannot, however, be so readily given. Models of successful ministers have been before our eyes, such as the late Sir Salar Jung of Hyderabad, whose glorious career is a matter of historical record, Sir Dinkar Rao, and the now retired but renowned Mr. Gowrishankar, of Bhownuggur All, however, cannot be like Sir Salar Jung, Sir Dinkar Rao, or Mr Gowrishankar The world does not abound with such Besides, the greater portion of the native States in India could be easily managed by men of less ability, provided certain qualifications are not wanting, and their measures for proper administration are not thwarted by intrigues, within or without. It is much to be desired that the minister as far as possible, should be a native of the State. When other conditions are equal, such as one has many advantages over a stranger The office of minister in a native State is not to be viewed in the same light as similar offices elsewhere The peculiar circumstances of a native Prince's household which he cannot disregard the difference of the relations between the native Prince and his subjects, and those of a foreign Power with its subjects the absence of any set of written rules for general administration or wherever such exist, the irregular and arbitrary manner in which they are attended to, the great influence which strange though it may seem irresponsible persons about the Princes and their zenanas, whether of the high or class or lower class but invariably of a scheming and mischievous character, exercise in the conduct of State affairs, these and various other reasons render it desirable that the head of a native State's administrative machinery should be one who would have a lasting and deep interest in the welfare of the State and who would while fully bent on carrying out all necessary reforms have the patience requisite to do so without frustrating the very object of his desire by going too fast I do not for a moment attempt to say that some outsiders are not as fit for the task as natives of the place The fact of several States having had occasion to obtain the services of such is a proof that they are and better so but I would as above explained give preference to a native of the State where no objections otherwise existed against his employment

THE BARODA ADMINISTRATION

The charges which have for some time been impending in the Baroda administration have at length been filed Sir Madava Rao has sent in his resignation as Dewan and Kazi Shahab ul Din has been confirmed in the appointment which he has held during the late minister's absence on leave It is no secret that there was a good deal of friction under the old regime and it is supposed that the Gaekwar's visit to Calcutta was in some measure connected with the settlement of the matters in dispute Popular rumour at Baroda assigns to the Maharajah a strong and determined will, and to Sir Madava Rao a desire to unduly trench upon his Highness's prerogative It is not of much importance to consider which view of the case is correct, or whether either is correct Probably there may have been a little obstinacy on both sides, but under the circumstances it is perhaps better for all that Sir Madava Rao's connection with the Baroda State should be severed, for the present at all events His successor is an officer of experience, whose high administrative abilities and long connection with the Baroda State are a sufficient guarantee for the stability of the administration At the same time that Sir Madava Rao's resignation of the Baroda Dewanship will set him free for some other great work of reconstruction for which he is eminently fit to both by training and inclination it will give the young Gaekwar an opportunity of conducting the affairs of his State on the independent lines which he appears to have adopted Although there may be doubts in some quarters as to the expediency of dispensing with Sir Madava Rao's services at so early a period in his Highness's career it must be admitted that the young prince starts with good health and that the qualities which he has hitherto developed augur well for the future During the tour which he has just concluded, he created a most favourable impression on those with whom he came in contact, and the general tenor of his acts since he assumed full powers goes to prove that this impression is not a false one. Under the able guidance of competent advisers there is every reason to believe that he will have a prosperous reign In addition to the appointment of a new Dewan, several other changes have been made with Personnel of the administration Mr Pestonjee Jehangir reverts to the British service, and succeeds Mr Crawley Boevey, C.S., as Talukdari Settlement Officer, Guzerat Mr Crawley-Boevey succeeds Mr G B Reid as Special Settlement Officer at Baroda, and Mr Reid takes up Mr Richey's appointment of Collector at Ahmedabad Mr Laxmon Juggonath, who for some time past has been acting as Sar Soobha, or Revenue Commissioner, is confirmed in his appointment This gentleman is an excellent official of the old school, whose acting tenure of the office has been chiefly marked by vigorous and relentless measures against all kinds of corruption and maladministration The appointment is therefore a judicious one, and will be acquiesced in by all but those who are interested in the maintenance of abuses On the whole the changes must be looked upon as satisfactory, although the anomaly of a Mahomedan presiding over the administration of a Hindoo State will probably excite some comment.—*Times of India*

DURBAR AT INDORE

Sir Lepel Griffin speaking at the Indore durbar on March 20, said —"Maharaja of Dhar, Rajahs, and gentlemen,—It is with great pleasure that I, on behalf of His Excellency the Viceroy present you with the honorable insignia of the Indian Empire You have already by the favour of Her Majesty the Queen Empress received the Star of India and your second decoration signifies, as it should ever signify, new claims to distinction and honour Leaving Indore in a few days for England and possibly returning neither here nor to India I am especially glad that one of my last official duties is to decorate a Chief whom I sincerely hold to be worthy of the favour of the Government You Maharajah are one of those Chiefs, unfortunately too few in India, who have learned the truth that rulers are created for the good of the people and not the people for the profit and pleasure of their rulers Your subjects are well and justly governed and are content A few months ago, in Bundelkhund, I was privileged to bestow on my noble friend, the Maharajah of Tehri a title granted by His Excellency the Viceroy and as well deserved as is your decoration, and for the same reason, that he rules wisely and well There are other Central India Princes I could praise as highly I would rejoice should Her Imperial Majesty command that the honours and titles of which she is the fountain head should be granted for good government alone Princes who neglect or oppress their people should receive no mark of Imperial favour even though they may trace their ancestry, through many moral generations, to the sun High rank and long descent only deepen the infamy of unmoral or bad deeds In the position of Agent to Governor General in Central India, there is nothing more bitter than to see on every side abuses one cannot remedy and tyranny one cannot punish I would give my life willingly to day to be certain that I had taught one prince in Central India to treat his people more generously and humanely, more as children to be cherished than as sheep to be shorn and slaughtered Would those native editors who are always turning what they may honestly think to be the lantern of Truth on the dark corners of the British Administration and pointing out every flock of dust or cobweb of prejudice they may find there to direct their attention to the Native States They would do much more good to their fellow-countrymen I could show them many dark places full of injustice, and tyranny and despair, which the light of publicity would well illuminate The British Government has no other thought than the good of the people whom it has made free, and will ere long make rich Let us hope that as much may be some day said of the native Chiefs of India. Maharajah, I have, contrary to the usual custom, stated here to day English ladies to meet you which I know you will accept as the compliment it truly is I have done this because we all Indian and gentlemen, are glad, on an occasion like this to avail Knowledge the courteous and gracious manner with which you treat all Englishmen and English women, and we are grateful for many kindnesses Appropriately before these Indian I would ask you to do one thing which the Maharajah of Tehri has nobly done, and that is, to encourage female education in your State This is to day the great want of India The Hindus are a noble, intelligent and capable race, and those Englishmen who know them best love and esteem them most But until they educate their women and give them those social rights which belong to women and men alike, they will not further advance —socially, politically, or intellectually They have now reached a point in national development at which they will stop The higher paths of national progress and greatness can only be trodden by men in company with educated women who will raise their ambition from the earth and change their life from a mean and sordid thing to something that is worth living dignified, honourable and happy Especially is the duty of educating women an incumbent upon so loyal a Prince as your Highness, whose gracious Sovereign is herself a woman, and takes the warmest interest in the happiness of the women of India.—*Bombay Gazette*

"WHAT CONSTITUTES HINDU MARRIAGE'

A meeting was held at the Presidency College at 5 P M, on Saturday, the 24th instant, under the auspices of the Hindu-Women's Re-marriage Association It was largely attended by educated natives. On the motion of Rao Bahadur T Gopala Row, the Hon'ble A Seshiah Sastriar Avergal, C.S.I., was voted to the chair On the hon'ble gentleman taking his seat, Dewan Bahadur R Raghunatha Row delivered a highly interesting and eloquent lecture on 'What Constitutes Marriage according to Hindu Law" The lecturer began by stating that by Hindu law was meant the four Vedas, the eighteen sanitics, the eighteen puranas and customs, these being arranged in descending order of rank, i.e., in cases of conflict of opinion, the ordinances laid down by the puranas, being overruled by the sanitics, these in their turn giving way to the sanitics He quoted numerous authorities to prove that custom in itself—and by custom is meant the practices approved by and obtaining among good men—had no binding force whatever when opposed to the ordinances of the shastras however sanctional they might be in time According to Hindu law marriage is optional, and is not prescribed for those that have no desire for it It follows, therefore, that a man and woman must, at the time of marriage, have attained the age of discretion, and this age is fixed in the case of the male and 11 in that of the female These are the minimum ages and marriages of persons under these ages are illegal The age under which a girl ought not to marry is also given by an astrologer, which according to Dr Butler and other Sanscrit scholars could be interpreted in only one way It is that a kanya is possessed in order by some gandharva and agni until certain physical developments take place with holy And is then only fit to be married by man These developments physiologically fix the time of marriage which is generally not below the age of eleven The popular idea that kanyakadanam or giving the girl away in marriage should take place in the eighth year is due to a perverted version of a well known Sanscrit slokam defining the several stages of girlhood This is not to be found in any of the recognized texts and is clearly a forgery He next dwelt upon what constituted marriage They are (1) gift of the bride (2) marital Homams preceding and succeeding Saptapady and (3) cohabitation The ceremonies consist of a contract solemnly entered into by the pair to be one in every thing interest Pinda Sootaka and gotra the contract being sealed by nuptials or consummation taking place after midnight of the 4th day of Panigrahana It was clear from the passages quoted that before the act of consummation the bride does not adopt the gotra of her husband in other words, is not admitted into the gens or family of her husband but retains the gotra of her birth and in her salutation names herself as the daughter of so and so and not as the wife of so and so On the whole the impression produced in the mind of the audience was that the lecturer had fully established his positions The peroration of the lecture was conceived in a lofty spirit and couched in eloquent language Mr Raghunatha Row pointed out to his countrymen that the spirit which prompted their aryan forefathers,—their great Rishes and Acharyas—was the earnest spirit of enquiry, that this differentiated them from all other people in the world, that it was this which made Indian and Sanskrit Literature once the pride of the world that although foreign domination and evil days had come upon the land and stifled the spirit he yet hoped that under the auspices of the British rule a day would come when the Aryans of India would take their place in the world of intelligence and free enquiry and concluded by exhorting his countrymen to follow in he footsteps, not of degenerate Hindus, but of their great ancestors of old and contribute their mite towards that happy consummation which he earnestly prayed that God would one day bless Indian with The lecturer resumed his chair amidst of loud cheers & applause The chairman thanked the lecturer for the intellectual treat which he had given him and the audience and hoped that it would be but a beginning of a long series of such feasts and banquets. The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to Dr Dunkan for his kindness in allowing the use of the College Hall for the meeting —*Standard*

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THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

EUROPE.

ARRESTS OF NIHILISTS

St Petersburg, 31st March—The Police surprised a Nihilist rendezvous here to day After a severe struggle eight persons were arrested one of whom committed suicide

A large quantity of dynamite was seized

REVENUE RETURNS

London, 2nd April—The revenue returns for the year amount to eighty nine millions sterling, showing an increase of £3,180 000 compared with last year

O'DONOVAN ROSSA'S PREDICTIONS

O'Donovan Rossa predicts that greater explosions than those already perpetrated will shortly take place

H M THE QUEEN

London, 3rd April—The Queen is able to drive out but is quite incapable of walking and scarcely able to stand

THE AMIR

London 4th April—Mr Cross replying to a question in the House of Commons on Monday, said that the Ameer of Afghanistan had expressed a desire to have an interview with the Viceroy of India, and a reply had been sent that he would be received next in June

Replying to a question on the same subject last evening Mr Cross said that the objects of the visit were known to the Government but that it was inexpedient to state them

OCCUPATION OF EGYPT

Cairo, 4th April—Earl Dufferin replying to numerous influential petitions for the permanent occupation of Egypt by British troops said that he could hold out no hope of a permanent occupation, but his Lordship intimated that the troops will not be withdrawn under present existing circumstances

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1883

BANGALORE WATER SUPPLY

Now that the hot season of the year has come round again and from all that we see and suffer, the weather is exceedingly warm and will be so for the next two or three months, the question of the water supply is again attracting attention This question of the water supply crops up periodically, and affects the town of Bangalore equally with the Civil and Military Station As far as we remember, the attention of the Government and the two municipal bodies has been drawn to it for the past six years, since 1877 In that year, as will be remembered, the famine and drought were at the height and the people were perishing by hundreds in all parts of the Province It was then that the tank and reservoirs were taken in hand, and several measures for repairs and improvements were undertaken, and, in many instances, resulted in increasing the supply of good drinking water If this plan of always keeping the tanks and reservoirs in a proper state of repair, by cleaning and deepening their beds, by opening up and maintaining the supply channels to them, and by other means which are applied to a water supply not derived from natural springs, had been persevered in during these many years, we should not have had a water famine staring us in the face, as we now have, and will continue to have, in all the future years to come, unless this system is once more applied to the tanks and reservoirs The authorities in whose hands the interests of the public have been placed in this part of the country, seem to have forgotten that Bangalore, both the town and the cantonment, is not a place in which any extensive and elaborate water supply scheme could be carried out The conformation of the land is against the carrying out of any such scheme Up-hill and down dale is the homely language in which we should describe the lands, both without and within the Municipal limits, through which pipes and channels and other works in connection with an extensive water supply scheme, will have to be carried Hence, the several schemes which have, from time to time, been proposed have had to be abandoned for these reasons, and also on account of the very large expenditure which they involve The last of these schemes was one suggested and drawn up by Colonel Sankey R E, many years ago Briefly, the scheme was to bring water into Bangalore from about six miles out of the Municipal limits, at a village, we believe, called Jaxandra, where the great supply basin or reservoir has been constructed It is a magnificent piece of engineering skill and *if it could be filled to the brim*, all Bangalore would be supplied with a perennial supply of good drinking water, but, unfortunately, there is not water enough to fill it, and, probably, there never will be, so that the Jaxandra reservoir stands as a splendid monument of good intentions on the part of the powers that be We think the scheme has been under consideration during the past six years, but the public of Bangalore are no nearer a secure supply of good drinking water, than they were before They echo we should have been abandoned some three or four years ago, but we suppose that having once begun it, the Government were disinclined to incur the odium of abandoning it If it was merely a question of constructing a large reservoir, which the engineers cannot fill, and the rains from heaven decline to fill, with water it would not much matter, but in the course of constructing this big reservoir, the engineers diverted all the waters, and, in some cases even blocked up the channels which convey these waters, which, before that time, used to fill the tanks of the town and Cantonment, during the two monsoons with which this Province is favoured by nature Take, for instance, the Sampangee tank which lies midway between the town and Cantonment, used to supply both divisions of Bangalore with good drinkable water There was a time when we were wont to see this tank full from bank to bank, water birds used to be found there, and fish in abundance and we remember Dr Orr, the President of both Municipalities, and other gentlemen in the neighbourhood, having pleasure boats floating on it water In 1877, an additional reservoir, adjoining and forming part of the tank was constructed as a "famine" work We have seen the water flowing over the bund which separates the reservoir from the tank From 1878, the waters began to subside, and were allowed to subside, without the slightest effort being made to repair and re open the supply channels, in spite of the warnings given monsoon after monsoon, when water was abundant, but never again found its way either to the tank or the reservoir The result is, what we now see The tank is now completely dry, its bed presenting an arid wilderness, and the reservoir has but a foot or two of muddy water in it And all this has been caused by the attempted construction of Colonel Sankey's grand water supply scheme for Bangalore, six miles out of the municipal limits The history of the other tanks, within easy distance of the water works scheme, is the same The intended grand scheme has deprived them of the supplies of water which once used to flow into them The only tank, in the cantonment limits, which has not been affected by Colonel Sankey's project is the Ulsoor tank. But this piece of water is happily in the hands of the military authorities, and they wisely refused to hand over the tank to the civil engineers, to make it part of the great water supply project. The Dharmarajah tank, in the Pettah, is fortunately out of the reach of the Sankey Water supply project, and hence we have to congratulate ourselves that, while the civil population of the C and M Station are threatened with a water famine, the inhabitants of the Pettah have a sufficient supply of water in this tank to last them for the next two or three months, at all events, till the first monsoons, the South West, which set in in June next In addition to the Dharmarajah and other large and small reservoirs in the Pettah Municipal limits, there is the Kempambudi tank, just outside those limits, the waters of which may be made easily available for the use of the people, who will have to travel a very little out of their way to get at them

Such, then, is the state of the water supply for the town and the station of Bangalore It will be seen that by good luck, as being at a considerable distance from the grand water supply project of Colonel Sankey, or by a larger use of forethought and judgment, the Municipal Commissioners of the Pettah have saved the people from such risks as those to which the civil population of the C and M. Station are now threatened, by too yielding a belief in grand water supply projects on the part of the Municipal Commissioners of the Station This latter body were to have sat, on Saturday last, to take into consideration the water supply of the C. and M Station, with special reference to the present scarcity of that fluid With the results of the deliberations of the Commissioners on the subject, we are, of course, not as yet acquainted, but it seems to us that the wisest and most feasible means of preventing a recurrence of what the civil population has so much cause to deplore, would be to abandon Colonel Sankey's grand water supply project, once and for all, to repair and make ready the various supply channels to the tanks, to clean out and deepen the beds of the tanks, and to await the coming monsoons, which are expected to set in by the middle of June ensuing The Municipality may also construct new tanks and excavate fresh wells, which the same blessed and welcome monsoons will fill The grand water supply project has had a trial for almost seven years, and seems no nearer completion than when it was begun It has only tended, and materially tended, to diminish the water supply of the station If the same amount of money had been spent on the old system of obtaining a good supply of water, in the past half a dozen years, the C. and M. Station would not now be threatened with a water famine

THE EURASIAN COLONY

It is now fairly over three years since the Government of Mysore, in a fit of extraordinary generosity, made over to the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of

Southern India, certain waste lands, situated in the Nundydroog Division of the Province, for agricultural purposes on certain conditions as to the payment of assessment—conditions that must be pronounced altogether favourable to the Association, and such as they should not have failed to take the fullest advantage of, seeing that they are thereby placed in possession of several thousand acres of cultivable land, free of all rates for five years, and with a tolerably light assessment afterwards. Having been largely instrumental in securing the grant to the Association, the late Dewan set no small value on the transfer of the property to its present holders, and laid special stress, in one of his Durbar speeches, on the many advantages the country would derive from the cultivation of the transferred acres, on scientific principles by a body of enlightened Europeans and Eurasians. These Anglo-Indian settlers were expected to teach their Native neighbours the value of European methods of cultivation, and it was taken for granted that, in the course of a few years, the effects of Eurasian example in this di
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disappointing account of what has been done there up to the present time, and what makes the matter still more discouraging is the little promise there seems to be as to an improved condition in the future. As far as we can gather from our informant, there is virtually nothing doing on the sites that have been christened "Glen-Gordon," "Waldw l green," and "Saunsmond" respectively, except that in the last-named place some solitary absentee settlers have managed to sow and reap a small crop of grain, besides planting a few fruit trees. There are, to be sure, the foundations of two or three "model" cottages and a half-finished school-house on this site, but as none of these buildings is likely to be utilised for many years to come, their present worth is nothing, and their future value is visionary in the extreme. Of "Whitefield," the remaining site, there is but little more to be said, for there too are to be seen a school house and three cottages in various stages of completion with only one agricultural worker on the spot. This individual is the paid servant of two enterprising Eurasian gentlemen of Bangalore, who have taken up several acres of land which they hold jointly, and are doing their best to cultivate. Unfortunately, they have several drawbacks to contend against, the two chief of which are a scarcity of labour, and a dearth of water. We understand that Eurasians have either been found unfit as field labourers, or are not willing to put their hands to the plough and do the usual work that falls to the lot of down right tillers of the soil, while, on the other hand, Native labour is, for one reason or another, not readily available on the spot. The Association, it is thought, ought to be of material help in procuring labour from other parts of the country, while they ought most certainly to consider it an essential part of their charge to sink wells and construct channels and reservoirs for the storage and supply of an adequate quantity of water for agricultural purposes. The Association certainly undertook to do a great deal more than this when they published their first prospectus relating to their land scheme, and as they have collected a large amount of money from the public for the express purpose of establishing agricultural industries in the Mysore Province, on lands assigned to them for that purpose by the Government, we do not see what excuse they can plead for neglecting to fulfil the engagements by which they obtained possession of the lands they now hold, and induced the public to contribute a large sum of money towards their funds.

The complaints we have heard in various quarters have impressed us with the conviction that, unless the local branch of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association is forcibly urged to carry out all the promises by which they wheedled the Government and the public into lending material support to their colonization scheme, they will make no effort to bear their responsibilities, but will quietly allow the money they have collected to be frittered away in a manner which will benefit neither the country nor their own constituents. It is a notorious fact that many of those who have taken up land on the so-called Colony have since relinquished their holdings, on discovering that the Association are not prepared to help the settlers in any way beyond under
cultivation
Anglo Indian land scheme in Mysore. Should this apparently inevitable contingency overtake the Association, the Government will have to resume possession of their lands from the defaulting husbandmen, and if the precedent had been in a certain Christian parable were followed, the neglected acres should pass into the hands of a set of agriculturists who can be relied upon to give a better account of their holdings, when the Revenue Commissioners come round to receive the rents on behalf of the State. Should the new lessees chance to be ryots of Mysore, instead of aliens of European descent, we venture to predict that the fruits are bound to be a hundredfold more substantial than those the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian colonists are ever likely to produce. The question naturally arises—will the Government of Mysore do as much for the ryots of the Province as they have done for the Eurasians in the direction of placing them in the possession of land on easy terms?

Original and Selected Notes

THE Press Commissioner informs us by telegram that Colonel Bannerman took over charge of the Central India Agency from Sir Lepel Griffin, on the 1st instant.

ONE hundred and ninety-nine elephants have been captured this season in the Garo Hills by the Dooka Khel's Establishment under Mr Sandeman, in seven weeks.

THE Chief Justice of Bombay has been allowed furlough for seven months and seventeen days, with effect from the 4th of May next. Mr Justice Bayley will act as Chief Justice.

THE Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code, which has been submitted to the Punjab and other Local Governments, for opinions, will, in the N W Province be referred, as a whole, to selected officers and other persons, including natives.

IT is stated that the analysis of the recent Census of the peoples of India will show that within the limits of the Indian Empire no fewer than one hundred and thirty-two separate and distinct languages are spoken.

MIR Laik Ali Khan Bahadur, the eldest son of the late Sir Salar Jung, and at present joint Administrator of the State as well as Secretary of the Council of Regency, is suffering from an attack of small pox, but in a modified form.

THE *Globe* of the 9th instant says that measures are in progress for the formation of an Anglo Indian Association, the object of which shall be to obtain and circulate authentic information regarding Indian affairs. A number of members of Parliament and Anglo Indians have promised to join the association.

THE *Daily News* understands that "an attempt is now being made to form a non political party in the House of Commons prepared to inform itself systematically on Indian questions. It is hoped that this movement will lead to some degree of co-operation on these subjects among men of different political parties."

A VERY severe shock of earthquake was felt at Peshawar on Saturday morning. It lasted for about a minute, and some houses in the city and some bastions of the Peshawar Fort were slightly damaged. There
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WE learn from the Chingleput district that there is some little commotion among the ryots owing to an order lately issued by the Collector to the effect that the revenue demand must be met by the ryots without any delay, and that in case of failure the usual system of seizing cattle will be a-
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disappointing account of what has been done there up to the present time, and what makes the matter still more discouraging is the little promise there seems to be as to an improved condition in the future. As far as we can gather from our informant, there is virtually nothing doing on the sites that have been christened "Glen-Gordon," "Waldw l green," and "Saunsmond" respectively, except that in the last-named place some solitary absentee settlers have managed to sow and reap a small crop of grain, besides planting a few fruit trees. There are, to be sure, the foundations of two or three "model" cottages and a half-finished school-house on this site, but as none of these buildings is likely to be utilised for many years to come, their present worth is nothing, and their future value is visionary in the extreme. Of "Whitefield," the remaining site, there is but little more to be said, for there too are to be seen a school house and three cottages in various stages of completion with only one agricultural worker on the spot. This individual is the paid servant of two enterprising Eurasian gentlemen of Bangalore, who have taken up several acres of land which they hold jointly, and are doing their best to cultivate. Unfortunately, they have several drawbacks to contend against, the two chief of which are a scarcity of labour, and a dearth of water. We understand that Eurasians have either been found unfit as field labourers, or are not willing to put their hands to the plough and do the usual work that falls to the lot of down right tillers of the soil, while, on the other hand, Native labour is, for one reason or another, not readily available on the spot. The Association, it is thought, ought to be of material help in procuring labour from other parts of the country, while they ought most certainly to consider it an essential part of their charge to sink wells and construct channels and reservoirs for the storage and supply of an adequate quantity of water for agricultural purposes. The Association certainly undertook to do a great deal more than this when they published their first prospectus relating to their land scheme, and as they have collected a large amount of money from the public for the express purpose of establishing agricultural industries in the Mysore Province, on lands assigned to them for that purpose by the Government, we do not see what excuse they can plead for neglecting to fulfil the engagements by which they obtained possession of the lands they now hold, and induced the public to contribute a large sum of money towards their funds.

The complaints we have heard in various quarters have impressed us with the conviction that, unless the local branch of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association is forcibly urged to carry out all the promises by which they wheedled the Government and the public into lending material support to their colonization scheme, they will make no effort to bear their responsibilities, but will quietly allow the money they have collected to be frittered away in a manner which will benefit neither the country nor their own constituents. It is a notorious fact that many of those who have taken up land on the so-called Colony have since relinquished their holdings, on discovering that the Association are not prepared to help the settlers in any way beyond under
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Anglo Indian land scheme in Mysore. Should this apparently inevitable contingency overtake the Association, the Government will have to resume possession of their lands from the defaulting husbandmen, and if the precedent had been in a certain Christian parable were followed, the neglected acres should pass into the hands of a set of agriculturists who can be relied upon to give a better account of their holdings, when the Revenue Commissioners come round to receive the rents on behalf of the State. Should the new lessees chance to be ryots of Mysore, instead of aliens of European descent, we venture to predict that the fruits are bound to be a hundredfold more substantial than those the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian colonists are ever likely to produce. The question naturally arises—will the Government of Mysore do as much for the ryots of the Province as they have done for the Eurasians in the direction of placing them in the possession of land on easy terms?

Original and Selected Notes

THE Press Commissioner informs us by telegram that Colonel Bannerman took over charge of the Central India Agency from Sir Lepel Griffin, on the 1st instant.

ONE hundred and ninety-nine elephants have been captured this season in the Garo Hills by the Dooka Khel's Establishment under Mr Sandeman, in seven weeks.

THE Chief Justice of Bombay has been allowed furlough for seven months and seventeen days, with effect from the 4th of May next. Mr Justice Bayley will act as Chief Justice.

THE Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code, which has been submitted to the Punjab and other Local Governments, for opinions, will, in the N W Province be referred, as a whole, to selected officers and other persons, including natives.

IT is stated that the analysis of the recent Census of the peoples of India will show that within the limits of the Indian Empire no fewer than one hundred and thirty-two separate and distinct languages are spoken.

MIR Laik Ali Khan Bahadur, the eldest son of the late Sir Salar Jung, and at present joint Administrator of the State as well as Secretary of the Council of Regency, is suffering from an attack of small pox, but in a modified form.

THE *Globe* of the 9th instant says that measures are in progress for the formation of an Anglo Indian Association, the object of which shall be to obtain and circulate authentic information regarding Indian affairs. A number of members of Parliament and Anglo Indians have promised to join the association.

THE *Daily News* understands that "an attempt is now being made to form a non political party in the House of Commons prepared to inform itself systematically on Indian questions. It is hoped that this movement will lead to some degree of co-operation on these subjects among men of different political parties."

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WE (*Daily News*) stated yesterday that some suspicion existed in India that Sir Salar Jung, the eminent Indian statesman, had come to his death by foul play. The following extract of a private letter just received from India sheds some further light on this painful subject:—"On the same day on which Sir Salar Jung was seized with his fatal illness the following Europeans were also seized with a like attack though they have all recovered,—General Sir Charles Reves commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, Major Ludlow, Magistrate of the Cantonment of Secunderabad, Major Neville, commanding the Nizam's Reformed Force, Colonel L'Estrange, commanding the British Artillery in Secunderabad, Mrs Dobbs, wife of the Railway Magistrate, and Mr Elsworthy, who was in command of the steamer in which the pleasure party, whose host Sir Salar Jung was, sailed on the Mesr Allum lake on the evening previous to the death of Sir Salar. Surely these facts are sufficient to form the grounds of an inquiry."

THE *Bombay Gazette* hears from Baroda that the resignation of Sir T Madhava Rao has caused a certain sensation although it was not altogether unexpected. The appointment of Kazee Shahbeddin to the Dewanship is approved, that official being a man of tried experience and talents, but there seems to be some doubt as to whether his term of office will be very protracted. An impression prevails that Kazee Shahbeddin is likely to be made use of as a stop gap. The resignation of Sir Madhava Rao is said to have been brought about by influences which are not likely to cease to operate just now. Sir Mahadeva Rao, it is no secret, found himself hampered in the duties of his position in a way which seemed to him incompatible with the due observance of those principles of administration which were sanctioned by the Government of India during the minority, and contributed so much to the re-organization and progress of the Baroda State. However this may be, every one having the interest of that important State at heart will hope that the new Dewan may be enabled to show that he is no unworthy successor of the able administrator whose resignation has just been announced."

Local and Provincial.

NILGIRI BEER—At a meeting of the Pettah Municipal Board held the other day, the Commissioners agreed to sanction the application of Singara Valoo Chetty for a license to open a shop for the sale of Nilgiri Beer in No 2 Division

MORE LIGHT—The Municipal Commissioners of the Pettah, having received the two ornamental street lamps recently indented for from Madras, have issued instructions for planting additional lamp-posts at the Municipal Gardens and the Yellahunka Gate

CIVIL COURT, C AND M STATION—Mr S Sreenivasa Rao a clerk from the Chief Judge's Court, has been appointed Manager and Chief Clerk of the Civil and Sessions Court C and M Station, Bangalore, in the room of Mr V Govindarajaloo Modeliar, late Chief Clerk

BOOK BINDING—It is said that there is work for skilled book binders in many of the District towns outside of Bangalore, and from what we hear it would appear that book binders who could find their way to Chickmagalur would be able to establish a pretty profitable business

RAILWAY EXTENSION—It is estimated that the expenses of the preliminary survey of the extension of the Mysore Railway from Tiptur to Beur will amount to something like Rs 24,000—an amount which is obviously too high Instructions have been issued for expediting work on the Tumkur line

DEATH OF AN AMILDAR—We observe the death announced of Abdul Samund, Amildar of Bagepillee, at his residence in the Cantonment on Thursday last to which Instant The late Abdul Samund was comparatively a young man, and entered official life as Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Mysore

THE MYSORE STATE RAILWAY—Captain Brackenbury, R E, having been appointed Manager of the Mysore State Railway, in succession to Mr A R Becher, who is going to England on furlough, the former officer inspected the line on Monday last and, on his return, assumed charge of the office from the latter officer

A RETIRED MYSORE OFFICIAL—We learn from the Madras papers that Mr W Jennings, retired Sub Judge of the Bangalore District, has proceeded to Madras, and has accepted the office of paid Secretary to the Madras Widows' and Orphans' Fund, in the room of Mr J Dunning, another old retired Mysore officer, who has obtained three months' leave

POSTAL DELIVERIES—The residents of Shoolay complain that they do not receive their letters till after 10 A M instead of at 8 30 A M, at the latest, and seeing that the mail train arrives before 7 o'clock in the morning, it would seem that they have good reason for their discontent The Post Master would do well to inquire into the cause of these late deliveries

THIEVES IN COURT—Persons who have business in the legal courts in Bangalore have reason to complain of the defective arrangements now made for the safe custody of articles that have to be left at the door A Native gentleman lost a pair of valuable slippers at Major Malloy's Court the other day, and we know of several cases in which umbrellas and walking canes have been carried away from the verandahs of courts by persons who could not prove themselves the rightful owners The Court peons ought to be held responsible for these misappropriations

The Mysore Gazette.

Bangalore, Saturday, April 7, 1883

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

The 30th March 1883 No 91—K Shamanagar, Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Manjarabad Taluk, is invested with the jurisdiction of a Magistrate of Police under Act XIII of 1859, within the Taluks of Manjarabad and Belur in the Hassan Sub-Division of the Kadur District

No 92—Mr A Rangaswamaiengar, B A, B L, Subordinate Judge, Mysore District, is empowered to exercise the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts not exceeding Rs 300 in value, within the Town of Mysore, with effect from 1st April 1883

No 93—Lieutenant Colonel J O Travers, Military Secretary, is granted 90 days' privilege leave from the 30th instant

Colonel A C Hay will, in addition to his other duties, act as Military Secretary during the absence of Lieut Colonel J O Travers on leave, or until further orders

The 4th April 1883 No 100—Mr T Narahari Rao, M E, assumed charge of the District and Sessions Court, Nagar Division, from the Sheristadar of the Court, on the forenoon of the 28th March 1883

The 5th April 1883 No 101—Mr A R Becher, Manager and Traffic Superintendent, Mysore State Railway, delivered over, and Captain M C Brackenbury, R E, received, charge of the offices of the Manager and Traffic Superintendent of the Mysore State Railway, on the forenoon of the 4th April 1883

The 6th April 1883 No 103—Mr Mahomed Ali, Khan Bahadur, Town Magistrate of Mysore, is appointed Town Magistrate of Bangalore

No 104—Mr S Srinivasaiengar, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, is appointed Under Secretary to the Dewan

No 105—Mr B Narasimhachariar, B A, Subordinate Judge of the Kolar District, is promoted from the 2nd to the 3rd Grade, with effect from the 1st April 1883

No 106—The following transfers of Assistant Commissioners are ordered—

Mr Syed Nasirullah, from the Bangalore to the Shimoga District

Mr B K Venkatavaradaiengar, from the Bangalore to the Kadur District

Mr Abdul Rahman, from the Shimoga to the Bangalore District

Mr C Madaiya from the Kadur to the Mysore District

Mr P N Parthasarathy, from the Mysore to the Kolar District

Mr K Muhammad Ali, from the Kadur to the Tumkur District

Mr P Panchanadha Rao, from the Kolar to the Shimoga District

Mr Coorooswamy Mudaliar, Supernumerary Subordinate Judge, from the Kolar to the Mysore District

No 107—The following promotions of Assistant Commissioners are ordered with effect from 1st April 1883—

(1) Mr Syed Nasirullah and Mr T Narahari Rao, from the 2nd to the 1st Grade

(2) Mr B K Venkatavaradaiengar and Mr Abdul Rahman from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade

(3) Mr S H Vardia, from the 4th to the 3rd Grade

No 109—Under Section 11 of the Code of Municipal Regulations, 1871, as amended by Notification of this day No 108, the Government of His Highness the Maharajah hereby appoint Mr A Srinivasachariar as Honorary Vice President of the Municipal Commissioners of the Town of Bangalore

No 110—Hema Hanumantaiya Amildar, Chamarajnagar Taluk, Tumkur District, is granted 3 months privilege leave from the 15th April 1883, or such other date thereafter as he may avail himself of the same

H H Srinivasa Rao will, in addition to his own duties, act as Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Hulikere, act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Chikmagalur Taluk during Hema Hanumantaiya's absence on leave or until further order

The 7th April No 111—Mr Abdul Rahman, Assistant Commissioner and 1st Class Magistrate, Shimoga District, is invested with the additional powers referred to in Section 37 (a) of the Code of Criminal Procedure except the power to entertain cases without complaints, to try summarily and to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd Classes

No 112—K Ramachandra Rao Amildar, Gundlupet Taluk, Mysore District, is granted 10 days' privilege leave to commence on such date as he may avail himself of the same

General Summary.

MADRAS

A PRISONER RELEASED—We hear by telegram from Cuddalore that the man Ryakhachari who was convicted on the complaint of Miss Reade and sentenced by Mr A Cruickshank, the District Magistrate at Cuddalore and whose appeal to the High Court at Madras was heard by the Hon'ble Justices Kernan and Innes, and rejected by them has been released by order of the Local Government, issued (also by telegram) to the District Magistrate under yesterday's date —*Mail*

THE NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE INDIAN SOCIETY—This society, which recently appointed a deputation to wait on several members of the House of Commons, have issued an address in which they "invite all who inhabit the Indian soil, from the Indus to the Brahmaputra, and from the Himalayas to the Cape Comorin," to aid the society in obtaining a redress of Indian grievances The Committee, it appears, is composed of ten members, two of whom represent Bengal, two the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, two Bombay, two Madras, and two the Central Provinces, Assam, and other parts of India. Rajah Rampal Singh has been appointed president, and Mr R Sen, honorary secretary of the committee—*Ibid*

MEMORIALS OF SIR SALAR JUNG—A Secunderabad correspondent telegraphs to a Bombay paper—"A meeting convened by the Vikar-ul Oomra, and announced as public, they was successfully held this evening in his Barriers There were present the Peishcar, Shamsul Oomra, Rasheed Khan, Nizam Yar Jung, Rajah Sheeraj and Moulodar, Mir Yasoor, and other noble men and gentlemen, European and native The Vikar-ool Oomra's proposal to supply the city with water in memory of the late Sir Salar Jung was carried unanimously Nearly one lakh of rupees was subscribed on the spot, and it was decided that instead of calling a general meeting one more should be issued inviting subscriptions"—*Ibid*

HINDU WOMEN'S RE MARRIAGE ASSOCIATION—The inaugural meeting took place in the premises of the Association, Cornelle sworam Pillai, yesterday There were present Dewan Bahadoor Raghoonadha Row Garu, M R Ry P Chenaiah Row Pantulu Garu, Revenue Board Sheristadar, P Ragunatha Mudeliar Avergal, Judge Sub-Judge Srinivasa Rowji, M R Ry Subbaiya Iyer Avergal and several others Dewan Bahadoor Raghoonadha Row Garu commenced the proceedings by explaining the object of the society, viz, to take into consideration the draft of a Bill to the Imperial Legislature to modify Act 15 of 1856, a short discussion ensued, and afterwards it was proposed that the Bill be read out When this was done, a warm discussion took place as to one of the provisions of the Bill relating to the disinheritance of property The President then fully explained the above provision, and it was resolved that the further consideration of the Bill be deferred to the next meeting—*Ibid*

BOMBAY

FIRE IN THE CHUCKLA BAZAR—On Thursday evening at about 6 o'clock a fire broke out in a shop stored with hemp and jute in the Chuckla Bazaar, near Cumbharwada The shop is situated at the furthest end of a house owned by a Hindu named Dadabhoy Kalapoo In this house there are two other shops one stored with empty bottles and the other with almanahs, drinking glasses, and pictures, with a range of warehouses behind which large quantities of chinaware are stored The fire which was at first observed in a bundle of jute on the first floor of the back of the house was traced by two men setting in the verandah below An alarm was raised and the police with assistance broke open the warehouse where about five hundred bundles of jute and hemp and a few boxes of kerosine oil were stored, and commenced to pour water upon the fire The police immediately telephoned to the several fire brigade stations, and the steamers belonging to the Fort Pydhonie and Byculla stations were soon on the spot The firemen, who at first supplied with water from the tank at Anik Masjid, opposite the house, and subsequently from the Velkar main All though the pressure of water was not high on account of the capacity of the main the police did their best to get the fire under by working the three steamers and a similar number of hand pumps into a stock of houses having access to which could only be obtained from a line close by by five feet wide The fire gradually extended to some of the adjoining warehouses with chinaware, sandal-wood, and other valuable articles were saved but the constant stream of water and heat the firemen had done some of the valuable almirahs and pictures which were stored in the front part of the first floor of the house were considerably damaged Mr Smith Deputy Commissioner, Superintendents Sweeney and Crummey, and a large number of the police force, including Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ali of the Detective Force remained at the scene of the fire until a late hour in the night Mr Pigott, of the Rose Carwitch, with forty lascars also rendered valuable assistance The damage done by the fire is roughly estimated at from forty to fifty thousand rupees.—*Times of India*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT POONA—*Adiwar Peth* in the City, near the Dharoowallah's bridge, was the scene of a destructive fire yesterday evening when an upperstoried building was burnt and five persons—one man, three women and a child,—frightfully burnt and disfigured. It would appear that the fire originated in the shop of a native manufacturer of fire-works at about 5 o'clock, but no one can say how it all occurred One old woman was sitting down in front of the shop filling tubes with powder, whilst another young woman with her child were sale p in the second room, and a man and another woman were busy in the shop, when all of a sudden an explosion took place The house belonged to one Manockbhai, and Constable Randall, in whose divisions the conflagration occurred, was quickly on the spot. Almost immediately after, Mr Schneider, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr Kyte, the Inspector, Rao Saheb Narsow Ramchundra Godbole, the Secretary to the City Municipality, Rao Saheb Bhagwan Nurayan Jogee, the City Mamlatdar, and Mr C W Richardson, the City Magistrate, appeared on the disastrous scene, and with the aid of four fire-engines worked hard to suppress the fire, and rendered every assistance possible It was with some difficulty that the fire scalded and disfigured inmates were removed and conveyed to the hospital, and the sight thus presented was heart rending in the extreme The shop contained the fireworks was on the first floor of the building, and contained a large quantity of explosive materials. Were it not for the very prompt and valuable assistance rendered by the gentlemen mentioned above, and the police, the conflagration would have been attended with much more serious results, as in that particular locality there is a row of firework shops The fire was got under at about half past 6 o'clock One woman, whose case was pronounced hopeless, was removed from the hospital at the request of her friends The painful struggling, the black and burnt appearance of the bodies, the cries and confusion, all combined to characterise the event as a sad and awful catastrophe —*Poona Observer, March 29*

Extracts.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

The usual Monthly Meeting was held on Wednesday, the 21st March, 1883 W H Cogswell, Esq, President in the Chair Japan single Bullock Plough and Dry Rice. Captain Pogson sends the following notice regarding the above plough and Japan dry rice—It appears that the Japanese possess a plough which is worked by a single bullock. It would be, I think, advisable to secure one of these ploughs as a model, as I think with suitable alteration such a plough would suit for camel ploughing four camels can draw a 9 pounder brass cannon and limber with a mounted man on camel One camel easily draws a park piketon up hill from Kalka to Solun on the Simla road at a trot Then, why should not one camel draw a Japan single bullock plough made on an enlarged scale, just as well as two bullocks do the common Indian plough? In Japan, two varieties of rice are cultivated, wet rice on the low lands under irrigation, and dry rice on high lands and mountains or hill slopes without any irrigation whatever If this dry rice suited the Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Beerbhoom hills, the result would be most beneficial and greatly increase the rice supply of the country This rice was brought to notice by a British Consul at Japan, but I cannot by my hands on the paper, say how no difficulty exists as to securing a supply of seed rice of this variety But it should be packed in tin, otherwise the sea air will kill the seeds, I am pretty certain that the dry rice of Japan would suit the Himalayas north of Umbala, and so on to Kangra which already produces large quantities of wet rice. It would be sound policy to introduce this dry rice into such parts of the Afghan frontier where wet rice is now cultivated The Government of India might, if asked, help in this matter Referred to Government of India.

OPPRESSION IN THE CANTONMENT OF BARRACKPOOR.

We think the European British subjects of India would do well to mind the times, for while on the one hand they are moving heaven and earth against Mr Ilbert's Bill cases are cropping up which show that nothing but the passing of the Bill would check the wanton mischief that is raging The principal point that is made much of by the agitators, is that native magistrates would be severe towards European offenders and we are of opinion that they really would become so, for the severity of the Magistrates would then be the best deterrent possible of offences that are indulged in broad day light and in the vicinity of Presidency towns. The *Bengalee* reports a case of gross oppression in the cantonment of Barrack-

poor a place only thirteen miles from Calcutta. The particulars of the cases are as follow —

"We most respectfully beg to bring to your notice that the conduct of a European soldier here has been so oppressive and outrageous towards the native public that unless some stringent measures are at once taken to restrain them, our honour, property, and above all, our caste are threatened with imminent danger There have been several instances of oppression by the European soldiers in the outskirts of the Cantonment but of late their actions have been so lawless and painfully mischievous that we are at length compelled to seek your aid to secure peace and protection Within the course of a few days there have been several instances of these misdoings without any cause Some of which we may here enumerate

1 Assaulting a man without cause of provocation and snatching away a 'lota (a brass vessel) from his hand

2 Whipping a respectable Brahman

3. Chasing a Hindoo woman, seizing her by the arms and dragging her forcibly away The poor woman has thus lost her caste with her children and relatives

4. Chasing a woman when she was gathering vegetables in the yard of her house

5 Chasing another woman and burning with a lighted cigar the beard of a man who interfered

6 Forcibly taking possession of a "lota from a milk man

7 Taking away a horse from a stable

8 Trespassing into the zenana of several native houses.

9 Plucking fruits without authority

10 Taking a medicine bottle by force from a gentleman and dashing it on the ground.

11 Ticcagarry taken by force and ridden by a dozen men and garcywalla not paid

12 A garryman under similar circumstances had his ears boxed and no hire paid

13. A bundle of cloth taken away by force from a shop in the Sudder Bazar

14. Another woman was chased when in a shop

These soldiers are frequently found in the villages late at night We earnestly hope that you will be kind enough to take the necessary measures to prevent a recurrence of such lawless proceedings on the part of the soldiers. —*Maharatta*

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS

It will be remembered that Post Office Savings Banks were opened over a portion of India on April 1st, 1882 Owing to the vested rights of the Bank of Bombay, it was impossible to introduce the system into the Bombay Presidency, and in this Presidency it was only introduced in the rural districts to the exclusion of the large towns Nor was the scheme introduced into the Presidency of Bengal The three Presidency Banks were under agreements with Government to work Savings Banks throughout India for certain commissions during the currency of the present charters which expire in 1886 This left the Savings Bank business entirely in the hands of the Presidency Banks, the various Collectors acting as agents, and sending in their returns to the head offices of the Presidency Banks to be included in the general Savings Bank statements. Last year the Government wished to extend the Savings Bank system to certain Post Offices outside of a radius of five miles from the chief town of any district, and this proposal was agreed to by the Banks of Bengal and Madras, but the Bank of Bombay demurred on the ground that the arrangement would seriously affect their business. The Government being anxious to make the Savings Banks more generally available throughout India, have made proposals to the Presidency Banks regarding remuneration for the future, which they have accepted, and now (on and from yesterday) every Post Office and Sub Post Office throughout India is a Savings Bank agency, as well as all the Presidency Bank offices in the Presidency towns and in the Mofussil There seems to be an impression abroad that the Savings Bank business has been taken out of the hands of the Presidency Banks such as the Bank of Madras But those banks will continue the business as hitherto indeed it is not anticipated, either by the Government or by the Banks that there will be any falling off in the Savings Bank business of the Presidency Banks as the residents in the Presidency towns are attached, we believe, with the old system A handy-sized little book, lately published and distributed gratis to applicants, gives all the rules for the guidance of depositors in Post Office Savings Banks, with rules for the purchase, sale, and custody of Government securities We read that "the object of Government in establishing Post Office Savings Banks is to provide a ready means for the deposit of savings, and so to encourage thrift Savings Banks are not to be used for the purpose of keeping a current account The rules are very much the same as those of the Government Savings Bank. Business hours will be from noon to 4 p m every day The officials are bound to secrecy as to the name of a depositor or the amount of his deposit Any person may deposit money either on his own behalf or on behalf of any relative The smallest sum that can be deposited at any time is four annas and a depositor cannot pay in a larger sum than Rs 500 in all between the 31st March of any year and the 1st April of the following year A depositor can withdraw money from his account once a week For further particulars as to the rules we must refer our readers to the book issued at the Post Offices.

We may mention here that in the nine months ending December 1882 11,691 accounts were opened within the limited area in which Savings Banks had been opened 2,928 of those accounts were by Europeans and Eurasians and 28 779—91 percent —by natives of India The balance in deposit on December 31st was Rs 20 78 700 and on March 31 Rs 24 80 000 We trust that the expectations of Government will be more than realised, for it is evidently far more profitable to invest savings at 3½ per cent than to invest it in gold to be hoarded away out of sight and unused The new Post Office Savings Banks will certainly be a great convenience to parties living some distance from the Bank of Madras and the town of Madras covers a large area — *Mail*

TAKAVI RULES

Under the provisions of Section 4 of Act XV of 1880 the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased with the sanction of the Governor General in Council to prescribe the following rules as to advances to be made for the purposes hereinafter appearing to holders (as defined in section 3 (11) of the Bombay Land Revenue Code 1879) of arable land —

I *Takavi* may be granted to holders of arable land for the following objects —

(*a*) Purchase of seed and grain and cattle and agricultural stock

(*b*) Rebuilding houses destroyed by fire or flood and digging of wells, storage of water,

(*c*) Any other further purpose not specified in the Land Improvement Act 1871, connected with agricultural objects

II Every application for advance, if made verbally and not in writing by the applicant shall be at once reduced to writing by the officer to whom it is made

III Every application for advance shall be made to the Collector Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the sub division or to the Mamlatdar of the taluka or the Mahalkari of the peth.

If the application is made to the Collector, Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the sub division such officer may after making such inquiry as he may deem necessary grant the advance applied for

If the application is made to the Mamlatdar or Mahalkari as the case may be such officer shall, after making personal inquiry as to the character of the applicant his ability to give security and the fitness of granting the application, submit without unnecessary delay the application with his report to the Assistant or Deputy Collector who shall pass such order thereon as he may deem proper

Provided that in any case if the advance applied for exceeds the amount up to which the Assistant or Deputy Collector has been authorized to grant advances such officer shall at once obtain the sanction of the Collector before making the grant.

And that no advance shall be given to any holder who is in arrears for land revenue or for any advance paid to him under the Land Improvement Act or these Rules except under special order of the Collector to be recorded with full reasons for granting sanction in his own hand-writing

IV takavi shall be granted on the following conditions of repayment

(*a*) An advance for the purchase of seed shall be repaid within one year

(*b*) An advance for the purchase of cattle or for any other lawful purpose shall be repaid within two years or such further period not exceeding ten as the Collector, with the sanction of the Commissioner, may see fit to fix

V Any person desirous of repaying the whole or part of the advance granted him at any time before the expiration of the period mentioned in the order may do so

VI Repayment of advances shall be made by such instalments including interest as the officer granting the advance may determine

Provided that instalments may be suspended by order of the Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the sub division for any cause that would justify a suspension of the land revenue demand

VII The yearly rate of interest on advances shall ordinarily be one anna in the rupee or 6¼ per cent chargeable from the date on which the advance is made but the Local Government may at its discretion for special reasons lower this rate of interest or charge no interest at all or any part of the interest due

VIII Mortgage-bonds in the form hereinafter prescribed in Appendix A shall ordinarily be taken from the holders of lands to whom advances are made as security for repayment, and when the amount is considerable should invariably be taken

In all cases in which mortgage bonds are not taken an agreement in the form hereinafter prescribed in Appendix B shall be executed

IX Security of a Sukar shall not be demanded for an advance, but in all cases the Collector should take measures under the provisions of Chapter XI of the Bombay Land Revenue Code 1879 to secure repayment of the advance as an arrear of land revenue and when there are several applicants in the same village they should if possible be induced to become security one for the other

X When an advance has been granted the money should be paid by the disbursing officer to the holder of the land or his recognized agent and a receipt taken but when advances are required for the purchase of cattle the Collector may take measures to purchase them and hand them over to the applicant Cattle so purchased should be branded on the near fore shoulder with the letter S

SERIOUS RIOT IN COLOMBO

A riot of a rather serious nature took place yesterday at Cotahena commencing about noon From what we can gather from eye witnesses it would seem that the Buddhists of Borella and Maradana had arranged to go a procession along Skinners Road to a pagoda at the Buddhist pansala which lies at the extreme end of Kotahena Road In order to get to the pansala they had to pass along and cross Bloemendhal Street leading off to the Roman Catholic Cathedral The Buddhist procession numbering some 800, started at about 12 noon accompanied by a force of police The procession was as usual headed by tomtom beaters and such paraphernalia customary in processions of that kind But in this procession we are informed that a new departure was made in the way of introducing two images of the Lord Jesus Christ one representing the crucifix and the other His burial These images were carried in a sort of a pagoda which was fixed on a bullock cart The Roman Catholics got wind of this affair and regarding it as the right of an insult to their religion—especially as they had just been holding their Easter morning service—determined at all hazards to put a stop to it So when the Buddhist procession neared St Lucia Road (branching off the Roman Catholic Cathedral) they found their passage completely blocked by the Roman Catholics, who were determined not to allow the Buddhist procession to pass Finding no way of getting on, the police who accompanied the Buddhist party commenced to clear the way, but finding it impossible to do so resort was had to the expedient of pelting stones at the Roman Catholics This naturally roused the ire of the opposing crowd who retaliated in a rather unexpected manner Getting on the top of the houses on both sides of the way a good many made free use of the tiles on their opponents and then ensued a general combat kept up in much the same way But this did not continue long, for the Catholics, not satisfied with throwing stones had hold of the Buddhist pagoda and after breaking it completely burnt it The bulls employed in drawing the carts were assaulted in a serious manner, being stabbed and beaten with clubs Two of them were shot this morning the other three being killed in the affray yesterday In the general *melee* we learn that Major Trenchell received a blow from one of the flying stones, his leg being so sore what bruised Inspectors Holland and Marshall and others too came in for their share of blows Nor did the poor constables fare better a good many of them getting broken heads and arms—Sergeant Daly especially, whose wounds are of a serious nature, and who, we believe lies in a very precarious condition About 4 in the afternoon, seeing that order could not be restored by the police, though by this a large force had assembled at the place, Major Trenchell sent for the military, when about six companies of the R D F turned out numbering in all about 600 men, commanded by Captain Mills with whom were Brigade Major Carne and other Officers On reaching the place the force divided themselves one body taking up a position at the Buddhist temple, another at the Roman Catholic church, another at the turn leading to the Roman Catholic Cathedral etc This had the effect of restoring order the gleaming steel of the fixed bayonets of the military evidently inspiring a wholesome terror in the mob By about 7 o clock quiet was restored the mob having dispersed soon after the arrival of the military A force of the R D F was however stationed there all last night

From the General Hospital we learn that twenty were brought (in carts) into hospital 14 were admitted as they were severely wounded and 6 were dressed and sent away Of the 14 admitted one died an hour after admission The wounds of three are serious

To-day a force of military consisting of 4 companies and commanded by Captain Mills (with whom were Lieuts Dawes Conlon and others) was at the scene of the disturbance There was not much to be done during the early part of the day except to prevent the people from congregating and to otherwise preserve order and for this purpose parties of the military were stationed at various points Two Buddhist processions were expected to day being on their way to the pansala and the police—thinking that it would be unwise to allow them to come near the scene of the disturbance wisely determined that they should be not and stopped some distance off Instructions were accordingly given to the military and a party proceeded and met the procession coming from Koratotte we believe and ordered them to disperse The party refusing to do this force was used the sticks and other things were seized and they were consequently compelled to disperse But what was the astonishment on discovering that the Buddhists not only carried the ornaments used in their religious service but also old *yatras* swords and other implements of a warlike nature reminding one of those used in the riots of 1848! Thus of course were promptly seized and some 10 men apprehended and lodged in the Maradana police station Some of the guns were loaded though the majority were not Among the other things brought to the station was actually a certificate of a class! This evidently meant business, and it was a wise precaution that prevented the process on from coming near the scene of action for doubtless had they come to the spot many lives would have been sacrificed Less the other procession from Pettigoddle fared we have not been able to ascertain but possibly they may have taken the hint and kept away When we left Kotahena at about 4 p m the military and police were still there and arrangements were being made for a body of the military to remain on guard during the night Perhaps it may be asked how is it our citizen soldiers did not make an exhibition of themselves on so fitting an occasion, and the first of its kind we believe that has occurred since the formation of our Volunteer Force We were told in reply to this query that the Volunteers were not called on yesterday or otherwise they would not have been found wanting However, this morning at 8 o clock Col Gorman was at the Volunteer head quarters and 100 Volunteers were sworn in as special constables and among the civilians who joined were Messrs Gordon (of the Bank) and Proctor V A Julius The Volunteers were required to hang about the head quarters all day and hold themselves in readiness in case their services should be required and each were supplied with a baton or staff which he was to wear under his sleeve Nothing serious, however, occurring as we already noted above, Major Gorman in the evening dismissed the Volunteers after thanking them for their services

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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His Excellency Sir Salar Jung G C S I, ordered a couple of large bottles of Darlington's Pain-Curer, found it efficacious and adopted the in house for his family and household use, and from time to time has taken upwards of a 100 large bottles of the same through Major Percy Gough his Private Secretary.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

EUROPE.

THE VICEROY'S RESIGNATION

Calcutta 10th April—The *Englishman* believes itself correct in saying that it is now practically settled that the Viceroy resigns at the end of the current season, also that several old Volunteer Officers in India are to receive the C I E on Her Majesty's Birthday.

THE REPORTED RESIGNATION OF THE VICEROY

London, 11th April—Mr Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, with reference to a statement that has appeared in the London papers that Lord Ripon intended resigning at the end of the year, said that neither he nor Lord Kimberley had heard anything from the Viceroy respecting any such intention.

THE DYNAMITE BILL

London, 10th April—The Houses of Lords and Commons finally passed the Dynamite Bill after a single sitting.

The Bill is to the effect that any person who can be proved to have actually used explosives for criminal purposes will be sentenced to penal servitude for life and that the abettors of the crime and manufacturers of explosives will be sentenced to twenty years penal servitude.

LORDS' DEBATE ON MR ILBERT'S BILL AND SELF GOVERNMENT

Lord Lytton in the House of Lords last night, called attention to the recent action of the Indian Government in connection with the Local Self Government and Criminal Procedure Bills and especially referred to the effects of the measure upon the relations between natives and Europeans. His Lordship argued that the policy of the Indian Government tended to destroy the fundamental principles of British rule.

Lord Kimberley disclaimed any intention of introducing any Public Bill, but discussions into find but cited the opinions of Lords Lawrence, Canning and Mayo in favour of the extension of Native administration. His Lordship said that Lord Ripon intended no change in the present system, but to build on the lines laid down by his predecessors, in which policy he will be cordially supported by the British Government.

Lord Northbrook warmly defended the Indian Government. He said that the scope of the measure had been misapprehended, and that they provided ample safeguards against abuses.

Lord Salisbury denounced the Self Government and Procedure Bills as acts of political hypocrisy which discredited nobody.

After Lord Salisbury's speech in the debate on the Indian Government policy in the House of Lords last evening the subject was dropped.

THE MYSORE MINING CONCESSIONS

Mr Cross replying to a question in the House of Commons said that the Indian Government will be directed to submit a report of the concessions granted during the minority of the Maharajah of Mysore and the connexion of Indian officials therewith. A special enquiry on the subject has been refused here.

THE PHŒNIX PARK MURDERERS

The trial of the Phœnix Park murderers will commence this morning. Joseph Brady will be tried first.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

London 12th April—Mr Stanhope gave notice in the House of Commons last night that he will bring forward, on 8th May, a motion, that it will be necessary to take steps shortly to decrease public expenditure.

THE PHŒNIX PARK MURDERERS

In the trial of the Phœnix Park murderers now proceeding at Dublin, James Carey and Farrell repeated their evidence previously given.

Counsel for the Crown promised to bring forward independent corroborative evidence.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE

Rome, 11th April.—*The Italian Minister for* Foreign Affairs, speaking in the Senate to-day, said that the understanding between Italy, Austria and Germany implied no hostility towards France. He said he hoped a satisfactory settlement will be arrived at in connection with the Tunisian question, but that Italy cannot allow the creation of a great Empire in North Africa.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE

Simla, 13th April—Sir J Gordon, Resident in Mysore takes 6 months special leave from 1st June next. Mr S B Lyall, Financial Commissioner, Punjab acts for him.

MR ILBERT'S BILL IN PARLIAMENT

Bombay, 14th April—A special telegram from London to the *Times of India* says that in the House of Commons the Liberals are divided on the subject of Mr Ilbert's Bill while the Radical section support it. The matter creates little sensation outside the House, and public opinion is not greatly stirred on the matter. It is rumoured that the Ministry have resolved to support the Viceroy. The Press generally condemns the measure.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1883

THE MYSORE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE

THE local *Daily Post* in two articles which appeared in its columns last week, calls attention to the manner in which the members of the Uncovenanted Service in the Mysore State are treated, in the matter of dismissal or other mode of punishment, which it may be found necessary to inflict, in cases calling for such infliction. Our contemporary (in his second article) applies the Uncovenanted Service Rules to two cases which recently occurred in the Civil and Sessions Court of the Civil and Military Station, namely, the summary dismissal of the Chief Clerk and the Record Keeper of the court, and of three other clerks, on the discovery to pass off a forged record of the court by a plaintiff in a suit which had been taken to the Chief Court, under the section of the Civil Code which refers to review of Judgment by the Judge who passes such Judgment. From the facts and circumstances and the arguments, and the official rules adduced in support of them, it certainly appears to us that the two officials alluded to, the Chief Clerk and the Record Keeper, have been very hardly dealt with, in being thus summarily dismissed from the public service. The Chief Clerk has a service of twenty two years, and the Record Keeper a service of seven years, in the course of which not a single charge or "black mark," as we say, has been recorded against them. For the particular incident which has brought about their dismissal, they are not directly responsible, and certainly there is no evidence at all of their complicity with any conspiracy which concocted the forged record. However, be this as it may, the cause of these poor men has been gallantly fought out, and it is not possible for us to add to the facts and arguments which have been put forward in their behalf. What we would specially wish to call public attention to, is the scant measure of justice to which members of the Uncovenanted Service in this Province, accused of offences in their official places, are treated.

There is no doubt that there are rules which, in theory, at least, form part of the Uncovenanted Service Code of this State, but they do not seem to have that force and effect given to them which their letter and spirit would imply. What we mean is, that though these rules are in existence, the heads of departments act very much according to their good will and pleasure, in the disposal of cases in which their subordinates have been charged with any offences. It is best, we think, to give a brief summary of these rules, which are contained in Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dated 8th September 1879, and are based upon a Resolution of the Government of India, dated 29th July 1879, with which resolution is republished a despatch of the late Honourable the Court of Directors on the same subject, dated 6th August 1851, No. 42. Upon this despatch of the late Court of Directors, the Governor of Madras of the time promulgated a series of 13 rules, which are, to all intents and purposes, identical with those now in force in the Mysore Province and all divisions of British territory; so that in giving a summary of these rules, we but re echo the sense and spirit of the rules at present in force, which, indeed, form part and parcel of the old rules. The local Governments under the Supreme British Indian Government are directed "to issue the necessary orders for the establishment of a rule to prevent the arbitrary dismissal of Uncovenanted servants, based on the suggestion of the Honourable Court." The Governor-General considers a rule of this nature highly desirable, "for, so long as the Uncovenanted Servant can be dismissed without a full enquiry, and proof of misconduct, at the will of his superior, his tenure of office is so uncertain, that it leads almost necessarily to the habit of looking at office as temporary, and the temptation therefore is to make the best of it whilst it is held." The Governor-General also holds that "the power of arbitrary dismissal also confirms in the whole body of the native servants the habit of servile dependents on a superior, which strikes at the root of all independence and manliness of character." Upon these sentiments and opinions of the Governor-General, the Governor of Madras framed the rules of which we speak. These rules (by the way) are laid down for the guidance of Heads of all offices in the Revenue, Judicial, Military, and Public Works branches of the service. Rule 5 lays down that "persons appointed to permanent situations in any department shall not be dismissed but for fraud and dishonesty, continued and wilful negligence, offences involving moral disgrace and proved incompetency." This rule applies to persons receiving salaries of upwards of ten rupees. It is also provided that no dismissal shall be final, until the expiration of three months from the date on which the return (of dismissals) has been transmitted to Government, in which period the party has a right of appeal. Certain officials of the Revenue Department cannot be dismissed without the sanction of the "controlling authority," that is, the Government, such as, Tasildars, Taluk Sheristadars, Peishcars, Huzoor Head Gumastahs and the like. In the same way, it is ordered that officers of similar rank and position in the Judicial Department, should be treated in the matter of dismissal, and, without the slightest doubt, the rule would apply to the Chief Clerk and the Record Keeper of a Court. Rule 8 is

important, as applying exactly to the case of the Chief Clerk of the C and S Court, C and M. Station. It is as follows—" The Governor in Council considers it but just and proper that greater protection should be given to *old* servants, and with this view, he directs that the previous sanction of the controlling authority should be indispensible to the dismissal of any servant of 15 years' standing, receiving a certain salary, say Rs 25 a month." In the case of the Chief Clerk, who has been summarily dismissed, the extent of service is 22 years and the salary drawn is Rs 120 a month. Rule 9 of these Rules is amongst the most important, as showing the forbearance and consideration which the Supreme Government of India wishes should be exercised towards Uncovenanted servants The Rule is as follows —" In every case, the specific grounds upon which it is proposed to dismiss any servant, should be reduced to writing, and furnished to him, and the answer or defence or explanation of the party taken in writing It will not be absolutely necessary for every head or charge to be formally proved by evidence, but where a specific fraudulent act is charged, of course, it should be proved in the presence of the party accused, and subject to his cross-examination, and so with other specific acts susceptible of proof by the evidence of witnesses upon which accusations within the category are built" It will be observed, that the character and spirit of these rules display a humane tendency on the part of the Government, which evidently desires to restrain the high-handed proceedings of Heads of departments, who have no sympathy or feeling of any kind for their subordinates, and who look upon them merely as parts of a machinery, which may be thrown away at pleasure and renewed by others.

In the cases of the late Chief Clerk and the late Record keeper of the C. and S. Court, C. and M. Station, it is clear that not one of these rules has been observed in their dismissal. They seem to have been as summarily dismissed as if they were pecns in the court. Their case requires every consideration, and it is to be hoped Sir James Gordne, or the Dewan, whoever is the " controlling authority " in the matter, will reconsider the whole matter

We hear that some high handed proceedings have been taken by the Mysore authorities against certain subordinate officials in Government employ, and two of them have been dismissed from the service, without the slightest reference to the Uncovenanted Service Rules referred to above, and that the dismissed parties had no opportunities of making a defence We shall say nothing more here at present, but wait till we are in possession of all the facts of the case.

RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION

A correspondent has the following on the subject of accommodation on the Indian railway lines for the travelling public—Remarks having been made regarding the absence of reserved accommodation for native females, the managers of the various railway companies have been requested by Government to give the matter their early attention, and to provide carriages of improved patterns having retiring accommodation and reserved compartments for females, as at present existing on a few lines of railway. Attention has also been drawn to the desirability of reducing the maximum number of travellers in each compartment, especially during the hot weather, and generally of taking all reasonable steps to increase the comfort and convenience of native travellers. As our readers may be aware, we have been very frequently drawing attention, in these columns, to the subject of railway accommodation, and have often tried to point out that both the Railway Companies, with whose lines we are most acquainted, namely, the Madras Railway and the South Indian Railway, do not show much interest or sympathy in the travelling public, their object seemingly being to make as much money as possible out of the public, at the least expenditure, in order to increase the dividends to the share-holders in England With regard to special accommodation for respectable native females travelling by train, it is to be had only to a limited extent There is only one carriage ticketed with " reserved for ladies only." We do not know why such necessary accommodation should be so limited It is on this ground that] high class native ladies are reluctant to travel by train, unless compelled to do so by the sheerest necessity The Madras and South Indian lines are almost in every way the worst worked lines in India, even, perhaps, more than the Mysore State Railway, but the latter, of course, has at present a length only of 86 miles, just the distance between Bangalore and Jollarpett

It affords us much pleasure also to learn that it has been suggested to the Indian railway authorities to reduce the maximum number of travellers in each compartment Such a reform is as equally necessary as that larger and more convenient accommodation should be afforded to native female travellers The cramming and crushing of native passengers into the compartments of carriages both on the Madras and South Indian lines, and on the Mysore state line, is a notorious fact On the Madras line, ten passengers for each compartment of a third class carriage is the maximum allowed, yet, we have seen as many as fifteen, and even twenty passengers (though, at a rare pinch, in the latter number) crowded into one of these compartments This is bad enough on the Madras line, which is broad guage, and the carriages large, but the same thing is tried daily on the Mysore State line, which is narrow guage and the carriages on a far smaller scale In the third class carriages, ten passengers in such compartment are obliged to travel, whereas six, or perhaps, eight (at the utmost) ought to be the maximum It stands to reason that if the Madras Railway authorities have been called upon to reduce the maximum of passengers, in third class compartments on their line, a narrow guage line with small carriages, like the Mysore State Railway, should follow the example, by which, we have not the slightest doubt, the passenger traffic on the line will be largely increased And if the authorities in charge of the line wish still further to increase the receipts the best way to secure so desirable an end would be to improve the pattern of the carriages, so as to have retiring accommodation for all classes of passengers, such as waterclosets, lavatories, &c, and continual reserved accomodation for all classes of native female travellers But, we suppose, we are too premature in our expectations Our Mysore state line is too young, too much, indeed as yet in its infancy, for us to expect that the carriages will be furnished with accomodation and conveniences such as even the Madras Railway, after an existence of over fifty years, has not as yet given to the travelling public, and merely to make a beginning with which, it needs constant nudging and hammering at both from the Government and the public

Original and Selected Notes.

Reports from Cashmere state that the Maharajah's health is growing worse. He is suffering from his old complaint, diabetes

Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama is the Parsee gentleman who has offered to give a lakh of rupees for the construction of a hospital for women at Bombay

Six horses, a trap, and an elephant with complete howdah equipment, will, the *Pioneer* hears, shortly leave Peshawar for Cabul, as presents to the Amir from His Excellency the Viceroy.

Colonel P W Bannerman who has been appointed to officiate as Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, took over charge of the Agency from Sir Lepel Griffin at Indore on the 1st instant

Khan Bahadoor Kazi Shaboodin was on Sunday morning nominated Dewan of Baroda in the place of Sir Madhava Rao, and invested with a magnificent robe of state by the Maharajah in full Durbar.

The following are sentences reported to have been passed recently on three Chinese convicted of murder at Shanghai —" The nurse to be sliced to pieces, the cooke woman to be beheaded without imprisonment, and the cook to be beheaded after a period of imprisonment "

The Government of India have sanctioned the deputation, to England, of Lalas Ganga Ram and Balmukand, Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade, of the Provincial Public Works Department, Punjab, for the purpose of undergoing practical training The State bears all charges for their passages

For some time past the need of a good water supply has been much felt at Baroda and the Gaekwar has been anxious that the want should be supplied as soon as possible It is now reported at Baroda that His Highness intends to apply for the services of Mr Playford Reynolds, C F, of the Irrigation Department, Guzerat Division, to report upon the subject

The Legislative Council will meet at Simla, for the first time this season, on the 19th instant The chief business at the outset of the session will be the introduction of the Local Self-Government Bills for the North West Provinces and Burmah The former Bill will probably be brought forward at the first meeting otherwise the business before the Council will be of very minor importance

The Nizam's Council on Monday morning declined to agree to the proposed railway and mining concessions It was decided to investigate the subject thoroughly with the aid of the professional advisers of the Government, and after a month's deliberation to determine on the best means of opening up the mining and other resources of the country This decision gives universal satisfaction at Hyderabad

The *Civil and Military Gazette* says—Every thing points to the probability of a further advance of the Russians in the direction of Herat, and what is more surprising there are signs that Mr Gladstone's Government is fully aware of the situation Mr Stephen, the Second Secretary of the British Legation at Teheran, has been sent, with Abbas Khan, our agent at Meshed, and an escort of Persian cavalry, to Serrakhs.

Referring to the recent affray at Hyderabad, the *Pioneer* says —" We have told that it is generally believed in Hyderabad that the Nuwab ordered his sowars to rescue his attendants who were in custody If he really did this, some means should be found of teaching him that even Nawabs in Hyderabad in this nineteenth century have not the privilege of hacking and slashing those who may be injudicious enough to offend them "

A cool proposition was made at a meeting of the Lahore Hindu Sabha last week One of the members—we quote from the report in a local paper—drew the attention of the meeting to the fact that Rajah Shiva Prasad, though himself a native, had opposed the Bill introduced in the Viceregal Council for giving native judges the power to try Europeans He also suggested that Government be memorialised that the Rajah be called upon to resign his seat in the Legislative Council!

The *Mahratta*, in an article on natives as volunteers, says —" Our Governors are foreigners, and it is but natural that they should be chary in placing swords and guns into our hands which they fear may be used against them Let us, therefore, show that our sense of gratitude and loyalty are so strong that nothing under the sun will induce us to set them aside. Such a conduct will not only give us native volunteer *corpses* but may throw the doors of military service open to us and commissions *will greet us with open arms* "

The *World* says —In spite of the confident assurance of friends and supporters, it is clear that Mr Gladstone is not yet himself again. His step has not recovered its old vigour, and he speaks, except when under the stimulus of passing excitement, in low and subdued tones There can indeed be little doubt that if Mr Gladstone's political services are to be preserved to the country, he must be withdrawn from the continuous excitement of work in the House of Commons and placed in the calmer climate of the House of Lords, which is only visited with disturbance at infrequent intervals

Owing to the unusual prevalence of cholera in the city, it was arranged that the Nizam was to go on Monday afternoon to Bolarum, the head-quarters of the Hyderabad Contingent His stay there was to depend on the cessation of cholera in the city A later telegram, however, states that the Nizam's grandmother, who was attacked by illness with choleraic symptoms on Friday is recovering Similar symptoms developed themselves in his Highness's mother on Sunday night, and much alarm was felt His Highness's proposed change of residence to Bolarum is given up, the medical authorities objecting to the inevitable influx of natives

The advantage of taking time by the fore-lock, and having all things ready in case of an emergency, has induced the Punjab Government, in the present prosperous times, while administrative work is going on smoothly, to issue orders to District officers to draw up a list of public works, which can be undertaken if ever famine should fall upon the Province, and to devise and organize a regular agency for famine relief Fortunately, the Punjab is one of the best protected Provinces against such a calamity A very large part of the Punjab is already within the scope of canal operations, which render it independent, in a measure, of the rain fall, and when the new Ferozepore and Hansi Railway is completed there will be no very extensive area to which, in times of distress, corn could not be readily brought

A case of importance to the medical profession has been decided at the second criminal sessions of the Calcutta High Court Upendra Kanto Dutt a native doctor practising at Calcutta, was charged with having caused the death of his cousin, Hem Chunder Dutt, a child five years of age, by administering an injection of carbolic acid In November last the prisoner was called upon to attend his cousin who appeared to be suffering from dysentery He gave the child an enema of carbolic acid, mixed with water, and some twelve hours afterwards the patient died, owing, it was alleged by the prosecution, to the prisoner's improper treatment Evidence upon this point was given at the trial by several well-known English doctors with the result that the special jury trying the case found the prisoner guilty of doing a rash and negligent act likely to cause death, and he was sentenced by Mr Justice Norris to pay a fine of Rs 500

The movement to do honor to the memory of the late Sir Salar Jung of Hyderabad, is being attended with much success. At a meeting of the committee held at Hyderabad last Friday, it was stated that the total amount subscribed towards the memorial was about a lakh of rupees, and that further subscriptions are expected as notices of the meeting held in Hyderabad had been sent to the principal English journals published in India. A suggestion was made at the meeting to carry out a suitable system of water-works in Hyderabad in honor of the late Sir Salar Jung The want of water is greatly felt in the city, and a proposal of the kind would not only receive substantial suppport but it would confer a lasting benefit on the inhabitants The proposal for carrying out a system of water supply will also receive the support of the Hyderabad Government, as the Peshkar on behalf of the administration, stated that if it is resolved to carry out a water-supply scheme, and if the funds collected are not sufficient for the purpose, grants would be made from the Nizam's treasury Such a project would, he added, suitably commemorate the successful administration of

the late Prime Minister. It is believed that the proposal will meet with the full concurrence of the committee, and that Hyderabad will, in turn, have a water-supply scheme in memory of its late successful Prime Minister

Local and Provincial.

HOLIDAY.—This day being the Hindu festival of the birthday of Rama, the public offices will be closed

SPECIAL TEST.—The Special Test Examinations will take place, at Madras, on the 7th Proximo and following days

THE DEWAN.—Mr. K Sheshadri Iyer, the Dewan, and his Secretary, are expected to return to Bangalore this evening from Mysore

PUBLIC WORKS ACCOUNTS TEST.—Not a single candidate for the Public Works Accounts Test has passed the examination, which was held about two months ago It would seem that the Arithmetic paper was a very stiff one

PETTA HIGH SCHOOL.—The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the above Institution will take place in the Court Hall of the Taluk Cutcherry, this morning at half past seven Mr A Sreenivasa Charlu has kindly consented to preside

SCHOOL HOURS.—It is high time, we think, that *all* the schools in the Town and the Cantonment should begin at 7 A M, and end at 10½ A M, or 11 A M, as the weather is dreadfully hot, and students, especially the younger ones, are unable to study

DOG KILLING.—From yesterday, the killing of dogs began both in the Cantonment and Town Those who wish to preserve their animals should keep them within the enclosures of houses, or put a collar and muzzle on them. The slaughter of dogs will continue up to the 15th June next

CUBBON PUBLIC OFFICES.—The public offices in Cubbon Park are undergoing a thorough renovation, both within and without, under the superintendence of Captain Kensington, Public Works Secretary to his Highness' Government Now coir matting is being laid down in the corridors and passages

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES TO EDUCATED HINDUS.—The Subject of Mr Slater's Lecture to be delivered next Sunday evening, 22nd April, in the London Mission Chapel, Infantry Lines, Cantonment, at 7 P M, will be, *The Genesis of Evil* Native gentlemen are cordially invited to attend

THE BRITISH RESIDENT.—Sir James Gordon, K C S I, the British Resident at the Court of Mysore, has taken six months' leave of absence to England, from the 1st June next. Mr J B Lyall, Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, has been appointed in the room of Sir James, who, it is stated, may not return to India

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.—We do not know what is coming over the managers of the local schools, at all events, the larger institutions The Central College has not distributed prizes to its students and pupils, and Bishop Cotton's and Saint Andrew's have not given away their rewards for last year as yet, though one quarter of the year has *fully* passed over

HOUSTON *vs* HAYES.—The suit of Mr A. C Houston against Mr J W. Hayes, Sr, editor *vs.* proprietor, came on for hearing on Tuesday last, before the Civil and Sessions Court, C and M Station. The advocate for defendant asked that plaintiff be called on to furnish security for costs of the suit, as he had subsequently gone away to England, without notice The Court saw no reason for granting the application, as no further costs would be incurred The advocate for plaintiff then applied for the admission of Mr Krishna Murti's evidence and defendant's letter to him This application also was refused, as both parties had closed their cases at the last hearing. The respective advocates having addressed the court, judgment was postponed till after the holidays

Correspondence

BANGALORE WATER SUPPLY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

SIR,—Permit me to correct a mistake in the Editorial of your valuable paper of the 9th instant, on the subject of the water supply for Bangalore.

You say that the Durmambudi Tank, in the Pettah, is fortunately out of the reach of the Sankey water works, &c Any one who had an occasion to pass the Subadar's Chuttrum will have found that more than one feeder of the Durmambudi Tank has been turned towards the New water works Any citizen of the Pettah of Bangalore will tell you that the Durmambudi Tank was never so full during the rainy seasons, as it used to be about 7 years ago No one had seen the depth of the tank before that period It can be seen every year of late Moreover, people who reside in Chickapettah and Siddiputta, and who entirely depend upon the Durmambudi tank for their supply of drinking water, suffer very much during the hot season The Karanji wells in their neighbourhood will not be fed for days together, and much difficulty is experienced by them in going over a great distance for water I trust you will kindly advocate the necessity of re diverting the channels, and thus free us from the continued anxiety

PETTAH

The Mysore Gazette

Bangalore, Saturday, April 14 1883

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

The 11th April 1883 No 116.—The following transfers and appointments of Amildars and Deputy Amildars are ordered —

1 S B Tirumalachari, Amildar of the Hiriyur Taluk, is transferred to the Bowringpet Taluk

2 Mr Kamaluddin Ali Khan, Supernumerary Amildar on Rs 100 per mensem, now doing duty as Deputy Amildar of Yedahalli, is appointed Amildar of the 5th Grade and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Hiriyur Taluk, on probation

3 Mahomed Ali Khan, Acting Deputy Amildar of Arkalgud, is transferred to Yedahalli as Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate

4 Tiruvengadasami Mudaliar, Acting Amildar of the Sira Taluk, will revert to his permanent post as Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Arkalgud

5 Venkatachaliya, Acting Amildar of Chitaldrug Taluk, is appointed Amildar of the 5th Grade and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Sira Taluk on probation

6 B Ramaswamaiyar, B A, Supernumerary in the Dewan's Office, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Chitaldrug Taluk, on probation

7 K Ramaswamaiengar M A, Supernumerary in the Dewan's Office, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Mysore Taluk, on probation

8 Abdul Aziz, Amildar of Chinnarayapatna Taluk, is transferred to the Bagepalli Taluk, vice Abdul Sammad deceased

9 Mr Dalavayi Devaraj Ars, Attache, will be in charge of the Chinnarayapatna Taluk Hereby invested with the powers of a 3rd Class Magistrate

General Summary.

MADRAS

PLEADERSHIP EXAMINATION.—The Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side has notified that hand writing is not a necessary qualification for admission to the Pleadership Examination A long tongue is the chief requirement, we suppose.—*Mail*

AN ENTERPRISING POLICEMAN.—We have been told that Mr A Tate, the Assistant Collector at Calcutta, some time ago entrusted a constable with a cheque for Rs 105 or so to be exchanged at the Bank The careful Policeman on returning with the money conceived the idea that it was improper to crap his talent in a napkin, and resolved upon increasing his master's store by employing it at a gambling booth He continued to gamble until he lost every rupee, and he then betook himself to Mr Tate with this soothing information. On the subject of the qualifications of Indian Policemen we believe Mr Tate has since become a wiser, if not a sadder, man.—*Western Star*

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON'S "FRANK ADMISSION".—It was Sir John Lawrence who instituted an inquiry as to the comparative merits of British and native rule in India. The results of the enquiry gave a rude shock to the long-cherished conviction of many Anglo Indian rulers It came out that the native preferred the rule of their own princes to that of the British Government. The average Anglo-Indian ruler however, stuck to his original opinion and never lost an opportunity of praising his own Government and maligning that of the poor native princes. It give us much pleasure to find that one of these Anglo Indian rulers acknowledges at least some virtue in native rule. In his recent speech at Kolaba, Sir James Fergusson, Governor of Bombay, is reported to have spoken thus in reference to native States —"The advantage of native rule is that you know the people better than we can ever do If there is any value in our efforts, it is that we wish to govern India for India" This frank admission of the Bombay Governor is likely to fall like a thunderbolt upon many Anglo Indians.—*Amrita Bazar Patrika*

THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.—A meeting of the Provincial Committee on Indian Affairs was held yesterday afternoon, in the Conference Room at the House of Commons, when there were present Mr Baxter, M P, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M P, Mr Pease, M. P., Mr Reid, M P, Mr Potter, M P, Dr Cameron, M P, Dr G B Clark, and other gentlemen A general feeling was expressed that it would be better at present not to organize the Committee in any formal or permanent manner, but that it should simply be used in the first instance as a medium for consultation among members as to joint action in Parliament, by way of promoting such measures as seem most calculated to advance the interest of the natives and of good government in India. A further meeting of the Committee will be held in three weeks Meantime, as the first fruit of yesterday's informal deliberations, Mr Baxter has undertaken to move, upon the adverse motion of which Mr Stanhope has given notice, an amendment expressing confidence in the Indian administration of Lord Ripon, and approval of the Ilbert Criminal Code (Amendment) Bill, respecting which there has been some recent agitation —(London) *Daily News*

HYDERABAD

CHOLERA.—Cholera is on the increase in the City On Saturday last there were 25 fatal cases—Mahomedans, 9 males and 7 females, Hindus 7 males and 2 females. On Monday the total number of causes amounted to 47 viz —Mahomedans 18 males and 14 females, Hindus 12 males and 3 females. We are glad to hear that steps are being taken to disinfect the air by the burning of sulphur and coaltar, and the sprinkling of carbolic powder in the drains. Other means are also being taken in the way of sanitation which we hope will put a stop to the epidemic.—*Deccan Times*

BOMBAY

REDUCTION IN THE SALARIES OF THE BARODA OFFICIALS.—We hear that a general reduction in the salaries of high Baroda Officials is to take places shortly The Dewan will hereafter receive Rs 3,000 instead of Rs. 5,000 as hitherto, the Revenue Commissioner Rs 1,500 instead of Rs. 2,000 and the First Class sooba Rs 1,000 instead of Rs 1,200 We also hear that Mr Luxmon Juggonath will be appointed Revenue Commissioner of Baroda, Mr Ganesh Shastree acting for Mr Luxmon in his post at Kadee —*Jams-Jamesed*

THE MAHABARATA IN ENGLISH.—Baboo Protab Chandra Roy, who has published a Bengali translation of the Mahabharata, now proposes to publish an English translation of it this work will, it is estimated cost Rs 1,00 000, and it is intended to publish it in monthly parts from the month The English edition will consist of 1, 250 copies 250 copies will be distributed in India free of all charges, among the gentry, the aristocracy, and reigning chiefs, 300 among Indian officials of the higher ranks, and 250 among the savants of Europe and America 200 copies will be reserved for making up losses caused to recipients by negligence and in transit, while the remaining 250 copies will be charged for at Rs 50 and Rs. 65 per copy inclusive of postal costs, Rs. 50 being payable by persons in India, and Rs 65 by those in Europe and America.—*Indian Daily News*

THE TRAGEDY IN THE BELOOCH LINES.—The report of the double crime which was committed in the Beloch Lines, on Wednesday last, was wrong in several particulars. It seems that a recruit who was at the time acting as sentry over his sleeping comrades in one of the barrack rooms, suddenly loaded his rifle, and shot dead a sleeping soldier He then ran at once on to the parade ground and there shot himself. Before the inmates of the barrack room had realised the first act in the tragedy, the second was completed. No reason can be found to account for the crime The murderer and his victim were friends and mess-mates, and no quarrel is known to have occurred between them A few dates before the affair, the murderer was seen to act in a manner suggestive of mental derangement. He was observed running about in a purposeless manner After a day at the hospital, where he showed no alarming symptoms he was released Since his death, his brain has been examined, and found to be in a perfectly sound condition.—*Gazette*

BENGAL

MAHARAJA OF JODHPORE.—His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpore has been seriously ill. Some two months ago he caught cold, and in consequence of certain treatment by the native *hakims* an abscess formed in his neck which caused much anxiety Dr Adams, the Residency Surgeon at Mount Aboo, was sent by Colonel Bradford, the Agent Governor-General to attend his Highness, and it is reported that he was just in time to save the Maharaja's life Although out of danger, the Maharaja is very weak The people evince much concern regarding their chief, and thousands of rupees are spent daily to propitiate the gods for his recovery The present Prime Minister of Jodhpore has built a magnificent market for the use of the public It is much larger than the Calcutta new market, and although open in the centre, comprises a series of handsomely constructed stone and marble arcades. Water is being laid through the town, and street lamps are being placed through all thoroughfares. Although Maharaja Pertab Sing has been Prime Minister for five years only improvements are to be noticed everywhere.

BURMAH.

THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE FOR BURMAH.—Information has reached us that the proposal to establish a Chief Court in this province has been negatived by the Secretary of State. The scheme has been well considered here, for it has been under discussion for years, and the necessity for a change has been admitted on all hands.—*Rangoon Gazette*

Extracts.

DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

The *Times of India* —It is reported that a defensive alliance has been entered into between Italy, Austria and Germany The basis of this alliance is said to be that each of these three Powers will use the best endeavours in order to maintain peace with France, but that in the event of France attacking any one of the Allies, the others will assist the one attacked At first sight, it seems a strange thing that Italy and Austria, two countries which have been in bitter antagonism for the greater part of the present century, should now be in close alliance, but it is not difficult to comprehend the object of such an alliance. The extension of the Austrian power is in the direction of the Principalities, and there it will encounter Russian opposition. Germany encourages the extension of Austria's borders in that direction for purposes of its own, probably with a view to robbing Austria at some future time of the German territory which still appertains to the House of Hapsburg In encouraging Austria, Germany incurs the enmity of Russia, and it was on this ground that the late General Skobeloff predicted as certain a great struggle between the two countries. As Bismarck does things with his eyes open, it is most probably for this reason that Germany is cultivating the friendship of Turkey so assiduously, and Turkey's interests in the Principalities are now so shadowy that the Porte might easily be persuaded to let them be swallowed up by Austria. Italy's direct interest in the alliance is not yet apparent, but the aspirations of that country are to have an Algiers of their own in Tripoli, and there they are sure to encounter French opposition Thus Germany desires to have a portion of Austrian territory, Austria to extend its sway in South-eastern Europe, and

Italy to establish itself in Northern Africa This entails the hostility of Russia as respects Germany and Austria, and the hostility of France as respects Italy, and it might be asked why the present defensive alliance should only be against the French The fact is, Germany recognises the inevitable as regards Russia, and is no doubt prepared to face it, but as soon as war is declared between these two great Powers so soon would France better herself in order to avenge Sedan and recover Alsace and Lorraine Alliance with Germany and Austria comes in On the other hand, should France and Italy come to blows on account of the aggression of the latter in Northern Africa, Germany, assisted by Austria would seize that opportunity to make another advance upon Paris The Triple Alliance has this advantage over their possible foes, that Russia and France are situate at opposite sides of Europe, while Germany, Austria and Italy constitute the entire block between Should such a war ever take place, will be a very table Armageddon England happily, will be out of it, and at liberty to watch and guard her own interests in Egypt and Syria

AMEER'S VISIT TO INDIA

The Ameer of Afghanistan will visit India next Autumn for the purpose of having an interview with the Viceroy It appears that, *just Monday, in reply to a question in the House*, the Under-Secretary for India stated that Ameer Abdul Rahman had expressed a desire to have an interview with Lord Ripon and that a reply had been sent to the effect that the latter would receive him next Autumn On Tuesday last a further question was put on the same subject, when the Under Secretary, while acknowledging the fact that the Government were aware of the objects of the Ameer's visit, said that it was inexpedient to state them This visit of the Ameer to India has been long on the *tapis*, and as that potentate has his hands pretty full in his own country, what with the expedition against the Shinwarris and other tribes in the vicinity of Peshboluk, it must be something urgent which brings him here The fact of the English Government deeming it inexpedient to state the objects of the Ameer's visit to the Viceroy renders it certain that it is no mere visit of ceremony It is not "an object," but "objects" which the Ameer is said to have in view, from which we assume that there is something more the matter in Afghanistan than an empty treasury In any case, however, we may expect that the question of a subsidy is part of Abdul Rahman's business with Lord Ripon By the time these two distinguished personages meet, the former will have been the ruler of Afghanistan for three years and he has certainly shown that his hand is strong enough to rule the turbulent race he is set over It will be remembered that, when we entered into negotiations with him he was distinctly given to understand that no substantive treaty would be entered into between the Government of India and Afghanistan so long as Abdul Rahman's power was unconsolidated It may be that now the Government of India are disposed to enter into treaty arrangements with him, and that his presence in India and his personal intercourse with the Viceroy may lead to a satisfactory arrangement But we cannot help thinking that the rapid advance of Russia towards Herat, the projected railway to that place, and the presence of Russian engineers and emissaries in the vicinity of Sarakhs, have most to do with the Ameer's projected visit to India. Abdul Rahman knows the Russians well, and has himself full knowledge of the way in which they have overrun Central Asia Having consolidated his power in Afghanistan, it is not unnatural that he should take alarm at the vicinage of his quondam protector, and turn to India for advice and assistance He will want money, he will want arms and ammunition, he may desire a defensive alliance with us If there be due cause shown, he may have all three, but on our part we should stipulate, among other things, that a railway to Kandahar should be constructed in connection with our own frontier railway, for purposes of commerce in times of peace, and to provide for eventualities in case of war with Russia —*Times of India*

SIR A. HOBHOUSE ON THE BILL

Sir Arthur Hobhouse, member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and formerly Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council, writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* as follows concerning Mr Ilbert's Bill —

Among the principles applicable to our government of India none has of late years tended more to assume an axiomatic form than this that we must avail ourselves more largely of the services of natives Some welcome the change entirely Some lament it but admit its necessity on financial or political grounds Few deny that it must be made We have been diligently educating the natives of India We have invited them to travel, to spend their money to spare no pains and studies in England, to acquire Europe in knowledge and habits of thought We have admitted some to our Covenanted Civil Service For others the Legislature in 1870 declaring that it was expedient to give additional facilities for the employment of Natives of proved merit and ability gave power to the Government of India, after due selection of persons to appointment to offices which till then were reserved by law for the Covenanted Civil Service It is only in accord with this policy which has now prevailed for many years—a policy which I believe to be as prudent as it is generous—that the Government of India should over and anon take the opportunity of employing native service in some department of state in which it has not hitherto annexed On every such occasion it is found that there is great resistance to the proposed change and sometimes it causes a considerable amount of ebullition This has happened in connection with the pending proposal to invest some native Indian judges with some amount of jurisdiction over European British subjects or as I may call them for brevity Europeans charged with crimes It is with which to see what the proposed change is why it is proposed and what reasons we have for thinking that the excitement among Anglo Indians and their friends in this country is well founded

As regards the nature of the proposal, I have just received an account in the shape of a report of Mr Ilbert's speech given in the *Pioneer Mail* of the 7th ultimo The report contains some evident inaccuracies but may be taken as substantially correct It is needless for the present purpose to explain the *various branches and grades into* which the Indian Civil Service is divided In substance the proposal is this that every civil servant *who has been thought worthy of appointment* to the important post of Magistrate of a District or of Sessions Judge shall have jurisdiction over Europeans, and that the several local Governments may, in their discretion invest with the same jurisdiction other civil servants who are discharging first class magistrial functions At the present moment outside the limits of the Presidency towns no magistrate however highly placed can try or even commit for trial an European unless he himself is one of the same class Even in his of that class the extent of his power is very limited The heaviest sentence which may be passed on Europeans by even the most exalted provincial magistrate is hard imprisonment for a year in some place to be appointed by the local Government for that express purpose In every case an appeal may be carried to *the High Court* whose judges are appointed by the Crown From this statement the amount of change may be easily estimated It amounts to this—that certain Government officials of long standing and of distinguished capacity shall not be cause they are of pure Indian blood be precluded from exercising over Europeans the very carefully guarded amount of jurisdiction which is vested in other provincial magistrates It must be borne in mind that the term European British subjects is not confined to Britons properly so called In this connection it means all the Queen's subjects born, naturalized or domiciled in the United Kingdom or in the colonies of Europe America Australia New Zealand, or South Africa, and their legitimate children or grandchildren It includes therefore numbers of persons who both by blood and association have more connection with Asia than with Europe

The reasons for the proposal will be found partly in the speech of Mr Ilbert and partly in a debate of the Legislative Council which took place in the year 1872 and to which he makes detailed reference The principal ones may be stated as follows —

1 It is a matter of administrative convenience that offence shall be cognizable by the magistrate of the district in which they are committed

2 The experience of the Presidency towns show that native Indians may with benefit to the State, and without injury to any one take cognizance of offences laid to the charge of Europeans

3 Education, intercommunication, and other circumstances have very much diminished the differences between the provinces and the Presidency towns

4 Owing to the admission of natives to high posts in the service, it has become necessary to deal with the question

5 It is casting a slur over the educated classes of India whom we have invited into our service to say that no man among them is fit to exercise the functions in question

6 It is dishonouring to a high official, such as the Magistrate of a District perhaps the size of Yorkshire and more populous, that being of pure Indian blood he should be excluded from functions which may be performed by his own subordinates because they have some English blood in their veins

7 Differences of judicial power ought to be based on capacity and not on race

It is the last four reasons that have been mainly urged both by the speakers in the debate of 1872 and by the local Governments The Maharaja Jotendro Mohun Tagore one of the leading Hindoos accepted Mr Ilbert's proposal as the removal of an anomaly which has been the source of standing complaint to my countrymen It may be stated here that the proposal came from the most important of the local Governments, that of Bengal and was supported by all the others, except that of Coorg and by the majority of officials consulted in those Governments

The idea of uniform and regular administration of justice to all classes by the same courts has for a great many years been present to the minds of Indian statesmen as a most desirable consummation It was the origin of legislation in 1867 of which I will say something presently It was proposed in 1869 by the Government of India that all persons should be amenable to the jurisdiction of the criminal courts of the East India Company In their report which recommended the creation of the existing High Courts the Indian Law Commissioners assumed that the special privileges of Europeans in British subjects will be abolished I am not supposing that those who made these proposals had specifically before their minds the question as it now stands, because native Indians did not then hold the position they now do But in 1872 a proposal very similar to the present one was supported by a majority of the Government of India and by five out of twelve in the Legislative Council

Such being the true state of the case what is the language that we hear used about it? We are told that volunteers talk of refusing to serve Government which seems but to degrading them It is hinted that nobody supports the measure, except the few who are dependent on the Viceroy for promotion One meeting denounces it as a "sacrifice to ideal legislation of a highly prized right Another says that the ancient privilege of Britons is being sacrificed merely for a phrased sentiment It is loudly asserted that it will vitally injure European interests stop progress and frighten European capital out of India In India one journal speaks of it as a proposed to give to natives an unlimited criminal jurisdiction over Europeans Another speaks of it as the work of abstract theorists who in the practical state man will at once reject and says that it is introduced simply because it occurred to somebody that it is an anomaly to have a native among the Calcutta magistrates and not to have a native in a similar position in the provinces" I do not wish to say what may be irritating to any one's feelings but to all who will dispassionately consider the matter there will appear the most ludicrous disproportion between the trivial causes assigned for the measure by its promoters and its true causes and between the frightful effects ascribed to it and any possible consequences which are conceivable on rational grounds The present step is a small and cautious one, as former steps have been, and as becomes prudent rulers who have not and cannot have either the support or the warning afforded by representative bodies But it is in pursuance of a policy long and well considered, which rests on grave and deep principles and is supported by the men who are most responsible for the government of the country

But it may said, "At all events there is the Anglo-Indian community, who know their own interests and have their own feelings, and their opinions, if not conclusive, should have the very greatest weight" Well, let us look back a little, and see what history teaches us on that point

Before the year 1837 all Europeans could bring their civil causes before the Supreme Courts in the Presidency towns It was proposed to make those causes triable by the Company's judges This proposal elicited the most furious outbreak of temper on the part of the privileged class A short account of it will be found in Trevelyan's "Life of Macaulay," vol 1, p 398. Macaulay was threatened with assassination Utter ruin to the English was predicted The measure was called the Black Act But the Government were firm It passed into law, worked excellently well, and never produced a single one of the predicted mischiefs The measure proposed in 1849 was dropped I believe principally on account of the excitement among the privileged class At that time there was no criminal jurisdiction over the European class vested in any provincial magistrate, except power to inflict a small fine for petty offences. For all serious offences the European class (even more limited than by its present definition) could only be tried in the High Court of their province which might be distant many days or weeks of journey There was in fact absolute impunity for most crimes committed by Englishmen except in the three Presidency towns and their immediate neighbourhood The abuse was very serious and tended to increase as English industry increased But it appears that the Government were not strong enough to get it reformed By the year 1872 every one responsible for the government of the country had become convinced that it was necessary to give criminal jurisdiction to provincial magistrates, and the present law was passed I have above stated its extent and its limitations and the narrow deferential Council of a proposal such as is now made

This reform passed with little or no opposition from the privileged class As to the practical working of it In the year 1872 an Englishman connected with a factory in Jessore having some grudge against a native caused him to be taken into the factory and severely beaten This was a crime which two years before could have been committed with impunity But under the new law the English man was tried by the provincial magistrate and sentenced to a term of imprisonment I was then serving in India, and shall never forget my astonishment at the unreasonable outcry among the Anglo Indian community It was like the history of the Black Act over again All the evils predicted of that Act were predicted again now Capital was to leave the country ruin was to overwhelm all undertakings created and fostered by Englishmen A friend of mine wrote to me from London to say that he was informed by people of good position in Calcutta that unless the sentence was undone no Englishman would be safe in India An appeal was carried to the High Court and the Chief Justice was, though not threatened with death, loudly admonished that unless he did his duty by his countrymen at least some severe social punishment awaited him Sir Richard Couch however was not a man to be frightened The sentence being right was upheld by the High Court, and not remitted by the Government None of the foreboded evils has taken place, and everybody is the better for its being known that there is now a real restraint upon Englishmen whose tempers incline them to violence

Reading then the present excitement by the light of former ones I cannot see in it anything which should induce the Government to depart from its well considered policy It is the anger of a privileged class at the loss of one of its privileges, which is inconvenient to State and not beneficial to itself Such anger is common enough, and should be treated patiently, and met by a temperate exposition of the truth But it ought not to prevail, for it has no reasonable basis I can conceive that native Judges may fail in trying Europeans on account of their timidity though I hope it will prove otherwise I cannot conceive that Europeans will be placed at any disadvantage on account of the partiality of a native Judge or that a native Judge will be more prone to receive or less quick to detect false accusations than an English or half caste one With regard to civil causes there is no suggestion of any such defect in native Judges the Black Act and subsequent arrangements of the same kind notwithstanding Why a different result should be feared from the present very cautious proposals for conferring criminal jurisdiction on native Indians, I for one am unable to see

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49 Dharamtolla Street, Calcutta.

The Lady Superintendent of Lady Dufferin's Lying Out Cancer Hospital, Calcutta, writes:—"We find Darlington's Pain Curer efficacious, and are glad to know that it has been a useful medicine."—Sister Theresa, *Superintendent, Hôpital de la Croix.*

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I. ordered a supply of large bottles of Darlington's Pain Curer, and it is now used and is adopted the medicine for his family and household use, and from time to time has taken upon himself 100 bottles of the same through Major Percy Cox, his Private Secretary.

Beware of the bottles and see that the Seal, Label, and Wrapper Darlington & Co.

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N. SINGAIYAH AND FRIENDS

Beg to inform the public that all kinds of English and Native goods can be had of them at the cheapest possible rates.

All kinds of Commission works executed with large discount and at the least possible rate.

Also may be to inform their constituents that they have charge and lot of valuable indigo stamp and that they are sole agents for the famous Kanara Valley Orange Pekoe Tea which can be had of them very cheap.

Spectemur Agendo

Terms—Cash

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

EUROPE.

THE BEACONSFIELD STATUE

Sir Stafford unveiled the statue of Lord Beaconsfield at Palace Square, Westminster, yesterday.

THE CONSERVATIVE LEADERS

At a banquet given in the evening by the representatives of various Conservative associations Lord Salisbury made a speech in which he fully eulogized Sir Stafford Northcote, who, in replying, said that on no occasion since the death of Lord Beaconsfield had there been any serious difference between himself and Lord Salisbury.

TRIAL OF NIHILISTS.

St Petersburg 19th April.—The trial of Nihilists who were arrested at their rendezvous here on the 31st of last month was concluded to-day. Six out of the seven brought up for trial were condemned to death.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1883

"THE NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE."

As exponents of native public opinion, it has given us much pleasure to watch the rise and progress, the growth and maturity, of the political societies which have sprung up amongst the educated natives of India, especially during the last fifteen years, in which there has been a great awakening amongst our countrymen to a sense of what are their true rights and privileges, as citizens of the great British Empire in India. This sense of what is justly their due has been embodied in a form which it could not but assume, sooner or later, if that sense was strong and genuine in us. Our aspirations after political liberty and political equality have assumed the shape of societies and associations, which have very rightly for their object the realization and discussion of questions affecting the political status and prospects of the various Indian communities, their relations towards the paramount power, and the redressing of wrongs and the removal of unjust disabilities under which we may labour, by the presentation to higher authority, both here in India and in England, of memorials, respectful protests, and other constitutional methods of attracting the notice and securing the attention of our British rulers, who in right thus be induced to listen to the appeals of their native subjects. These combinations of educated natives of India, known as societies or associations, have hitherto been exclusively confined to this country, and though, during the past decade, they have sprung up in almost every district of political good for the various sections of the Indian communities, yet their distance from the head quarters of political life and power, which are to be found in the world's great metropolis, London, the difficulty of affording speedy information of facts and statistics to the friends of India in England, who are to be found well amongst the general British public, as among the members of the two great Houses of Parliament, have not enabled the labours of these societies to achieve as much as we desire. It is doubtful if agitation in England in the cause of India has ever wanted, so that the friends of India in England might have ready to hand all the facts and information necessary to advertise, support, strengthen, and forward the cause of the Indian people and communities. That want was supplied to a certain extent by the "Indian Society," in London, a political society formed of native of India resident in England. This society has existed during the past ten years, in which it has a compact much good, without noise and needless ostentation. But now the exigencies of the times in such, the call upon the active patriotism of the natives of India so strong, that the "Indian Society" has rightly resolved to make special efforts in those paths of legitimate political agitation in England which it has marked out for itself. It has been determined to form out of the members of the Society a "National Representative Committee," whose constitution, aims, and objects are set forth in the papers before us, which consist of a manifesto addressed to the people of India, a prospectus of the Committee's intended operations, and a most straightforward and encouraging letter from certain members of the British House of Commons, who are deeply and sincerely interested in the affairs of India and her people. The preamble to the proclamation very properly sets forth the case of the people of India as follows:—

"Whereas the people of India are suffering from manifold grievances without adequate redress from the Indian Government, notwithstanding the recent efforts on the part of that Government to introduce reforms into the Indian administration, and whereas the British parliament and the British Public are almost entirely ignorant for want of information from reliable sources, of the real conditions and sentiments of the Indians; and whereas of late several Members of Parliament, heartily sympathising with the Indians, have expressed their willingness and offered their services to frequently call the attention of Parliament to Indian questions and to promote reforms in the administration of India—

The object of the "National Representative Committee" is then set forth as follows—

"Be it known to all natives of India, and to all Indian Political Associations that the Indian Society, a union purely of Indians resident in Europe, which has existed and flourished in London for the last ten years, has formed a Committee out of its members under the name of the "National Representative Committee," for the purpose of securing the grievances of the people of India together with the aid of those great minds, or rather some of them to those Members of Parliament who will be ready to co-operate with the Committee, and of bringing them generally to the knowledge of the British public."

The Committee consists of ten members, two for Bengal, two for the North West Provinces and Punjab, two for Bombay, two for Madras, and two for the Central Provinces and Assam, and the members have been chosen with special reference to their being natives of or coming from the places they represent. The chairman of the Committee is the well known, highly respected, and enterprising Rajah Rampal Singh, of Rampur and Harraiya, Oudh. The main objects of the Committee are thus lucidly set forth—

"*First*, communication, in writing or otherwise, with the political associations of the Indians, which already exist or may hereafter be formed, and with other Indian and non-Indian sources, with a view to collecting authentic information on Indian grievances.

"*Second*, the communication of those information, as soon as it is received, to the Parliamentary friends of Indian reform watching the fate of Indian questions as they pass through Parliament, and taking such other steps as may seem necessary from time to time towards obtaining redress of the grievances, and

"*Third*, the translation of Indian questions and publication of the results obtained from Parliament for information of the Indian, as well as the British public."

The concluding paragraph to the people of India may be deemed by some to indulge in some what sanguine language, but, on the whole, we think, that what is said in it cannot be characterised as extravagant or unfounded. The appeal is as follows—

"Brethren and countrymen! Grievances without number have long weighed upon the people of India. No regular or systematic attempt has yet been made to bring them to the notice of the British Parliament, which is the supreme tribunal for trying cases of injustice, and the highest authority for redressing grievances in the British dominions. The foundation of the National Representative Committee exactly meets this long-felt requirement. It marks a new and important epoch in the political history of India. It promises to advance the interests and welfare of every Indian, be he prince or peasant. India has seen the formation of hundreds of Societies and Associations on her own soil; but the Indian Society has been the first attempt at a political organization by the natives of India in the land of their rulers. From its position in the metropolis of the British Empire, the National Representative Committee enjoys peculiar advantages.

It offers us an effective means of obtaining redress of all our grievances and deliverance from injustice, poverty and famine. It is a centre round which time will raise up a mighty organization, to secure for ever our wealth, prosperity and power. The objects for which it has been created, and the means it purposes to adopt for the attainment of those objects, are alike unquestionably legal and constitutional. *Whatever may be our race and creed, our interest is one.* Therefore all who inhabit the Indian soil from the Indus to the Brahmaputra, and from the Himalayas to the Cape Comorin, let us all unanimously and heartily continue to further the development and effect the consummation of this scheme for our common welfare."

We must hasten on to the second of the documents before us, the prospectus of the "National Representative Committee." In this paper, we have a full and clear view of the purposes and object of the Committee, stated in simple and intelligible language, and with no room for mistaking the Committee's intentions and proposed labours. Those purposes are stated as follows:—

"1. To open communication with such Associations as at present exist in India.

2. To organize new Associations in connection with themselves in all parts of India.

3. To collect from the above mentioned Associations, and all other authentic sources, information and facts regarding the grievances of the people of India.

4. To communicate the information and facts so collected to those Members of Parliament who will assist the committee by frequently raising Indian questions in Parliament, and to watch the fate of those questions as they pass through Parliament.

5. To publish the results obtained from Parliament, and take such other steps in England, as well as India, in furtherance of Indian reforms as may be expedient or necessary."

Having thus stated the purposes they have in view, the Committee proceed to give a categorical list of those questions and subjects which will occupy their attention, both here in India and in England, which they will bring to the notice of the friends of India in the British House of Commons, from time to time and with as much expedition as possible. The list is as follows—

"*Publications*.—The Committee will prepare each month a brief but complete report for the information of the Members of Parliament, as well as of the public in India and England, on the following subjects—

(1) Grievances respecting the treatment of natives of India in the *Administrative Services*.

(2) Grievances respecting *Municipal Government* and *local freedom*.

(3) Grievances respecting *Taxation*, including excise, land, and other departments of revenue, as well as respecting *Expenditure*, showing where expenditure is useless or extravagant, or devoted to maintenance of non-Indian objects or official favoritism.

(4) Grievances respecting *Education*, showing where the wants of India are neglected by the scheme of official education.

(5) Grievances respecting *Commerce and Trade*, showing where Indian commercial and trading classes are sacrificed to non-Indian competition.

(6) Grievances respecting *Treatment of Indian Governments and princes*, showing abuse of treaty rights, unjust interference with native customs and privileges, or improper dictation by political residents or other non-Indian officials.

(7) Grievances respecting *Law and Justice*.

The letter from the members of the House of Commons addressed to the Committee is replete with the concern and

deepest sympathy of Englishmen for the wants and grievances and manifold wrongs from which the people of India suffer, not from any deliberate act or intention of the British Government in India, but from the defective system of administration to which that Government is pledged The leading request contained in the letter is, that the educated natives of India, whether as individuals or associated bodies, will put forth all their efforts to supply the friends of India in Parliament with the most authentic and accurate information, on such questions as are contained in that part of the Committee's prospectus which we have above quoted under the head of 'publications,' and that such information may be supplied as speedily as possible, and especially at those times when Parliament is sitting in full session It is proposed to open an office for the Committee in the close neighbourhood of the Houses of Parliament, so that the labours of the Committee and their friends may be facilitated We have thus given a fair and full view of the objects and purposes of the "National Representative Committee," and we leave it to our readers to judge whether those purposes are not of the highest moment to India and her people It is for her educated and enlightened sons, everywhere, to embrace this opportunity of showing themselves true patriots, not in words only but in deeds

THE BERAR QUESTION

As the Nizam will, in a few months, ascend the throne of his ancestors, it seems probable that there must be some settlement with regard to the Berars A question was put in the House of Commons a short time ago on the subject, and the reply was that nothing could be done till the young Nizam became an active ruler We may fairly conclude from this that when he comes into possession of his country, something will be done about the matter The fact is that the district in question ought to have been restored years ago, for all obligations on the part of the Government of Hyderabad have been fulfilled It will not, we think, be uninteresting to our readers if we give the history of the Berars and show how it is that the land is now in the possession of the English In 1800 the Nizam entered into a treaty to maintain a subsidiary force which could be put in motion during the time of war To enable the Nizam to fulfil this engagement, the British Government organised a sufficient force, and kept it ready for war, only requiring the Hyderabad Government to pay its cost Of course the payment of the troops continually fell into arrears, and at last in 1853, when the debt owing to the Company for those arrears was about fifty lakhs, Lord Dalhousie insisted on having a material guarantee for the regular payment of the troops in future years The Nizam accordingly made over Berar in the North, and the districts in the South of his kingdom between the Tungabhadra and the Kistna, "to the exclusive management of the British Resident for the time being at Hyderabad" The British Government undertook on its part to maintain out of the revenues of these districts an auxiliary force of 5,000 Infantry and 2000 Cavalry, with the requisite complement of guns, and also to pay the expenses of the Hyderabad Contingent, which is a separate force of about the same strength, and the Nizam was released from the obligation to assist the Government with any other troops but those in time of war In 1860, as a reward for his loyalty during the Mutiny, the Nizam had the Southern assigned districts restored to him, and the old debt of fifty lakhs was cancelled, but the British Government not only retained possession of Berar, but it also secured the Nizam's consent to a clause providing that "no demand for accounts of the receipts or expenditure of the Assigned Districts should be made" The treaty of 1853 provided that annual accounts should be rendered to him, but that of 1860 left the British Government at liberty to do what it liked with any excess of revenue over necessary expenditure.

The cession would have been complete, but for the resolute refusal of the Nizam to resign his claim to the sovereignty of Berar Lord Dalhousie in 1853 put the utmost pressure on him to induce him to transfer the ceded districts absolutely to the British Government, but all in vain The Nizam was far too jealous of his honour to agree to terms which he probably thought should only have been imposed on a conquered enemy, not on a faithful ally He yielded everything else, but he reserved what has been supposed to be a barren title to the dominion of the assigned districts, and this reservation would certainly justify the present Government of Hyderabad to demand back the Berars on payment of such a sum of money as would suffice to maintain the auxiliary force The districts were only alienated to provide the necessary funds for this purpose, and, if these funds were provided by the Nizam's Government from some other source, the equitable claim which the Hyderabad state might urge to have the treaty of 1853 abrogated could not, we should think, in honour be disputed by the British Government There is no reason so far as we can see why these possessions should not be given back to their former ruler A writer on the subject says —"The Nizam has only assigned Berar to us for a special purpose, namely as a national guarantee to ensure the regular payment of the contingent, and, in the event of that purpose no longer existing His Highness would at once be entitled to claim his country, or that material guarantee might at once be furnished by deposit of cash in the British treasury" We trust, therefore, that the British Government will do justice to the Nizam, and that the districts which have been alienated for the last thirty years will soon be given back to the power that formerly held them We may be sure that when the Nizam comes to the throne the question will be raised with regard to the Berars, and we shall be much surprised if the present Government does not order the assigned districts to be restored

Original and Selected Notes

The statue of the late Lord Beaconsfield in Palace gardens, Westminster, is to be unveiled on the 19th instant by the Marquis of Salisbury

We learn that Sir Frederick Roberts Commander in Chief, will proceed on a tour to Burmah, the Andamans, and other places in May or June

Bounty is to be granted to the native troops who served in the Egyptian campaign on the scale allowed for the British troops by the War Office

It is rumoured at Lahore that the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab contemplates resigning next cold season, but the report requires confirmation

A great fire recently took place at Mandalay when the Court House, Jail, and many houses were burnt down Two prisoners were burnt to death

The Commander-in Chief of India has notified that for the future, troops on the line of march shall halt on Sundays, and that troops shall not move on that day unless there is necessity for it

An investigation of the records of the Home Office shows that during the six years and two months of the late Administration Lord Beaconsfield was under police protection for nearly the whole time

The *Pioneer* learns on very good authority that His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will be posted on duty to India during the current year The Meerut Division will probably be entrusted to his charge for a time

A Rajahmundry correspondent telegraphs —"A Vira widow marriage was celebrated on the 17th This is the seventh widow marriage in this town, and first in the Komati sect The bridegroom is 20 years old and the bride 11"

Major General the Duke of Connaught K C, has been appointed to be a Brigadier General on the Staff, to command an infantry brigade at Aldershot, in succession to Major-general H Rowlands, V C, C B, who vacates that appointment

It is rumoured in Rangoon that more troops are going there from India, and that the frontier garrison at Thayetmyo is to be reinforced by the 77th, and the regiments in Rangoon are warned to be in readiness to move as soon as the river rises

We read that in the city of London alone there are at present 14 terminal railway stations from which 2,202 train depart daily The largest number of departures from a single terminal station being 329 This simple fact alone gives an idea of the immense traffic borne by the railway in England

The *Times of India* emphatically protests against the marble statue of Buddha, recently unearthed in Maywar, being taken out of the country to be an ornament in a London mansion Our contemporary says —"One would naturally expect that so valuable a relic would be preserved in one of the local museums of this country"

In Bombay the scheme to get out medical women from England to work in that presidency has met with substantial support The treasurers have collected Rs 27,000 and have been promised a further sum of Rs 13,000 in all Rs 45,000, and a Parsee gentleman has offered to build a hospital in that city and to spend a lakh of rupees upon it. By this means it is expected that a permanent hospital will be established in Bombay and medical women from Europe will be enabled to settle down there as well as in the suburbs

The *Planter' Gazette* writes —"There is unquestionably a magnificent field in South India for the development of agricultural enterprise, both European and native, and the Government could hardly employ itself better than in encouraging the introduction of fresh capital and the extended cultivation of new products It is to be hoped, however, that Mr Grant Duff does not propose to perpetuate still less to extend the system of Government cultivation on a commercial scale, as has been the case with the Nuddigheri cinchona plantations There has already been too much interference with private enterprise in this respect, and the same mistake ought not to be committed with other products Public funds may legitimately be expended in showing the way, but when the experimental stage has been passed, and the new industry fairly established, official interference should be confined to affording facilities for the acquisition of waste lands, the construction of roads and railways, and the encouragement of a supply of cheap labour If the industry be really worth anything, it may safely be left to run alone afterwards"

Refugee persons who have lately arrived from Jellalabad report that the Shinwaris and other tribes who retired into the hills on the approach of the Ameer's forces continue to maintain defiant position The troops have not attempted to follow them The hill tribes generally have declined to surrender their absolute independence in the slightest degree to Abdul Rahman, saying that they were independent during Shere Ali's reign and will not alter that position for any consideration The acceptance of khillats by some of their chiefs is regarded as a mere formal token of friendly feelings, and of no political significance The Ameer when leaving Jellalabad intended proceeding to Herat as soon as possible that being the only part of the country where his power is not quite consolidated He is stated to be trying his utmost to strengthen his hands by diminishing British influence with the various hill tribes His friendly disposition to the English is, according to the same authority, "very generally regarded as insincere, and as only maintained in the hope of liberal assistance in money and arms, failing which it is expected that he will make no secret of throwing us over" The Ameer's not having been invited to India affords, we are told, gratification to his enemies, being received as a decided slight.

Local and Provincial

Departure of the Dewan —The Dewan Mr Sheshadri Iyer and the General Secretary left Bangalore yesterday evening for Ootacamund, where they will remain some weeks

The Dewan —The Dewan Mr K. Sheshadri Iyer, accompanied by Mr Vijayendra Rao, the General Secretary, arrived at the station from Mysore on Tuesday last He remained for about a week in Bangalore, before proceeding to Ootacamund

The Toddy Contract —The Government of His Highness the Maharajah has given the toddy contract of the Ashtagram Division to the old contractors Messrs Dodda mullaiah, Davy and Co, for four years, but for Rs 20,000 less annually than the old contract. Their tender, however, was the highest.

Mysore State Railway —A further supply of railway stores, chiefly sleepers, has been received at Madras in the steamer *Waverly* Two steamers now landing stores for the Mysore State Railway, and the rails and sleepers are being despatched as fast as they are landed, to the railway station

Railway Police —A batch of twenty men have been selected and enrolled as policemen to do duty on the line of railway between the Pettah and the Cantonment The force is to consist of one first class constable one second class, six sergeants and twelve men, and will be under orders of the Superintendent of Police, C and M Station

Sanitary Commissioner, Madras —Dr Bidie, the officiating Sanitary Commissioner of Madras, is now on a special visit to Bangalore, with a view to inspect the condition of the water supply of the Civil and Military Station, and to see what remedies can be suggested to make up for the deficiency Dr Bidie is carefully inspecting all the wells and tanks of the Station

A Deputation to the Dewan —A Deputation of merchants, in the Tumkur district, waited on the Dewan, on Thursday last It would seem that the merchants and inhabitants generally of Gubbi are very much interested in the construction of the line of railway between Bangalore and Tumkur, and the one to Tiptur, which will carry the line through Gubbi

Graduates in the Service —"A fellow feeling makes a wondrous kind," says some poet, and this being so it is not surprising that our graduate Dewan should select two native graduates for promotion in the Mysore state service, as Amildars, namely, Mr K Ramasamy Iyengar as Amildar of Mysore, and Mr M B Ramasamy Iyer as Amildar of Chuthamany, Kolar District

Mr W Jennings —Mr W Jennings, late Subjudge of Bangalore, has resigned his seat on the Municipality of the C and M Station, as he has taken up the appointment of paid Secretary to the Madras Widows' and Orphans' Fund, and has consequently removed to Madras It is probable that Mr Jennings will be confirmed in his post, should Mr Dunning, the former Secretary, retire

Talug Magistrate's Court —On Thursday last, at the Taluk Magistrate's Court, before Mr D Sham Rao, two men were put up, on charges of criminal misappropriation and purchasing stolen property The property consisted of a silver watch and chain, belonging to Mr J J Southwell, a compositor of the *Daily Post* Press, and which was accidently lost on the Pettah main road, on Sunday before last The first accused, a fakeer, found it and sold it to the second accused for one rupee, though its value was Rs 30 First accused was fined Rs 10, or in default 15 days' rigorous imprisonment, and second to pay Rs 15, or 20 days' rigorous imprisonment

General Summary

MADRAS

Reconstruction of "Electrack" Line —Owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the telegraph line between Arconum and Conjeveram, which was lately inspected Government sanctioned an estimate for its immediate reconstruction —*Mail*

Beypore-Calicut New Railway Survey —It having been ascertained that a further sum of Rs 5,200 will be spent during 1882 83 by the Madras Railway Company on the Beypore Calicut New Railway Survey, an appropriation of this amount has been made from the Provincial Reserve —*Ibid*

An Important Order.—On the recommendation of the Consulting Engineer of Railways, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to exempt from service as jurors or assessors in the Mofussil Courts the following officers of the Madras and South Indian Railway Companies —The Deputy Chief Engineers, Assistant Traffic Managers, Permanent Way Inspectors Foremen, Station Masters, Engine Drivers, Telegraph Inspectors, and Telegraph Signallers, in addition to all officers who have been previously exempted under orders of Government Application has also been made to the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court to grant a similar concession in respect to such of the officers above-mentioned as are resident within the limits of the ordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court. —*Ibid*

The Resident of Travancore —Mr. J C Hannyngton, C S Resident of Travancore and

Cochin, leaves Bombay for Europe in an early mail steamer Mr W Logan, collector of Malabar, has been appointed to the Travancore Residency —*Standard*

LORD RIPON —A public meeting will be convened at Patchappa's Hall on Saturday the 21st instant, at 5 p m to consider the advisability of presenting a memorial to Her Majesty the Queen Empress, praying for an extension of the term of office of His Excellency the present Viceroy beyond the usual period of 5 years.—*Ibid*

HYDERABAD

GRAND PREPARATIONS —Grand Preparations are being made in the palace grounds for a farewell dinner to be given by the two Administrators, Rajah Narainder Bahadoor and Nawab Mir Lak Ali Khan Bahadoor, to Mr W B Jones the Resident who is leaving Hyderabad for Central Provinces as Chief Commissioner All the Europeans in the station will be invited The management of the affair is entrusted to Mr H H Wilkinson, who will spare no pains to render the occasion a complete success.

BOMBAY

A CONSTITUTION —Now that Kazi Shahabudin appears Dewan, Baroda ought to have a Constitution Has the Gaekwar the courage to give his people a liberal Constitution This is just the time when he could do it most Is there no one about His Highness to show what a brilliant opportunity he has to immortalise his name? Such an opportunity does not come to all, in a state, not more than once And in our opinion the Highness will be able to rule more effectually through a responsible Council headed by honourable men than by what the world knows as an absolute tyrant —*Indian Spectator*

Extracts

THE NEW DEWAN OF BARODA

The investiture of Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin, C I E, as Dewan of Baroda, which took place on Sunday last brings to a close a state of suspense which has existed since it was first rumoured that H H the Gaekwar and his late Dewan did not agree very well together Those who feared for any interruption in the continuity of the policy which has prevailed in the Baroda State since its sagacious young Raja ascended the throne, must be pleased to learn the choice which his Highness has made Sunday last was the first day of the new Shake year, and as being considered especially propitious for any undertaking, was chosen for the ceremony of investing the new Dewan with a *khillat* in token of his being confirmed in the office of Prime Minister of the State The ceremony took place in the morning at a durbar held in old native fashion, all sitting in silence on the ground The presentation consisted of jewels and robes, and such other Oriental insignia of honour as *chowri, aftabgiri*, etc A richly caparisoned elephant was also included among the gifts, but this was (I apply for the recipient) only formality, and the elephant returned to the royal *peegah* after the Dewan elect had ridden in state to his house at the conclusion of the ceremony The choice which his Highness the Gaekwar has made is a good test of the liberality of his principles, as it can have been no easy matter to have overcome this successfully the very deep rooted prejudice which Hindus entertain against other races, although similar appointments, far from being unprecedented, have often been made by Hindu Rajahs, and in Baroda itself the predecessor of Sir Madhava Rao was a parsee, Mr Dadabha Nowrojee We are glad to learn that the statement made in a native paper, to the effect that the Dewan's salary was to be reduced by Rs 2,000, is devoid of foundation, it will still be as Sir Madhava Rao's time, Rs 5,000 British currency The selection, we hear on good authority, has given general satisfaction at Baroda among all classes, and the absurd race-prejudice referred to above exhibited when the matter was under consideration entirely disappeared as soon as his Highness's will had been announced

The career of the new Dewan has been an eventful one Kazi Shahabudin was born in Sawant Waree, a Hindu principality in the Southern Maharatta Country, of an old Kazi family He learnt Persian at home and Marathi in the State school there, and while yet a schoolboy attracted the notice of that great administrator and statesman the late General Sir Le Grand Jacob (then Colonel Jacob,) who took him to Kutch with him, and thence sent him to Poona to be educated under the care of Major Candy At Poona he rose soon to the College Department, and became the favourite pupil of Professors Fraser and Mc Dougall He next joined the then newly-opened Engineering College, and passed the Final Examination in Engineering in 1855 However, instead of taking up an appointment in the Public Works Department, the future statesman preferred to serve under Colonel Jacob as his Head Clerk at Bhuj. He was soon after appointed Secretary to the Council of Regency which was formed to conduct the affairs of the State of Kutch, with the Political Agent, the late General Trevelyan as its President Kazi Shahabudin here rendered the English good service during the Mutiny, when all the British troops were withdrawn from Kutch, and their place supplied partly by Durbar troops and partly by a levy raised on the spur of the moment In recognition of his services in this matter, he was next appointed a Superintendent in the Revenue Department of the Bombay Secretariat The keen eye of Sir Herbert Ellis at once selected him for a first class Mahalkaridarship, which position he soon exchanged for a Deputy Collectorship under Mr Hope. After passing the High Standard Exam at "with credit" he was, at the request of the late Rao of Kutch, lent to that Rajah as his Dewan On taking charge he found the relations between the Maharajah and the Political Agent greatly strained in consequence of the celebrated Bhayad case. Finding it impossible to support the policy of the English representative, and being reluctant as a British servant to maintain a hostile attitude, the Dewan desired to revert to his post at Surat, but was dissuaded from this step by the earnest entreaties of the Maharajah But in order to do full justice to the Rao's claim, Kazi Shahabudin resigned his appointment in the British service, and prosecuted the Bhayad appeal, first unsuccessfully, in India, and then (1869) successfully at the India Office at home, where Sir John Kaye gave him a hearing and thus at last paved the way for a reconsideration of the case While in London he worked for considerable time as Honorary Secretary of the East Indian Association, and also held for two years a Professorship of Oriental languages at the University College, London On the eve of his return to India in 1874 he received the appointment of Attache to Sir Bartle Frere's mission to Zanzibar, whence after a short stay he was recalled to Kutch by the Maharajah, though not before he had, as correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, contributed some most valuable letters on the objects and results of the mission On returning to Kutch he found a state of things in existence which determined him to resign rather than tolerate them After some months the Maharajah accepted the resignation and he left Kutch in March 1874

Of Kazi Shahabudin's recent career at Baroda we have little space to say anything The Dewan of Mulhar Rao Mr Dadabha Nowroji, invited him to join his administration as Sir Subah, which in 1874 he accordingly did But after six months, owing to the suicidal policy of Mulhar Rao Maharajah, Kazi Shahabudin resigned his appointment, at the same time as Mr Dadabha and his other colleagues also tendered their resignations But he was not long out of office Mulhar Rao was arrested in January 1875, and in forming a new administration, Sir Lewis Pelly offered to reinstate him as Sir Subah, since which time he has continued to serve the Baroda State as one of the most valued councillors of Sir T Madhava Row In conclusion we may say that the best testimony to the way in which he has done his work is borne by the proud position in which he now finds himself, and in offering the new Dewan our heartiest congratulations at his elevation, we would express the wish that he and his young master may long be spared to work together for the important State whose well being so largely depends upon their united efforts —*Times of India*

THE NATIVE JURISDICTION BILL

MR LAL MOHUN GHOSE'S SPEECH

The following is the full text of the speech delivered at Dacca last week by Mr Lal Mohun Ghose —

Mr Chairman and Gentlemen,—I confess I did not expect such a large gathering in spite of the unfavourable weather I am almost afraid I shall not be able to express, in fitting words the various feelings which are agitating me, and my deep gratification at this unmistakable sign of political regeneration, showing that you are about to shake off the apathy of ages Although this is my first appearance on any public platform in this capital of East Bengal, yet I don't come before you as a stranger (Cheers) For although I was not born amongst you, I cannot forget that East Bengal is the home of my fathers (Loud cheers) Gentlemen, it is not without some degree of pride that I make this claim For here was the last glorious stronghold of Hindoo power Not far from this city and nearer still to my own ancestral home, is the site of the sad funeral pyre where the family of the last Hindu king courted a fearful death rather than fall into the hands of the enemy whom, by reason of an unfortunate accident they erroneously believed to be victorious Well, the memory has survived the flames and from the ashes of that pyre their chaste spirits have risen immortal like the fabled Phoenix, and they present to us an example of female purity, of devotion to fatherland and a stern determination to prefer death to dishonour—a bright and undying example unsurpassed in the history of this or any other country (Cheers) Will these are the glories of the past But even now in these degenerate days I am happy to think that there still exists in East Bengal a love of country a spirit of organisation, and a capacity of combined action and sustained effort, which are not altogether unworthy of our past traditions It is not for the purpose of pandering to an idle vanity that I allude to these things I have a very different object in view I am anxious that we should be fully alive to the responsibility which now rests upon every native of India The time has now arrived when all those great qualities of which I have spoken will be severely tested Your own conduct must show whether or not you really desire to be gradually admitted to your fair and proper share in the administration of the country which I rejoice to think is the settled policy of that large hearted statesman whom God in His infinite mercy has called to rule over this ancient land (Cheers) Your own conduct must furnish the best vindication of that policy and must make to refutation of the predictions of your opponents Remember you have opponents of various kinds There are honourable antagonists whose fancied interests turn them against you but who will never stoop to resort to the base weapons of calumny and vituperation Opponents of this kind we can all respect however much we may regret that they are not far sighted enough to see that after all, there is no conflict of interest, and that the advance of liberal ideas is true progress and above all in the impartial and equal administration of justice lies the best hope of the permanent stability of British rule in India (Hear, hear) But, gentlemen there are others of a baser sort—a rabble rout made up partly of a few Englishmen unworthy of the name and a heterogeneous horde whom an English gentleman, well known in Bombay has well described in these words —

"A motley crew
Of each persuasion I of each possible hue
With grey black red brown and yellow and blue
The pseudo-Britons and half-breeds
Zamindars and clerks Armenians and Jews

(Loud and prolonged cheers) Some of them have lately achieved an unenviable notoriety in the Town Hall in Calcutta They have brayed, the heroes of the long eared kind At that time I was detained in my village home on account of some domestic business, and not having arranged for the newspaper to be sent to me as I was daily expecting to start for Calcutta I was in entire ignorance of what had transpired for upwards of three weeks until my attention was called to a paragraph in a vernacular newspaper But it was only the other day when I visited this city that I had for the first time the opportunity of reading in your own Northbrook Hall a full report of that meeting, and when I read those speeches I would ask you it was that our friends in Calcutta, some of whom as you know, have no occasion to be afraid of the oratorical powers of any champion that is likely to be pitted against them in India, and who are not in the habit of writing out their speeches as I am informed these redoubted orators did (roars of laughter) I wonder how it was that the Calcutta people were sitting down tamely under this outrage and how it was that public meetings had not been called all over India in order to denounce in fitting language the authors of these unparalleled insults I have been told that the citizens of Calcutta, after much anxious deliberation, decided to preserve a dignified silence It speaks much for their moderation and temper, but I cannot agree with them I believe there are moments in the history of a nation when the virtues of patience and forbearance may be carried too far (Hear, hear) This is one of those moments Already the action of the Calcutta people has been misrepresented A correspondent of a Bombay newspaper has telegraphed to say that the natives "have been cowed down" Therefore I say, hesitate no more to enter the lists Ride in fearlessly, and God speed the right But as you love your country—as you wish your cause to succeed—take care to confine your agitation within strictly constitutional limits Do not imitate the pernicious example of your opponents, who, calling themselves Englishmen, were not ashamed to speak the language of sedition, and to suggest lines of action utterly subversive of law and order You on the contrary make law and order your motto Let our governors—let your beloved Viceroy—let your august and gracious Sovereign herself—see with mingled feelings of surprise and gratification that, by a strange irony of fate, it was reserved for the natives of India to teach the Anglo Indian community how a peaceful and constitutional agitation should be carried on without resort to the language of calumny of sedition, and of menace Well, gentlemen having said thus much to explain our petition, and to prevent any misrepresentation, I can no longer resist the temptation of somewhat disburdening my mind on the subject of the late European meeting at Calcutta. (Hear, hear) It is true the principal offender has since then thought fit to publish a sort of an apology in the newspapers Some of our countrymen of a more forgiving disposition than myself, and, among other my esteemed friend, the editor of the *Hindu Patriot* have recommended that we should accept the apology which has been offered But I am utterly unable to agree with my honourable friend This apology is, to my mind, absolutely worthless I will also tell you of another incident which will enable you to judge of the value of such apologies You all remember, in connection with a recent municipal case in Calcutta, Mr Branson made certain grave charges against Mr Behary Lal Gupta the Presidency Magistrate I don't blame him in the least for what he did on that occasion as he was acting as counsel under instructions from his client But hear what happened afterwards When the case was finished Mr Branson had reason to be satisfied that his instructions were not true, and he accordingly wrote a letter of apology to Mr Gupta, expressing his great regret that he should have been made to utter charges which he was now convinced were utterly groundless Well of the matter had rested here, nothing could be more gentlemanly or more honourable But he did not rest there, for we find him again repeating his calumnies at the meeting at the Town Hall of Calcutta without a word of reference to his letter of apology, and without explaining what had transpired since that letter was written to induce him to alter his opinion again No, gentlemen, I beg your pardon I was not quite accurate in saying that he repeated those charges. He had not the courage to state expressly what he had to charge against Mr Gupta But he accomplished his purpose in a more indirect and cowardly manner He left it to Mr Keswick to repeat all those charges, and when it came to his own turn to speak he emphasised Mr Keswick's statement in more than one sentence full of innuendo and insinuation We were told, first of all if we look for tact and judgment and impartiality, then where shall we find them in all this wide world excepting in the person of Behary Lal Gupta" In another part of his speech he said, alluding to Mr Gupta "this Bengali Baboo, with all his faults, wants to sit in judgment over you" Now, gentlemen, you see what this gentleman's apologies mean. He will apologise to you to-day if he thinks it desirable to do so, for some reason or other, he will re-assert or re-insinuate his calumnies to morrow if he thinks he can do so with impunity No, gentlemen the memory of the foul language and unheard of insults which were deliberately uttered on that occasion amid the shouts of a sympathising audience, can never be obliterated by any apology, however humble, or any retraction, however complete I am anxious there should be no difference of opinion amongst us. I will, therefore with your permission, raise to one or two of the choicest flowers of rhetoric which were used by that consummate master of Billingsgate We are first of all told that this Bill had been introduced in order to "remove a sentimental grievance which rankled in the breasts of a few blatant Bengali Baboos" But, I ask you, whom would you rather call "blatant"? The men who speak the language of reason and moderation—well, if we are somewhat heated or excited now, we have received ample provocation—I ask you to whom would you rather apply the term blatant? To the man who

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, APRIL 23, 1883.

I ask what loyal voices in favour of justice, or to the man who was wicked and seditious enough to call upon Englishmen to "rise as the Athenians rose against Philip," and who, for lack of argument, vilifies a nation and calumniates individuals? (Cheers.) Well, gentlemen, we have in the next place a carefully-prepared but nevertheless a feeble, paraphrase of a well known passage in Macaulay's Essays We are told that "what the ostrich is to the Indian so are false charges to the Bengali" But those who live in glass houses ought not to be the first to throw stones at others. It ill becomes the unblushing calumniator, who utters the falsest slanders, to take in the same breath of false charges with simulated indignation But, great *caesar, the next passage is richer still* "Verily and truly" said the orator, "the jackass kicketh at the lion" If this indeed were the case, nothing could be more presumptuous or ridiculous *But even the jackass is* not foolish enough to insult the majesty of the lion. But if the pitiful cur chooses to cover his raw-scant limbs with the borrowed hide of the lion, then I think the kick of the jackass is the only fitting punishment (Loud cheers) But the climax of impudence is reached in the next passage, to which I shall call your attention. *With a brazenly unsurpassed and unequalled*, end with a total absence of shame, he covered himself with lasting infamy by levelling his cowardly insults against the innocent and unoffending women of this country He dared to tell his hearers that our ladies "were used to the foul multitudes of the court" Let the whole country through out its length and breadth declare with one voice what is the value of such conduct, and if the authors of these insults venture to appear in any public assembly, let their ears be greeted with one universal hiss of indignation, so that, stung with shame and remorse, they may fly far from the country whose air they have polluted with their pestilential breathe (Cheers) Well, when I read this last unmanly passage, I asked myself, "Can it be that Englishmen have sunk so low as to accept such a venitable Yahoo for their spokesman?" (Hisses of indignation.) Can it be that any assembly of English gentlemen with one single spark of English honour left in them, could have listened to such language with patience? No, gentlemen, I refuse to think it has not yet come to that. Although in the excitement of the moment some of them might have missed the point of this shameful observation, which was artfully put in the midst of a very involved sentence, yet, as soon as they had time for reflection, they hastened to protest against such language, and to express their sense of shame at having been obliged to listen to it and I am happy to think that men like Mr J Croft in Calcutta, and Mr Wilson with in Bombay, are not solitary exceptions, but represent the views of a large and honourable minority. (Cheers) Well, gentlemen, one more reference to these speeches, and I have done with the subject We were taunted several times with being a conquered race. But if we have been conquered, we have at any rate the satisfaction of knowing that our conquerors were the free-born sons of England, and not men of a mixed race who only come into existence after the British conquest and whose exact nationality it would be difficult to determine Well, then, if all these old sores are to be reopened, if the friendly feelings which have so long subsisted between the two nations, and which for so many years have been fostered and cultivated by a succession of wise and generous statesmen, are to be rudely disturbed, if we are to be thus taunted and insulted, let it at least be done by genuine Englishmen if they are disposed so far to abuse their privileges as conquerors, but not by Eurasians masquerading in the borrowed mantle of Macaulay. (Peals of laughter.) We will not permit any pseudo-Englishman, any *Brummagem* British, who is "neither fish nor flesh nor good red herring," who is disowned by both England and India alike—we will not permit such a man to slander our nation and insult our country (No, never) If such a person dares to hold the language of contumely and insult towards us, we shall make an example of him We shall not disgrace our cause by doing anything unlawful or improper, but we shall only give him, free of charge, immortality which an admiring correspondent of the *Englishman* has proposed to confer upon him by means of a statue, but it shall be the immortality of infamy. Our platforms shall ring with denunciations, our newspapers shall keep alive the memory of the outrage, and our poets shall sing of his infamy until his name shall become a by-word and bitter reproach to after ages and generations yet unborn (Cheers) Now, gentlemen, it has been said by the *Englishman* newspaper that we natives of India have no *locus standi* in the discussion of this *question*, but if we are not of court, what *locus standi* have homeless Armenians, wandering Jews and mixed races who have neither a country nor a nationality? I need not tell you that *Armenia is not an English country*, that they have not a drop of English blood in their veins, and that they can no more claim to be European British subjects than you or *I can Nor are the Armenians much better off* The law requires that in order to claim the privilege you must show that you are either the son or grandson of European British subject *born of lawful wedlock. Now, there is scarcely* any of them who would not have to ascend very much higher than their grandfather in order to trace their descent from an English *man Then, why should these fellows A. also* swell the ranks of this spurious and artificial agitation, forgetting that this privilege is not theirs—forgetting that even under the existing law they can be dealt with by any native deputy magistrate just in the same way as he can deal with the meanest of our countrymen? Why should these outer barbarians say "*Romanus civis sum?*" Why should *Helots* who have no privileges whatever, shout with the Spartans? (Cheers) But sir we live in strange times The *Indian Daily News* said the other day of an Armenian speaker at the Town Hall that he was to all intents and purposes an Englishman It took my breath away to read it I asked myself "Strands England where it did? or has it come to this that her brave and sturdy sons have to seek for recruits and allies in *Armenia*? Or is a mere hatred of the country which gave him shelter alone sufficient to convert a expatriated Asiatic into a free born Englishman? But believe me, gentlemen, these very Europeans who now applaud these men to the echo, are shrinking, with them and doing their dirty work at heart at the bottom of their hearts to other feelings than that of contempt for these their miserable allies and probably if the truth were known, the utterest and most unreasonable Anglo Saxon has no such lurking feel contempt for us the pure natives of India Our conquerors at least those of them who have the slightest tincture of education and culture know well that we had a bright history of our own, and a rich literature still unsurpassed and scarcely equalled, when Europe was sunk in barbarism and superstition Englishmen are too chivalrous and too great themselves not to have some respect for the fallen greatness of this country I have no fears that Englishmen even in India although the heat of our climate may sometimes affect their brains, though they may have their occasional aberrations (cheers) will ever forget that conquerors should never be other than generous. Will our opponents have expressed their determination to go up to the House of Commons We will also carry our appeal to the same august tribunal We are content to abide by the decision of Parliament, confident that that decision will be a just one and that it will be consistent to the noble principles on which this country has been so long governed and which have been solemnly enunciated in the gracious Proclamation of 1858 which we look upon as our Magna Charta But, sir a bitter and notorious enemy of this country Sir Fitzjames Stephen has recently written to the *Times*, urging upon the English people no *longer to allow India to be governed on these* principles, but to substitute for them the doctrine of force and unmodified force. It would be useless for me to remind him of what was said on a well known occasion by one of England's noblest sons, Mr John Bright namely that "force is no remedy" I say it would be useless, because a few years ago Mr Fitzjames Stephen did not even scruple to make a bitter attack upon the great Tribune because of his noble and philanthropic views regarding the policy that ought to be pursued in this country Within a few days afterwards the Tories, who were then in power, rewarded the assailant of Mr Bright with a seat on the English Bench Well, having thus risen through dirt to dignity he might have been content to rest upon his laurels, but no the spirit of evil is as strong in his breast as ever One would have thought that even his appetite for mischief would have been amply satiated by the incalculable evil which he wrought during his official career in this country He it is who was the author of this Criminal Procedure Code bristling with hateful distinctions, only one of which it is now proposed to amend, and containing provision after provision adverse to liberty, and incompatible with the sound and impartial administration of justice It was he who took away from us the right of claiming the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, reserving it only for European British subjects But if I were to refer to all the unjust Draconian laws of which he was the author, I should never be done till the small hours of the morning You also remember that he had a principal share in the institution of those Whole persecutions which led to so much needless misery and suffering In fact, his entire policy was one of repression and more repression irritation and more irritation, until at last by goading into frenzy a set of desperate and wicked men led an fanatics brought about two disasters which sent a thrill of horror throughout all classes and all races of Her Majesty's Indian subjects One of the disasters at the Iale mutiny in Calcutta, in his anxiety to throw mud upon our people, did not hesitate to ascribe the horrible story of the assassination of Chief Justice Norman, and *the still more horrible massacre of Cavagnari* and his gallant comrades. He showed his knowledge of contemporary history and geography by describing a wild Beluchi in the *one instance and a ferocious mob of Cabulis* in the other as natives of India (Roars of laughter) Well, this is taking us considerably beyond even Lord Beaconsfield's "scientific frontier" (*Loud cheers*) But those who imagine that Armenia is an English country may well be pardoned for thinking that Beluchistan and Cabul are integral portions of *India (Laughter) But gentlemen, don't be* afraid that these gross misrepresentations will take root Impartial history will declare that the guilt and shame of these kinds of turpitude do not attach to Indian or to our people But hereafter in giving and properly describing the infamous perpetrators of these infamous crimes history will attach no little responsibility to the man who was the chief author of the policy which led to two out of the three decades of horror of which I have spoken Well gentlemen if Sir Fitzjames Stephen is not satisfied with too mischief he has already done, his conscience is not overburdened, then nothing you or I can say is likely to make him hesitate in his baneful career *He has already richly* won the curses of the Indian people which followed him across the seas, but for achievements like his there can be no fitting or truly adequate reward excepting in the world to come. (*Cheers*) I will now hasten to dwell upon one or two other topics to which I think it absolutely necessary to draw your attention You are aware that Mr Stanhope has given notice of a motion in the House of Commons to the effect that this Bill is calculated to inflame the jealousies of race. Now no one can regret such a result more deeply than we, the natives of India, who understand our interests too well ever to harbour in our hearts the traitor who wish to see the foundations of the Empire supplied by antipathies of race, and nothing could be more diametrically opposed to the intention of the noble statesman, whose truly liberal policy has earned too lasting gratitude of the people of this country and which will be hereafter regarded as the brightest page in the history of British India. (Cheers) This is an attempt—a barefaced attempt to further the aims of the opponents of the measure on its authors The entire administration of Lord Ripon has been a noble and sustained effort aimed at and unparalleled difficulties of which we now have a glimpse, but for which I frankly and regretfully confess some of us in our impatience for reforms have not at all times made sufficient allowances—I say the present administration is a sustained effort to extinguish the last lingering sparks of race antagonism, and to *amalgamate slowly and surely the reign of* constitutional freedom of justice and of equality To cast such imputation upon the authors of this measure must only redound with double force upon those who make these aspersions Nor can it be said, gentlemen, that we have stirred up the strife It has not been of our seeking, nor have we do to anything to provoke the ceaseless torrent of invective that has been poured upon us. Already the better classes of Englishmen have begun to express their indignation that some of their compatriots cannot bear to contemplate the smallest measure of justice towards the natives of this country without being roused into a state of ungovernable frenzy Well, then, what shall we say of the authors of the wanton and unprovoked strife now attempting to turn round and to fasten the blame of their own conduct on the Government and on the natives of India? *To those who shed these crocodile's* tears, my answer is "If your pretensions are so utterly hollow, if you will only consent to wear the mask of friendship, and to bespatter us with your insulting patronage, so long as we are content to grovel at your feet, then the sooner the mask is plucked of your faces the better We prefer that you should stand revealed in your true colours, and that we should know whom we have to deal with. Then delude us no more with your shallow pretences your Christian professions of brotherhood, and your philanthropic missions—your sources, and at homes, and all the other cheap devices to win an undeserved popularity. Above all, do not blame Mr Ilbert's Bill, which has only like Ithuriel's spear, compelled you to assume your proper forms." (Cheers.) Well sir, I confess that at the commencement of this discussion we took but a languid interest in this Bill, because we looked upon it as only a small instalment of a large debt of justice still due to us. If our zeal has now been kindled—if our interest has now become intense—it is not only because our feelings have been cut to the quick by unparalleled insults, but because a broader issue has been raised—namely, whether India is to be any longer governed on the principles laid down in the proclamation of our gracious Queen, or whether that great charter of our people is to be rescinded and torn up It is because attempt has been made both here and in England to undermine the foundation of the Empire from the willing and loyal allegiance of the natives of India and to recognise nothing but brute force in the government of 250 millions of Her Majesty's subjects That is an issue in which we feel deeply and vitally interested but generous men I am not afraid that these unwarlike counsels will prevail with the Englishmen or with a liberal House of Commons Those who, like myself had the good fortune of visiting England, of having lived there for years and who have had a considerable opportunities of recognising the noble and generous instincts of that great nation, have not been *discouraged or taken aback by the furious hostility* of a handful of men who are unable to rise to an appreciation of the duties and who only look upon this country as a source of pecuniary gain and *greatness for the respected benefit (Cheers) Depend* upon it these men and their unworthy sentiments, will be repudiated by the bulk of their countrymen in India and One word more, and I have done Although this great fight will be fought in the House of Commons, we should not sleep over our rights We should do all that lies in us to strengthen the hands of our numerous friends and we wish to in England and Parliament, by refuting the calumnies and misrepresentations with which it is sought to darken the real issues of the case We should have a common, religious or, misnamed such as has been suggested in the columns of the *Indian Mirror*, embracing every presidency, every city and every hamlet in this entire Then organisation should be in constant communication with our friends in England, and should be prompt to counteract every misleading telegram that may be sent to the *Indian Times* by a correspondent who holds a liberal certificate under the only local Government that is hostile to this measure, and whose favour Lord Ripon, unlike his immediate predecessor, will not condescend to court Let us make a grand effort, such as is sure not only to deserve, but to command success Approach Sir Stephen and the foot of the throne, offer your humble thanks to your beloved Sovereign for having given you a Viceroy than whom a nobler statesman never ruled over this country, and pray from the bottom of your hearts that his policy may be supported in England, and that he himself may be spared to reign over us for some years to come (Loud cheers)

At the conclusion of the address, a vote of thanks was given to Mr Ghose, in acknowledging which he spoke as follows —

"I thank you very much for this expression of kindness but you will not expect me to make another speech at this late hour I only wish to say one word If, in the excitement of the moment, I have used strong expressions, nothing was further from my mind than to speak of any classes in terms of disparagement My observations were intended to apply only to those who have thrown themselves out in this present agitation So far as these persons are concerned I have nothing to retract and nothing to add (Prolonged cheers)—*Times of India.*

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THE

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ADVERTISEMENTS

The undersigned hereby gives notice that on Monday 28th May next and the following 3 days, some very costly Jewellery and ornaments, as also valuable gold and silver articles and rich cloths—worth in all a lac and fifty thousand Rupees, will be sold by Public auction near the Mysore Palace Treasury The auction will commence precisely at 12 A M, on the above dates

Persons intending to bid must do so in person Each article of sale will be knocked down to the highest bidder

Terms—strictly cash The successful bidder must, immediately on the sale being declared, pay down his purchase money and obtain a receipt for the amount

(Signed) E CHIDAMBARAM,

Assistant Commissioner

in charge of Palace Establishment

PALACE OFFICE MYSORE

Dated, 26th April, 1883

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

EUROPE.

THE MOSCOW CORONATION

London 22nd April—The Emperor and Empress of Russia will reach Moscow on the 21st May and the Coronation will take place on the 27th

GREAT FIRE AT LIVERPOOL

London 23rd April—A great fire occurred at Liverpool yesterday in which two blocks of warehouses were totally destroyed The loss is estimated at £200,000

LORD RIPON'S TENURE OF OFFICE

Bellary 21st April—A large and influential public meeting held today at Prince of Wales's Country expressed its warmest sympathy with the Madras meeting for memorializing Her Majesty the Empress praying for an extension of Lord Ripon's term of Viceroyalty

ANTI NATIVE DEMONSTRATION

Bombay 23rd April—A great native demonstration is to be held in Bombay on Saturday in favour of the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill Delegates will attend from Poona Satara Sholapur and other representative native Associations throughout the Presidency

FRENCH TROOPS FOR TONQUIN

Paris 24th April—The French Government have decided to send 1,000 troops to Tonquin and will ask for a vote of credit of five million francs on account of the expedition

TURKISH MISGOVERNMENT IN ARMENIA

London 27th April—The *Times* in a leading article this morning announces that upon the return of Lord Dufferin to Constantinople, he will present an urgent remonstrance to the Sultan on account of Turkish misgovernment in Armenia and will point out to His Majesty that under certain circumstances the signatories of the Treaty of Berlin invite a deliberate granting of autonomy to that province

A FRAUDULENT JEWELLER

Bombay, 27th April—At the Insolvent Debtor's Court, yesterday Mr Justice Bayley sentenced a well known native jeweller named Sorabjee Curseejee Jasvin to two years imprisonment for fraudulently obtaining renewals of loans from the Bank of Bombay by representing falsely amongst other things that large sums of money were due to him for goods supplied from the Viceroy Sir James Fergusson and the Government of India

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1883

THE ELECTIVE MUNICIPAL SYSTEM

The statement made, the other day, by the *Bangalore Spectator*, to the effect that the Dowan of Mysore intends to introduce the elective system into the Town Municipality, is, we find on enquiry, quite correct While congratulating the residents of Bangalore town, we feel constrained to point out, that the boon, or rather, *privilege*, conferred on them, is by no means an unqualified one In the first place, it is worthy of note that the concession only extends to fifty per cent of the number of members of which the Board is composed the remaining half being nominated by Government Hence, as the President of the Board is himself a Government official, and has the casting vote where an equal number of members vote for either side of a question, it is obvious that the views and interests of Government have a far better chance of being protected and upheld, than those of the people We believe we are correct in stating that, in all elective municipalities under the benign British administration, the proportion of Government nominees on the Board is only twenty five per cent Half measures are never successful, and certainly in the case of municipalities, they will fail in rousing the people from their lethargy and stimulating them to take an interest in civic matters The other drawback in the introduction of the elective system is, that the people who are to be directly benefitted by it, are not to be consulted in the matter at all The Dowan in a gracious mood has resolved to confer certain elective privileges on the people, with respect to municipal administration, and he reserves to himself the right to draw up such rules and conditions which are to regulate the elections in question Surely a privilege so heavily handicapped cannot be worth much! It is like the sugarcane after all the saccharine juice has been extracted The Government frame the rules which are to regulate the elections, and the Government virtually secure to themselves the majority of votes on the Boards! The advantages of such a system to the rate payers are very doubtful, indeed On the rules to which we refer will depend in a great measure the success or otherwise of the system sought to be introduced, and the Dowan by arrogating to himself the right to dictate the terms on which the privilege is to be bestowed, really detracts from the value of the latter We concede that the Government have a right to scrutinize such rules as the representatives of the people with Boards as at present constituted, may draw up, and use their discretion in modifying them where actually necessary But it is a taunt, if not a positive insult, flung in the face of an intelligent population, to desire them to accept and carry into *effect, a so-called representative system* of civic administration, which has been drawn up and defined by hard and fast rules passed by Government, without the slightest reference to those most concerned, and we trust that the present body of Commissioners of the Town Municipality will mark their sense of the slight which the Government are piecing on them, as well as the inhabitants at large When Sir James Gordon, last year, yielding to the representations of the inhabitants of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, recognised their just claim to exercise the right of electing their own representatives on the Board, he invited the Municipal Commissioners to draft the rules which were to regulate the system This was done and where the Resident differed in certain minor points from the Board, he referred the Rules back to them for a reconsideration of those he took exception to, and the rules as finally revised, were forwarded to the Government of India for sanction It is true that, as the *Spectator* complains, there has been some delay on the part of the Government of India in according the required sanction, but when it is given, our neighbours will be in the full enjoyment of a truly representative system of municipal administration, while we, under the Maharajah's rule, will have to be content with the mere name of the thing, and will be no better off than we are now

It is a strange fact, which cannot be gainsaid, that the British Government, whom some of our countrymen are inclined sometimes to denounce as "interlopers," too often evince a disposition to be more liberal in making concessions to us, and advancing our independence than our own native rulers While the British Government are conferring the right of self Government on the peoples of British India, the native Government of Mysore, in so small a matter as municipal administration, are evincing an autocratic desire to so handicap the privilege they profess to bestow, as to reserve to themselves still the real control of the same It is a long while since the late Mr. Runga Charlooo promised to confer self Government on the people of Mysore, and if the Government do not wish official utterances to be regarded as mere platitudes, they should set about redeeming them. By such a line of policy, and by steering clear of half measures, where a scheme is evolved professedly for the benefit of the people, no one can say that the new Dowan will not succeed in winning "golden opinions" from the Maharajah's subjects, but in the matter of the Municipal elective system, he does not appear to bid fair to win them

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipts of the Eighth Annual Report of the above Company. The Report gives us the operations of the Company for a full year, ending on the 31st December 1882 These operations show that the Company have secured the most complete success The funds of the Company, which at the beginning of the year, amounted to Rs. 4,87,834 12 3, increased by the end of the year by Rs 2,67,374-12-6, thus making a total sum of Rs 7 05,290-8-9, an amount which, we may take it, affords ample security both to the Policy-holders and share-holders of the Company During the year, 1,376 life proposals were made to the Company for assuring the sum of Rs 44,74,800, of which 426 were for European and Eurasian lives, for Rs 17,39,500, and 950 were for native lives for Rs. 27,35,300 Of this number 1,055 resulted in Policies, and the remainder has either been declined, withdrawn, or are awaiting completion These figures show beyond doubt that the new business for the past year has greatly increased, when compared with 996 proposals for Rs 34,8 ,275, received during the year, 1881 On the new Policies affected and in force during the past year, the Annual Premia amount to Rs 1,39,897-3-4, the sum assured being Rs. 29,42,500, which compared with the last four years, is a very satisfactory result The total number of Policies on the Books of the Company, exclusive of those that have lapsed either by time, death, or non payment of premium, is

2,652, assuring on the whole Rs 64,71,250, and realising in Annual Premia Rs 4,33,588-3-5 Of the sum assured Rs 16,05,500, has been re-assured, and Promissory notes remain outstanding for Rs 51,480-7-4 The total amount of Premia received on the Policies of Life Assurance in force was Rs 3,91,865-8 9, and the total income of the Company from all sources was Rs. 4,48,886-1-3 During the past year fifteen claims on the death of assured members, amounting to Rs. 72,500, have been paid Of this sum Rs 26,500 were re-assured, and consequently re-paid to the Company. The total number of claims paid up since the commencement of the Company is fifty-two, amounting to Rs 1,95,787-11-0, of which Rs 69,000 were re-assured. Of this sum only twenty were native cases for Rs 70,507-11 0, of which Rs 17,000 were re-assured It seems to us that the Company exercises great care in the selection of Lives for Assurance, and it is gratifying to observe that, during the eight years of its existence so few claims should have been made upon it

Since the last Annual Meeting, 601 Shares have been allotted and only six transfers have taken place. The total expenditure of the Company was Rs 1,78,351-15 1-0 which includes Rs 56,784-4-5 for Re-assurances and Rs. 47,200 for payment of Claims and Pensions, leaving a balance of Receipts over Expenditure of Rs 2 70,534 1-6 If we deduct for Re-assurances the balance stands at Rs. 3,27,318 9-11 The yearly ratio of expenses of management to the total income has been about 12 per cent, and a reduction year by year may be safely anticipated. It is clear that the Company with regard to expenditure has been most carefully and cautiously conducted The average expenditure of some other Companies, just ten years old amounts to 57 32 per cent, while that of this Company is only 12 per cent in its eighth year According to the Articles of Association and Deed of Trust, all the funds,' except so much only as is required for current use, are invested in Government Securities as soon as possible The Dividend the Directors have recommended up to the 31st December 1882 is at 5 per cent per annum The conclusion of the Report is as follows —" The success of the Company since its foundation has been largely assisted by the cheerful co-operation of its Members, and the Directors rely with confidence on their continued assistance, in extending a knowledge of the Benefits of Life Assurance, and of the peculiar advantages of the Oriental Satisfactory in every respect as are the transactions of the past year, the Directors are still hopeful that even greater results may be obtained, believing firmly that with the spread of information upon the subject of Life Assurance, the public—European and Native—will not fail to be attracted to those institutions which while governed with a spirit of enterprise and progress, possess the advantage of their Funds being all invested in Government Securities, and Policyholders having a voice in the management. In a Life Assurance company co-operation of Members is the true secret of success If they regard its interests as their own they will induce others to become Policyholders, and so extend the business, reduce the expenses, and greatly increase their own share in the future profits. With the hope that such may be secured, this Report is submitted."

Original and Selected Notes

It is stated that Sir James Longden Governor of Ceylon, will leave for Europe in August next, Lady Longden will leave in May.

The *Indian Mirror* thinks the presence of the Duke of Connaught in India would have a good moral effect both on the princes and people of India.

It is stated that the Calcutta High Court have addressed a strong letter of remonstrance to the Supreme Government on the subject of the Native Jurisdiction Bill

A FAREWELL dinner is to be given at the Madras Club to Mr Justice Innes, of the Madras High Court, who will be leaving for England by the first steamer in May

The Travancore paper says that some enterprising merchants intend shortly to establish cotton and paper factories in Quilon The larger the number of these factories the better for the country

In answer to an application recently made by the Government of India, the Punjab Government has stated there is no work in hand, or contemplated, to which the officers of the Mysore Revenue Survey, whose services are to be dispensed with by the Government of India, could be appointed.

Sir Frederick Roberts purposes making another tour in Burmah in June or July next His Excellency the Governor is arranging or will shortly arrange for a tour through the Curnool and Nellore Districts After this tour there will remain South Canara to be visited by the Governor of Madras

A despatch from the Secretary of State has been received by the Government of India regarding the question of pensions in the Public Works Department The matter, however, has not yet been taken into consideration The question is a very large one, and it is probable that nothing definite will be settled for some time to come

A requisition signed by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and a large number of native gentlemen, asking the Sheriff of Bombay to convene a public meeting to adopt a memorial on the subject of Mr Ilbert's bill was forwarded on Saturday to that official Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy will preside at the meeting, which will, in all probability, be held on Saturday next

It is announced in the *Gazette of India* that Mr B. L Gupta, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a Degree of Honour in Persian in the 1st Division, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs 4,000 Mr Gupta is the gentleman whose name has been mentioned so often in connection with the Native Jurisdiction Bill

A dreadful tragedy is reported from Shoaygyeen. Last Thursday, an East Indian prisoner, named Beatley, seeing his Burmese wife in the jailor's house rushed in and stabbed the unfortunate woman several times with a bayonet, inflicting fifteen or sixteen wounds, and killing her immediately He then went to the police guard with the bloody weapon in his hand and was arrested

The *Statesman* gives prominence to the following extraordinary paragraph —" The Coorg planters, who recently found a vent to their feelings in burning Raja Shiva Prosad in effigy, subscribed the sum of Rs 500 only towards the Anglo-Indian Defence Fund The planters of Behar, however, have brought together nearly Rs 20,000 towards the same object" The Coorg planters certainly did not burn the Raja in effigy He opposed Mr Ilbert's Bill!

Letters received at Lahore from Adam wahan, a station on the Indus Valley Railway, state that a murderous assault was made on a European engine-driver by a gang of coolies The man lies in a precarious condition The police are said to have afforded no assistance, and permitted the culprits to escape. No arrests were made The case has caused much excitement. All along the line a searching enquiry is being instituted by the railway authorities and by the inspector of Police

It is not generally known that at present Baboo Koshub Chunder Sen is living on alms, in fulfilment of some phase of his ascetic duties A note in the last number of the *New Dispensation*, signed by the "Personal Assistant to the Minister" throws some curious light upon his present bill of fare His monthly expenses are estimated at twenty-two rupees, of which four rupees are paid for rice, flour, vegetables and fruits, three rupees for clothing and for "skimmed milk" and medicines fifteen rupees

Professor Fawcett and other advocates of the activity of the blind will be glad to learn that among the students who have entered themselves for the forthcoming examination of the Punjab University is a blind boy, who has worked his way up with commendable application from the lowest class of the school to which he belongs until he now occupies a high place in the first class of the institution He has been blind from his youth, but he possesses a wonderful memory The University authorities have allowed him to employ an amanuensis

The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following modification in the rules and rates for inland telegrams —" Telegraph stamps cut in twos, before being sent into a telegraph office, or which are in any way defaced, discoloured or damaged cannot be accepted Application for the refund of the value of such stamps, accompanied by particulars of the way in which the stamps became damaged may however, be made to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta, which will ordinarily comply with the application when no doubt exists that the damaged stamps were genuine and that the damage was not caused intentionally"

The *India Mirror* does not encourage liberal female education It says —" *Festina lente* is a safe and sound principle It we give our ladies too much education it may happen as is likely to be the case in time with Western nations that we shall be jostled by our wives out of our professions, and employments out of doors, and be forced to fall back upon the rather uncongenial occupation for men to look after the babies at home Another danger we should also like to guard against is that they may not catch the infection from their European sisters, and begin to be like them selves to interfering in politics, which is quite as dangerous a thing for the softer sex to handle, as it is to drive a pair of unbroken horses"

The following report has reached the Lahore paper regarding events beyond the frontier —" The Ameer's troops were sent against the Mama Khejl of the Shinwaris on the 7th ult and, and reached the place of attack but the enemy fled in the direction of the Safed Koh The Ameer's guard which was at a place called Sungah attacked a few Shinwaris as they were running away, and seized about 200 cattle The Ameer has ordered the villages of the Shinwari Maliks, who are now imprisoned at Jelalabad, to be burnt A traveller from Pamkostan says that six Russians disguised as merchants, have arrived at Pashkurgan, in Afghan Turkestan as spies" Another report states that two more infantry regiments have reached Jelalabad The Ameer, who as already stated, has been suffering from an accident, is said to be recovering

According to the *India Pariah*, the celebrated Pandita Ramabai has gone to England to prosecute her studies there "under the guidance of the Mission to which the Cowley Fathers of Bombay belong Many of her friends and well wishers advised her to stay in Bombay for some time and to go to England after acquiring some knowledge of English But the idea of seeing England was uppermost in her thoughts, and it was not till about Wednesday week that she suddenly made up her mind She is accompanied by another Mahratta lady, by an attendant, and her young daughter scarcely three years of age The members of the Native Ladies' Association in Bombay called the Arya Mahila Samaj and established by the Pandita, requested her in a letter, written before her departure, not to proceed to England so early but to remain here and assist them for some time in putting the Samaj on a sound basis"

Raja Shiva Prasad, who had the courage to oppose the Native Jurisdiction Bill from his place in the Legislative Council, has again been burnt in effigy, this time by his own people in the capital of the North-West-Province The miserable proceedings took place yesterday week, and are thus described by a correspondent of the *Indian Mirror* —The gathering was very large indeed, chiefly composed of Hindustanis People seemed to take a delight in the ceremony. People who even never heard the name of the 'traitor' Rajah, took part in the burning ceremony when they were informed by the beat of tom tom that the Rajah would be burnt in effigy because of his unpatriotic utterances The following words were written upon the effigy in English and Hindi — 'This is the highest reward a traitor can expect" We do not find that the Calcutta native papers have a word to say against the unseemly behaviour of the Allahabad people although they were very indignant when Mr Ilbert was burnt in effigy by some planters in Coorg

The following gentlemen have been asked to favour the Madras Government with their opinions on the provisions of Mr Ilbert's famous Bill for the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code —The Advocate General, Mr P P Hutchins, Judge of the High Court Mr F Brandt, District Magistrate, Nilgiris, Mr H Wigram, District Judge, Coimbatore, Lieut-Colonel T Weldon Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr H L Stokes, District Magistrate, Tanjore, Mr J W Logan, District Magistrate Malabar Mr J G Horsfall, District Magistrate, Ganjam, Mr J F Price, District Magistrate, Chingleput Mr H P Gordon, District Magistrate Bellary, Mr H St A Goodrich, District Magistrate, Vizagapatam, Mr L F Webster, Revenue Secretary to Government the Chairman, Madras Trades Association Raja Sir T Madava Rao, c s i, the Hon A Seshaiah Sastri, c s i, the Hon T Runga Rao, the Hon Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur, c s i, Raja the Hon G N Gajapati Rao, and the Translators to Government It is understood in Madras that the majority of the Judges of the High Court have expressed opinions unfavourable to the Bill

It appears from the statement of a correspondent of an up-country paper that another Madras paper has almost shared the fate of the *Times* and been dismissed from the sacred limits of Government House The local *Athenæum*, it appears, gave currency to some reports very damaging to the character of Dr Mackean, a well known official who played a prominent part in the Sudan mint transactions The offensive matter appeared in two articles published in the 31st March and the 1st of April, respectively "No direct notice was taken of the articles says the correspondent, "but on Sunday the two copies of the *Athenæum* containing the offensive matter were returned to the office from the Government House The owner of the *Athenæum* is a native Ahmed at the fate of the *Times* in the notorious Minute case, the proprietor of the *Athenæum* hastened to make peace with Government House, and apparently he was successful in his efforts It would be interesting to be told what occult influences was brought to bear upon the breach between the *Athenæum* and the Governor's house hold, but at all events the paper which had been ostracised on Sunday was re-admitted to the gubernatorial presence upon the following Monday Up to date the *Athenæum* still retains the honour of a place on the Government House table

Local and Provincial

Holiday —Last Saturday having been the last Saturday in the month all public offices were closed

Tumkur District —We understand that M. Kristna Murti, Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District, has obtained two months' leave of absence, and that Mr Mahomed Ali, Town Magistrate of Mysore will act for him

Our Maharaja and Racing —The Maharajah of Mysore has at last entered some of his stud for the approaching Bangalore meeting It is said that one of the clauses of the late Maharajah's will was that his successor should hold annual races and run horses —*Indian Mirror*

Cruelty to Animals —A man name Muniappah was charged, on Friday last, be

fore Mr D Shama Rao, the Amildar, by Mr S Mayes, the Agent to the S P C A, with having used his bullock in working an Oil-Mill, while the animal was suffering from a sore on the neck Defendant was fined four annas

THE WEATHER—Since Thursday last, there has been an agreeable and very welcome change in the weather We have had several slight drizzles, and on Friday night the small showers continued almost all night till the morning There has been a perceptible change in the temperature The skies give token of more rain

WATER SUPPLY —The Mysore Government have intimated, through the Resident, their willingness to restore the water channels of the different tanks under of the old system to their former efficiency, and steps will be taken at once to carry this into effect A communication has also been received from the Dewan by the Bangalore Municipality intimating immediate work on some of the channels

SALE OF PALACE PROPERTY —We note the fact that, on the 8th of May next and three following days, Jewellery, ornaments, valuable gold and silver articles, and rich cloths, worth in all about one lakh and fifty thousand rupees, will be sold near the Mysore Palace Treasury, in Mysore Town, by auction, commencing each day at 12 noon The property is probably the surplus property of the Mysore Palace

A FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE LAL BAGH TANK —On Wednesday last, there was a fatal accident at the Lal Bagh tank by which two men lost their lives by drowning It would seem they had sunk two casks, some days previously, for the purpose of getting them soaked On Wednesday both men were subaqueous drowned in endeavouring to recover the casks An inquest was held on the bodies, and a verdict of accidental death returned

ULSOOR WATER WORKS —It would appear that an application was made to the Government of Madras by the Examiner of Military Accounts, to have the Ulsoor Water Works transferred to the Department of Public Works The Government, however, declined to sanction the proposal, is it was of opinion that the accounts of the works were properly debited to the Military Department as the supply was intended for the European troops alone

THE PUBLIC OFFICES —There are several changes to be made in the location of the public offices The District and Sessions Court, now located in the Division Cutcherry will be removed to rooms in the Cubbon Park buildings next to the Chief Court The offices of the Town Municipality are to be removed to the Division Cutcherry, and room also is to be found in the same building for the Engineering School, which is at present located in the *Central* College

EDUCATION COMMISSION — At the last Meeting in Calcutta of the Education Commission presided over by Dr Hunter, the following resolution conveying a gratifying recognition of the services of Mr L Rice, Director of Public Instruction, Mysore, as Secretary to that Commission, was passed —

"Before rising, the Commission desire to place on record its appreciation of the manner in which the Secretary has discharged his onerous duties The length of the debates has involved heavy labour, and the fulness and accuracy with which they have been recorded meet with the marked approval of the Commission"

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION — Recently, by an order of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharajah, the official designation of the Director of Public Instruction was changed into "Secretary to the Dewan in the Educational Department' This alteration does not seem to have suited the taste and fancy of the present Director Mr L Rice, especially, perhaps, as the change was ordered during his absence on leave Mr. Rice has now returned, but he is still addressed as Director of Public Instruction It would seem to be the intention of the Maharajah's Government to effect large reductions in the educational Department, which is also to be burdened with work other than educational, for instance, taking charge of the Census office

REVISED ESTABLISHMENTS —Owing to the recent reductions of Judicial and Revenue Establishments, the sanctioned scale of District and Subordinate Judges and of Deputy and Assistant Commissioners have been fixed as follows —In the Judicial Department three District Judges, one of each grade, drawing, 1st Rs 1,200, 2nd 1,000, 3rd 700 to 800 per mensem, and three Subordinate Judges drawing 600, 500, and 400 rupees, according to grade In the Revenue Department there will be six Deputy and twenty Assistant Commissioners The one Deputy Commissioner of the 1st grade will draw Rs 1,200 the two of the second Rs 1,000 each, and the three of the third from Rs 700 to 800 each A first grade Assistant will draw Rs, 500, a second Rs 400, a third 300, and a fourth Rs 250 The total cost of the Judicial and Revenue Departments is estimated at Rs 17,250 per month The three District Judges will be Mr T R A Thumboo Chetty, Mr V N Narasimmangar, and Mr J Narahari Rao Mr L Ricketts is the 1st grade Deputy Commissioner

THE OFFICIATING RESIDENT —Mr J B Lyall who is appointed to act as Resident of Mysore, in the room of Sir James D Gordon, is coming to us with a fame already established is a distinguished servant of the State The Lahore paper says of him —

'We understand that Mr J B Lyall, the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab who is now engaged on special duty in Oudh goes to Mysore as Acting Resident for six months, and it is not probable that he will return to his present appointment The Punjab will thus lose an able and experienced officer, who is universally liked and whose promotion to a high political office is only a just reward of his distinguished services"

We think it improbable that Sir James Gordon will return to Mysore, so we hope Mr Lyall will be confirmed in the appointment He will doubtless soon understand that the wishes of the people of the province are directed towards seeing His Highness the Maharajah exercise in all affairs of State in independence that, while holding in view the interests of the power that has placed him upon the throne will assert and maintain the State's proper dignity

A DESIRED CONSUMMATION —*The United Hindu Church*, or Representatives of Advaita Visishtadvaita and Dvaita Mutams being Mathachariars themselves or their delegates 5 of each sect, will be invited to hold sessions at Madras, annually, to consider and decide authoritatively the Dharmamas of class and caste submitted to them, through the honorary Chairmen of the Hindu Sabha

Their Highnesses the Maharajahs of Travancore and Mysore will be invited to be grand Patrons of the United Hindu Church

The undermentioned gentlemen will be invited as Honorary Chairmen —

For the Advaitas

Honorable A SASHIA SASTRY,
Honorable MUTTUSAMY IYER,
M R Ry K SESHADRI IYER.

For the Visishtadvaitas

Honorable V RAMAYINGAR,
M R Ry V BADHYAM IYENGAR.

For the Dvaitas

Rajah Sir T MADHAVA ROW,
Dewan Bahadur RAGHOONATHA ROW

A Sambhavana to the united Hindu Church will meet the expenses of the sessions, including hospitalities to the Church and all Pandits and priests who may attend

MR T T LEONARD —A curious result arising from the distinction between the Maharajah's Territory and that assigned to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore has arisen, under the Municipal regulations The other day, His Highness notified that he included all that tract of land beyond the boundary walls of the Palace facing the pleasure grounds and terraces, and running along the line of rail, should be considered as part of Mysore Territory. The result is, that Mr T T. Leonard's house and grounds are thus thrown out of the Municipal limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and consequently Mr Leonard himself has been deprived of his office as Municipal Commissioner for the Division of the C and M Station, which hither to included his house and grounds Mr Leonard has been Municipal Commissioner for the Division for the past eight years, and has shown himself one of the most active, energetic, and laborious of the members of the Board, which will, doubtless, feel the loss of his services It is rather hard that a gentleman in his position should be thus thrown out of it through no fault of his own, but merely on a question of a boundary line We were under the impression that under the Municipal regulations, an individual once nominated a Municipal Commissioner would remain so for three years, unless meanwhile he misbehaved himself We trust, however, that what has been no small loss to the Cantonment Board will be a solid gain to the Pettah Municipal Commission We trust our Town Commissioners will hasten to offer a gentleman of Mr Leonard's value and experience a place on their own Board.

General Summary.

MADRAS

FIRE AT UMBALLA —A fire which might have been attended with serious results, broke out in the Sudder Bazaar about midnight of the 10th instant, in the shop of a general merchant The prompt action of the inspector of police, assisted by the native community, got the upper hand of the flames before the arrival of a fire-engine from the 9th Lancers Barracks (a distance of nearly two miles) which came up twenty minutes after the fire alarm This speaks very well for the rapidity displayed by the Lancers, who had to pull it that distance, by drag ropes The cause of the fire is at present unknown, but the damage is estimated at three thousand rupees —*Mail*

THE SALEM RIOTS —We understand that one of the objects with which Mr Willis Grant has gone to England is to lay the case of certain of the Salem rioters before the Privy Council. This will probably explain the reason for the application to stay the transportation of the prisoners to the Andamans until the result of certain further steps which are about to be taken is known —*Times*

A DEMONSTRATION —Arrangements are being made in Madras by the members of the Native community to get up a grand demonstration with Native Music at Patchappah's Hall on the 18th proximo in honor of the first anniversary of the publication of the scheme of local Self Government issued by Lord Ripon The demonstration will be followed by a few speeches in aid of the members of the Madras Native Association —*Standard*

DISPATCH OF DEAD BODIES —The Government have directed District Magistrates and the Inspector General of Police to impress on their subordinates that when there is no reason to entertain a doubt regarding the cause of death, despatch of the body to the nearest medical officer is unnecessary and that it is not necessary for Sub Magistrates to leave all their other work and hurry to the scene of every serious case reported by the station police officer They have a full discretion in such matters which they should properly use —*Ibid*

ATTORNEYS-AT LAW —We hear that Sir Charles Turner the chief justice, has determined upon raising the standard of qualification for admission of candidates as articled clerks in connection with the Madras High Court, and that till the rules now being drawn up and completed, no applications will be received for the admission of articled clerks. It is not unlikely that the standard of qualification for admission of articled clerks, which was hitherto the Matriculation examination of the University, will be raised to the degree of B. A —*Ibid*

THE EX TAHSILDAR OF CONJEEVERAM —We hear that the Madras Government have, on the representation of the Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, ordered the release, on bail, of Seethapathy Naidu, ex Tahsildar of Conjeeveram, from the Central Jail at Vellore The order was received at Vellore on Sunday last and the release was effected on the following day The Judges of the High Court have, we hear, been called upon to reconsider their Judgment in the case Seethapathy Naidu was sentenced by the District Magistrate of North Arcot to two years's imprisonment for theft of records, that sentence was reduced on appeal by the High Court, to one year, of which term about 6½ months have expired —*Ibid*

BOMBAY

A MILL OWNER'S SON SENT TO JAIL.—Lilladhur Kessowjee, son of Kessowjee Jadowjee, a reputed Hindoo millionaire, was arrested yesterday in execution of a decree passed against him for Rs 2 251 and was placed before Mr. Justice Bayley at the Insolvent Debtors' Court. He was told to pay the money or go to jail. He said he would go to jail, and was accordingly removed by the Sheriff's officer —*Gazette.*

HYDERABAD

MR. JONES Mr Jones, left for Bombay by the ordinary train yesterday morning There was a Guard of Honour at the Residency composed of the Hyderabad Volunteers under command of Capt Forbes, Mr Jones thanked the Captain of the Guard and requested him to convey his thanks to the men composing it. The Hyderabad Station was crowded with the elite of the City, European and native gentlemen, &c who gathered together to bid the departing Resident good bye Mr Jones seemed much affected at the leave taking —*Deccan Times*

Extracts.

PRINCE MYINGOON

A correspondent of a Calcutta paper has published the result of an interview he had recently at Chandernagore with Prince Myingoon the fugitive Burmese prince The prince is described as a man of frank manner and ready speech, and the latter statement is fully borne out by the unreserved manner in which his Highness unbosomed himself to his interviewers. He described the circumstances under which he had fallen into the hands of the British, and denied that he had at any time plotted the taking of Rangoon He declined to say whether he had been invited back to Mandalay by leading ministers there, but he stated that should he reach Mandalay and become king he would call his brothers to him and treat them as Princes of the blood. Asked whether he would not fear rebellion from them he replied "No, confidence generates friendship It is only distrust and suspicion which create enemies" In reply to further questions he stated that he saw that the happiness and prosperity of his people would be best promoted by an alliance with the British nation The custom of keeping many wives had been the curse of his country and the cause of those wholesale and ever-recurring massacres which disgraced Burmese history He should, therefore, have one wife only Replying to a question as to trade and the manner he would spend the public revenue he said —I shall be poor at first and, therefore, obliged to keep for a time the Royal monopolies in timber, earth oil and rubies, but the rest will be free All will be allowed to buy and sell all kinds of goods or produce, subject to moderate duties which shall be fixed under the advice of the British Government. The rich mines which abound in Burma will be thrown open to all who will justify of adequate means to work them As to myself, I shall be content with a civil list, out of which I shall defray my charity, amusements, and personal expenses, the rest of the revenue will be applied to works of public utility under the guidance of competent men whom I shall ask the British Government to procure for me. The correspondent asked "What about the liquor traffic?" The prince replied, Europeans will be allowed to import their own drinks But my father's archlist law will be maintained I shall not permit my people the use of any intoxicating liquors, they must keep up their present supremacy over Europeans in that respect. It is total abstention which makes Upper Burmans the easiest men to rule under the sun

ENGLISHMEN AND INDIA

The *Punjab University Intelligencer* —We have had during the last years a good many Members of Parliament in India. English Legislators put up with a Lieutenant-Governor, sometimes even with a Commissioner They receive deputations; they deliver speeches such as they would at home to their electors. Members of Parliament have been seen driving through Benares, and walking about the Taj in Agra. They have gone up as far as Peshawar under the impression, that they could see

with their own eyes something of "the neath fic frontier" All along the road they make happy the hearts of hotel-keepers by commendatory chits Sometimes honourable members are attended by their daughters, they always have their notebook and their stylographic pen with them They jot down every remarkable incident on their journey, the number of miles they made at the slowest rate of travelling on the Indian railways, the ingredients of the first true native curry they tasted at Bombay, or some "Aryan root," which they came across in the course of conversation. Their observations contain undisputable truths, for instance, that the Indian jay is a beautiful bird, or that the view of the snows from Darjeeling is sublime. Members of Parliament have rarely been known to come out to India before October and they return like the migratory birds in the middle of March We can fancy them rising in Parliament. "I have travelled through the length and breadth of our vast dependencies, Sir and I have never seen this—or never seen that" There are a great many things, which may escape the attention of a man who makes a rush through India within six months Neither can the knowledge which is acquired by looking at the country from the window of a railway carriage or from the verandah of a dak bungalow possibly be very deep and exhaustive. We may be tempted to smile at the legislator who after so short a stay presumes to pass a judgment on a country so vast as to its size, so rich as to its population, and so great as to its history But we should remember that he acts with an intention which is most praiseworthy in itself He wants to see with his own eyes the whole state of things in a land over the fate of which his voice and his vote may have some control however his share of that control may be

CULTIVATION OF MULBERRY

The following from the report of the Superintendent of the Botanical garden at Saharanpur, N W Province, may be of interest to planters in the presidency —

Varieties of Mulberry under cultivation at Saharanpur —At present, of the several varieties growing in this garden, the following are the most suitable for affording silkworm food in this part of India, viz., *M multicaulis, M Chinensis*, and a variety with large leaves received from Lahore *I still* consider the *M multicaulis* to be the most useful, as it comes into leaf earlier and is more easily propagated than *M Chinensis M Chinensis* however has no doubt a better quality of leaf, and very possibly the variety received from Lahore will also be found to be somewhat superior in this respect to *M multicaulis* I hope this season to be able to test these and similar questions It is well known that the varieties of mulberry do not thrive equally well in all localities, the results therefore which obtain at Saharanpur must not be considered necessarily as applying to a country like Burma, for instance, where the climate is so different the quality of the leaf also is liable to alter in different climates.

Cultivation —Propagation by cutting has been found to be by far the best and most convenient method for the cultivation of the mulberry, seedlings also produce good plants, but they take longer to develop Seed, however a useful for despatch to a distance by diminishing the cost of carriages, and the liability to injury, such as cuttings might be exposed to *enroute* through a trying climate The mulberry is a deciduous-leaved tree, losing its leaves for a few weeks during the depth of winter At this time the cuttings should be made. The following instructions are here given for their treatment, which is very simple Select a plot with sandy soil, if the latter is not to be had, select it where it is loose and open Trench it to a depth of 18 inches, and after levelling lay it out in nurseries 12 feet broad, and any length that can be conveniently irrigated. Insert the cuttings to half their length in the ground and in lines 18 inches apart and 9 inches between each cutting If the ground cannot be irrigated the distance between the lines may be reduced to 20 inches, and between each cutting 6 inches. This will reduce the size of the plot, and also the quantity of water required. If irrigation is available one watering per week will be sufficient during the hot weather If not available one must ought to be able to hand-water them if water is obtainable within 400 yards. No shade or manure is necessary for the cutting beds If they are regularly watered all through the hot weather they will be ready for planting out by the middle of July next When planting out in the places where they are intended to be grown, old manure of any kind will be very beneficial

Cutting can also be made and planted at other times of the year when the trees are in leaf, but if water is available during the hot season (and not much need be necessary considering how closely they may be planted in the nursery) this plan cannot be recommended Regarding the planting out of the cuttings I find the following remarks by Dr Roxburgh in a letter of which extracts are quoted by Mr Geoghegan in his work on "Silk in India," *page 7* —"I doubt if standard trees would yield so many or such good leaves as in the cut state in which the natives keep their plantations. I rather think not, and be here no better method can be thought of than what is in general practice if liberally conducted A little more space to the plants is the only improvement I can suggest A more abundant supply of light and air to the leaves would, I think, render them better food However this is only my own idea, and may not stand the test of experiment

The continual rooting of the plants every three or four years is likely to prove a very much better plan than that of allowing them *to grow into trees for in the first place the* foliage of young trees is more luxuriant and juicy, and by being kept dwarf in the form of a bush, the leaves can be collected with great ease and with less injury to the plant I believe that this treatment would be certain to succeed both with the Lahore variety and *M multicaulis*, which latter, as its name implies has a natural tendency to assume a bushlike character by the production of numerous leafy stems at different heights from the base

SALE OF THE FRENCH CROWN JEWELS

The recent dynastic scare at Paris of which the Orleans Princes, and at least one French Ministry, have been *made the victims, seems* to have prompted M Grevy and his advisers *to serve another historical link between the* present and past *regimes* They have at last made up their minds to sell the Crown jewels of France next month Happily, certain famous jewels are to be exempted as partaking of the character, we suppose of national monuments, or gratifying to national pride Among these reservations are the famous Regent or Pitt diamond, which was bought by the Duke of Orleans, when Regent, in 1717, from Governor Pitt, for £135 000 a sum supposed to be even then below its value At that time it was probably the largest diamond in the world except the Koh i noor but in the process of cutting it lost nearly three fourths of its weight After mysteriously disappearing from the State Treasury in 1792 and being as mysteriously restored, it was frequently employed by Napoleon, who had much of the vulgar taste for display incidental to a parvenu as an ornament to his sword hilt on State occasions Another still more famous stone the Sancy diamond which was found on the belt of Charles the Bold after his defeat at Nancy, and, after sojourning for a time with various Sovereigns, was sold for only £25 000 by *James II of England to his Royal host* at Versailles But in the French Revolution it disappeared and only some ed long afterwards as the property of Prince Demidoff Its history since 1792 to its reappearance in 1835 is a blank but it appears to have found its way to Spain and the latest news of this historic jewel is that it left Prince Demidoff's coffers for those of a Persian merchant at Bombay This were it still a part of the French regalia would have eclipsed every other stone in historic value Another lot 'reserved' are the famous Mazarin diamonds presented by Richelieu's successor to Louis XIV The Cardinal, as we know both from history and romance, was a keen *collector* of gems, and collected them frequently by wayand means suitable only to an autocratic Minister Of the two other specimens are to be exempted from auction, and will probably be placed in the National Museum of the Louvre But apart from these and other notable jewels, the French regalia represents not merely an enormous intrinsic value, but possesses a historical interest second to none among similar European collections The result of the sale merely from an auctioneer's point of view will be curious, since it would be difficult to place even an approximate value upon many of the precious commodities that will be offered for competition The French Government need not fear that the latter will not be extremely keen, and doubtless many of the railway, cattle, and mining "kings" of America will enter the lists against the sovereigns and notabilities of Europe *The difficulty of* appraising some of the more famous gems has had some thing, perhaps, to do with the determination of the French Government to reserve them as national curiosities Thus the "Regent, for which Pitt is said to have originally, after much haggling, given no more than £10,000, making a handsome profit on the transaction, is now valued at more than double the price for which it was transferred to the Duke of Orleans It is needless to make more than casual reference to the famous diamond necklace, which furnished so many romances and was a subject of so many intrigues in the latter days of Louis XVI and his unfortunate Queen Its history has been written almost literally in blood and though the fate of the greater portion is absolute, it is believed that some relics of it still form part of the French Crown jewels Then there is one of the largest cut rubies known a louring the Order of the Golden Fleece in *the form of a dragon with extended wings* but this is possibly the one marked as not to be sold Besides these and numerous other jewels which possess well authenticated pedigrees of their ancestry back several centuries, the pearls alone thereof only fifty thousand number were valued in 1791 at more than £30 000, a sum which might probably be trebled in these days The regret of all loyal Frenchmen of whatever political sympathies should be that in order to create a gap between the past and the present Republican France should deem it necessary to sell her treasures to the wealthy as once that can never replace their value as historic memento *to s*

THE WIDOW RE MARRIAGE CASE

CRIMINAL APPEAL No 244 of 1882

JUDGMENT

Before Mr Justice Muttusamy Ayyar

This is an appeal from an order of acquittal made by the Joint Magistrate of the District of Godavery in Criminal Case No 2 of 1882 The complainant is one Atmacoory Lakshmi Narasimham a Comatti by caste and the District Munsiff of Rajahmundry, and the defendant Sankaracharya is the *High Priest* of the Smarta sect in the Northern Circars and the head of one of the six matams belonging to that sect called Athavana Virupaksha Matam In 1881 there was an earnest discussion in Rajamundry and other places as to whether widow marriage was not really in accordance with Hindu law and whether if contrasted in opposition to the existing usage it should entail loss of caste As might be expected there was a difference of opinion on the subject and the party in favour of such marriages was numerically small in comparison with the orthodox party who were opposed to it The defendant is a devotee of widow marriage in Rajamundry is one Kanakam Veerasingam a Brahmin by caste In March 1881, the defendant happened to visit Rajahmundry and Veeresalingam and others convened a meeting, where the subject of widow marriage was discussed on this occasion Veeresalingam and two others addressed a petition to the defendant requesting him to attend the meeting and to sanction widow marriage urging that, in their opinion, it was permitted by the Hindu Sastras and its introduction was conducive to the public good It does not appear that the defendant expressed any opinion on the resolution, and we must take it upon the evidence that he declined to sanction

Notwithstanding Sankaracharya's hesitation the agitation in favour of widow marriage gained strength and on the 11th December 1881 one Gopala Pate Sri Ramulu a Brahmin, married a Brahmin widow, Kanapatri Gauramma, and on the 15th December 1881, one Ravichandra Ramacandragaru, a Brahmin married a Brahmin widow Sumanapatu Venkata Subbamma. It appears that when these two re-marriages were performed those in their favour showed their approval in different ways, while the orthodox party convened a meeting and a petition was sent to the defendant asking for instructions as to how orthodox Hindus should conduct themselves towards those who were in favour of the marriages the defendant in reply sent document I, in which he stated that such marriages were not sanctioned by the Vedas, and were *forbidden* by the Sastras, and that they were contrary to an ancient and long-established custom, which has as much authority as the Sastras. He directed that the orthodox should not go for meals or for betel nut, or on occasions of joy or sorrow, to the houses of the married couples of the persons who gave the widows in marriage, of those who dined with them, or were connected with the marriages in other ways, he also declared that such persons were out-castes, excommunicated some permanently and others provisionally, and concluded with the direction that "*as soon as this Sermukam reaches you*, you shall convene a meeting in a suitable place and act all with these matters, and see carefully that wide publicity is given to the same The complainant is one of the persons pronounced out of caste provisionally, or until he submitted to the penance prescribed as an atonement, and obtained from the defendant a certificate of purification On the 11th January 1882 the complainant charged the defendant with offences punishable under Secs. 499 500, 503 506, and 508 of the Indian Penal Code Complainant contended also that as he was a Visishta Adwaita, the defendant was not his spiritual superior, and as such, had no *authority* over him As to this contention the Joint Magistrate found upon evidence that the defendant was complainant's Guru, and His Lordship did not see any reason to differ from the Joint Magistrate The next question for decision is whether the defendant ought to have been convicted either of criminal intimidation or of criminal threat His Lordship observed that, in forming a judgment, he would premise, that "*it is not for us to discuss here whether or not widow marriage is not to be desired in the interests of morality or of women in India, nor is it for us to go behind the usage and to enquire into the historical origin of the alleged prohibition The advocates of widow marriage sought the defendant's sanction probably because it was in their view a desirable reform though an innovation upon existing practice We must therefore take it that widow marriage is behold by the Magistrate is contrary to usage among Brahmins and the other regenerate classes in this Presidency and the defendant's conduct must be judged in connection with it keeping this in view His Lordship concurred in the opinion of the Magistrate that the charges of criminal intimidation and criminal threat could not be sustained The really important question is whether the defendant is guilty of defamation By explanation 2 to section 499 any imputation which directly or indirectly lowers in the estimation of others the character of a person in respect of his caste is defamatory and as the complainant was pronounced by the defendant to be an out caste that was *prima facie* defamatory, but it was necessary to consider, whether the occasion which gave rise to the imputation was privileged As the complainant's spiritual *superior the defendant* had authority over him arising out of custom which is *not forbidden* by law and the complainant's conduct in connection with widow marriage was a matter to which that authority extended and the occasion was one where a privilege might exist, provided that it was exercised in good faith, or with care and attention The Magistrate seems to think, that unless personal ill will is shown to exist, there can be no defamation but to this view His Lordship could not assent The mode adopted by defendant of communicating by post card the sentence of excommunication is quite new and not sanctioned by custom The post card might be read even by those who were not defendant's disciples, and this was a wanton excess of privilege His Lordship was of opinion that the mode of publication adopted by the defendant vitiated the privilege and indicated a conscious disregard of the complainant's legal right On this ground His Lordship was of opinion that legal malice was made out, and that defendant must be convicted of defamation

Summary of judgment by the Chief Justice The complainant in the case filed a complaint in the Magistrate's Court and the respondent was charged with the offence of defamation Section 500 I P C, and of criminal intimidation, section 503 I P C, and of intimidation by attempt to conduct the belief that in an act of the *offender* the person intimidated, will become an object of Divine displeasure, Section 506 His Lordship agreed with his learned colleague that the offence of defamation was established by the admitted publication on the post card and affirming the acquittal of complainant on the other charges, His Lordship would set them aside, and convict the accused on the charge of defamation, punishable under Sec 500 and would sentence him to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in default to suffer simple imprisonment for the term of one month

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The undersigned hereby gives notice that on Monday 28th May next, and the following 3 days, some very costly Jewellery and ornaments, as also valuable gold and silver articles and rich cloths—worth in all a lac and fifty thousand Rupees, will be sold by Public auction near the Mysore Palace Treasury The auction will commence precisely at 12 a m on the above dates

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(Signed) T CHIDAMBARAM

Assistant Commissioner,

in charge of Palace Establishment

PALACE OFFICE MYSORE

Dated 26th April 1883

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

EUROPE.

THE ILBERT BILL IN ENGLAND

London 30th April—A meeting of the Indian Society under the Presidency of Rajah Rampal Singh has been held here in support of Ilbert's Jurisdiction Bill A letter was read from Mr John Bright in which he expressed a hope that the Indian Government would maintain firm attitude in connection with the Bill

DISTURBANCES AT PORT SAID

Port Said 30th April—Disturbances broke out here yesterday between the Arabs and some Greeks in the occasion of the Greeks keeping their Easter festival Several people were killed and wounded and it has been found necessary to protect the Greek Church with British troops

THE STATE OF IRELAND

London 1st May—Mr Trevelyan replying to a question in the House of Commons last night said that a widespread conspiracy to commit murders had been discovered in County Clare but that he was in hopes that the Police authorities were in a position to unmask the conspiracy Numerous arrests in connection therewith have already taken place

FRANCE AND CHINA

Paris 30th April—The newspapers here publish that great excitement exists in China owing to the action of the French in Tonquin A French squadron has been ordered to keep with a reach of Hongkong and Shanghai M Bouvier the French Minister, has been instructed to remain at his post

THE BURMESE QUESTION

London 2nd May—Mr Cross replying to a question in the House of Commons said it was impossible at present to strictly define how to give effect to the policy of the Indian Government in Burmah and that it must be left to the discretion of the Indian Government to act as circumstances may require

THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF OXFORD

The Prince of Wales will lay the foundation stone of the Indian Institute at Oxford to day Replying to an address in connection there with His Royal Highness expressed his conviction that this Institute would be of great use to his Indian fellow countrymen and would prove an interest in their educational improvement

LORD DUFFERIN'S SUCCESSOR IN EGYPT

The *Times* in a leading article to day, supports Major Baring as the successor to Earl Dufferin as Special Commissioner to Egypt

THE INDIAN INSTITUTE

London, 3rd May—The Prince of Wales with great ceremony laid the foundation stone of the Indian Institute at Oxford yesterday Earl Kimberley the Marquis of Salisbury, and Several native princes were present

LORD DUFFERIN'S DEPARTURE FROM EGYPT

Lord Dufferin started to day for Constantinople

LIBELING A JUDGE

Calcutta 2nd May—To day Mr Justice Norris, on his own motion issued a rule against the publisher and Editor Raj Coomar Dey and Surendranath Banerjee, to show cause why they should not be committed to jail for publication of a gross libel on him, in the issue of the *Bengalee*, of the 28th April last The rule was made returnable on Friday next

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the following publications

April No of the *Voice of India*, Bombay

2 Journal of the East India Association, London

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MAY 7, 1883

GOLD MINING IN SOUTH INDIA

We have, from the very beginning of the gold mining enterprise in Southern India generally and in the Mysore Province specially, warned the public against the utter spuriousness and hollowness of the whole thing We foresaw, from the first, that the only persons who would reap quite a golden or, rather, silver, harvest, by the speculation would be the "concessionaires," the people to whom the Government conferred apparently unproductive waste lands, on easy terms So far as the Province of Mysore is concerned, we, being in the country, and in close proximity to the gold mining tracts, which are chiefly in the Kolar district, know, as a fact, that most of those enterprises in the district, which were begun with so great a flourish of trumpets, have, one by one, dwindled away, and the traveller, we believe, who may now venture amongst the various mining "camps" in the Kolar district, will behold a desolation which is in striking contrast with the life and bustle of the old days when so many ounces of gold were expected from so many tons of quartz crushed The fact is, that not a single shareholder in the scores of gold mining companies floated in London, on the strength of the representations of the concessionaires, and of the glowing prospectuses issued by the promoters of those companies has *as yet*, reaped a single pie in the shape of profit or dividend, though fully five years have elapsed since the oldest of these companies were started We shall have some idea of what a hollow sham the whole thing has been, if we turn to the latest letter of the London Commercial Correspondent of the *Times of India* The writer says that "Indian Gold Mining shares continue hopeless, dealings in any considerable number of shares being now very unusual" Mr William Abbott, a gentleman on the London Stock Exchange who tries to keep his own and the shareholders' "pecker" up, with regard to these gold mines, "admits that the patience of the shareholders in these enterprises is being sorely tried, as, notwithstanding the favourable advice received during recent months, no actual results of continuous crushings have been as yet obtained" But the poor, tantalised shareholders of those bubble companies, especially those in London, have been exercising patience and endurance for the past five years, and it is not surprising that they should begin to show some restlessness now "This," says Mr Abbott, "is the more to be regretted, as the existence of gold has been clearly demonstrated The first assured success of any one of these companies will, no doubt, infuse life into the market for all Indian gold mines" Ah! yes, "the *first* assured success of any of these companies," but there has not been the slightest *assurance* of success of any one of these companies, during the past five years! To us, it seems to be all a cheat. What was not obtained at the beginning, we can hardly have assurance of at this time of day There is more to come about these gold mines and gold mining companies The same correspondent from whom we have gleaned the above information, goes on to say, "the twelfth of the gold Mining Companies floated in London has gone into liquidation Of the Thirty five Companies which were formed in England, there are data to show that the original capital subscribed was £4,269,000, of which £2 187,500 was paid to promoters, that is, to individuals who did not scruple to send in the most disgracefully untruthful reports of the state and capacity of the mines, so as to defraud the too honest and confiding share-holders of companies At one time, the highest market value of these companies was £6,617,350, now at the present moment, their market value is £903,125, and that too, at mere nominal quotations—there are no purchasers of shares With regard to one of the mines in the Kolar district, the writer gives us the following information, which is, surely, sufficient warning, without any comment from us This is the passage —" A certain Ballyghat mine in the Kolar district is being spoken of well in some quarters Adverse critics in a leading financial journal, however, point out that in March 1881, the Oreganum Company sent out to the mines a superintendent and a mining captain—men of character and antecedents These gentlemen found the whole place deserted, the stamps broken down, pit work hauled to the surface, and the workings flooded, and after careful investigations, stated openly that they did not believe in the mine or in the statements of their predecessors, that no reefs existed there at all, and that the 2,000 tons of quartz spoken of was merely the growth of the fertile imagination of the promoters, as the only stuff they could find was some 300 tons of barren surface rock" Efforts were made to induce Mr Kensington and Captain Bryant to reconsider and modify the very adverse opinion they had formed of the property, but it was apparently unsuccessful and they were deposed Yet in spite of the new blood which was imported into the management, and the fact that a resident consulting engineer was sent up to the mine by Messrs Arbuthnot and Co of Madras, not a single trace has been found of similar stone to that which the present manager of Ballyghat states he starved in December 1880, nor has the reef from which the stone was mined yet been found by the present workers there" We are glad, however, to observe that the subject of gold mining and gold mining companies is attracting the attention of the British House of Commons. The latest of such notices was with regard to the lands leased for gold mining purposes, in the Mysore Province, during the minority of the Maharajah Sooner or later, we suppose there must be a reckoning day in the case of those who have so grossly and palpably deceived the public, we

sun, the promoters of the bubble gold companies, into which so large an amount of English money has been thrown and will never come back to the unlucky share holders. The big, swell European officials, chiefly under the Madras Government, however, who have made lacs of rupees by these transactions, will escape altogether, unless the Government of India directs a strict enquiry to be made into their conduct and action It would seem, then, that —

"Mr J McCarthy, asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether his attention had been called to the statements of the native Prime Minister of the Maharajah of Mysore in the recently published papers relating to gold mines in Mysore, that tracts of land in Mysore which had been granted to British officials and others by the British administrators of Mysore without any advantage to the Mysore State were being disposed of by the concessionaires at an immense profit to gold-mining companies in England, whether, in particular, his attention had been called to the statement of the Dewan, that "the Kolar concessionaires have, in some instances, sold the lands which they obtained from Government for nothing or almost fabulous prices, the benefits of which are neither derived by Government nor by the companies who will eventually work the enterprise," and whether the Indian Government took any steps to bring these warnings to the notice of the English public, and whether he would cause an inquiry to be made into the manner in which British officials promoted the said mining speculations in England"

In the absence of the First Lord of the Treasury (Mr Gladstone) we presume, Mr J K Cross, the Under Secretary for India, replied as follows —

"Mr. Cross If the hon member refers to previous passages in the letter from which he quotes he will see that the land in question was not disposed of without advantage to the Mysore State A sum of of Rs. 55,000 representing the capitalised value of the unusually high assessment, of Rs 5 per acre, was paid to the State for a square mile of land, previously waste and unproductive. The same letter specifies the same rate of Rs 5 per acre as the basis of the terms on which the Mysore Government is prepared in future to lease land for mining purposes—terms which they considered the best calculated to assure the permanent interests" of the State Government has no knowledge of the arrangements made between the gold mining companies and the concessionaires In 1879 the Government of India caused a careful survey and report on the auriferous lands in the neighbouring south-east Wynaad, in British territory, to be prepared by Mr Brough Smyth, an eminent mining engineer This report was published in 1880 by order of the Secretary of State at a low price, and several hundred copies were sold It contained distinct warnings of the risks of gold mining in these districts The Government of India will be directed to furnish a report upon the whole question of the concessions granted in Mysore during the minority of the Maharajah and of the connexion of British officials therewith Under the circumstances, I do not see how any inquiry in this country would be attended with practial results"

On a further question from Mr O'Donnell, whether the rights acquired on the payment of Rs 55,000 had not been transferred by the original promoters to certain persons on the London Stock Exchange, for over half a million pound sterling, Mr Cross seems to have got out of temper—somewhat cross, in fact—and he answered —

"Mr. Cross I must remind the hon member that assertions are not facts As far as we know about the case, Rs 55,000 were paid for this one square mile of land, and the other statments which the hon member has made are, so far as we know, only reported in the newspapers. ("Hear, hear," from Mr. O'Donnell")

Newspaper reports, indeed! when the facts and (still more) fictions of South Indian and Mysore Gold mining have been the universal theme of comment and well merited reprobation, both here and in England!

CASTE AND CONSERVANCY.

The much vexed question of the conservancy of caste-houses in the Ulsur and other Municipal districts of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, cropped up again at the monthly meeting of the Board, held on Saturday, the 28th Ultimo, when another petition on the subject from the caste inhabitants of the Station, to the British Resident, was submitted to the Commissioners, for any remarks they saw proper to offer It will be remembered, that when the subject was first discussed by the Board, a couple of months ago, the President affirmed that of all the caste-people in the station, those in Ulsoor alone objected to the admission of caste conservancy officials into their premises, through the front-doors of their houses But the petition which the Municipal Board of the station were called upon to consider at their last meeting, was signed not only by all the caste men of Ulsur, but bore numerous signatures of native caste-inhabitants of the *Cantonment* as well With such a consensus of opinion on the subject, such a united and vigorous protest against the positive persecution directed against caste natives in the station, surely any impartial judge would have been convinced that this agitation was no more question of class prejudice, no stupid and insane attempt to harass the municipal executives in the discharge of their duties, as the President of the Board would make it appear It is issued to contend, as Major Maltby does, that the petitioners who signed the several petitions are anxious to evade the strict conservancy of their houses Such a reflection on the cleanly life and habits of the Hindus can only emanate from a gentleman who knows little or nothing of their domestic life We say that the question now at issue is a *religious* one, just as sure as caste and religion are synonymous terms The President seems to have been daggered at the array of signatures which the foot of the last petition forwarded to him by the Resident, presented, including as they did the names of a number of the leading native citizens of Bangalore, resident in the Cantonment An effort was made therefore to bolster up a bad case, by producing Mr Bartels, late Sanitary Inspector to the Municipality, who retired from that post in 1877, and who, Major Maltby said, would tell the Board that, when in office, he frequently had occasion to inspect the premises of caste natives in Ulsur, and that where there was no back door, he was always allowed admission through the front entrance without let or hindrance Mr Bartels, however, under fire of a skilful cross examination, conducted by Rai Bahadur Sabhapathy Moodliar and Mr Sadasiva Moodliar, was fain to admit that the house-to-house conservancy scheme was not then in operation, that he could not positively swear he had visited each house more than once (and then, for the purpose of drawing up a certain report, at the direction of the Municipal President), and that he could not name any particular house he had entered by the front-door However, as Major Maltby had made up his mind to carry his point at any odds, and having the European members on his side, the petition of the caste inhabitants of Bangalore was again unsuccessful, as far as the Board were concerned It remains for the Resident to do the petitioners justice They have put their case forward in a temperate, proper way, and having fully established the grounds of their contention, they have a right to be treated with consideration Mr Sadasiva Moodliar, at the meeting in question, urged the appointment of a caste-Inspector to Ulsur and moved that admission of a European officer was only to be permitted on complaint being made of the insanitary state of any house, by neighbours, or by the native inspector This wise amendment was rejected, but we trust Sir James Gordon will weigh the matter carefully, before he supports the decision of the President and European members of the Board. It has been said that a native Inspector would not perform the duties as satisfactorily as a European Why? In Madras, native overseers are employed in some of the native districts of the city and, indeed one of the Vice-Presidents of the Board is a native, while in Calcutta the *President* of the Town Corporation is a native also! What possible objection can there be, then, to employ natives as inspectors in Bangalore? If Europeans would only realise the fact that they are not the only nation in this country to whom "cleanliness is next to Godliness," there would be a better chance of their paying more respect and consideration for the religious feelings and convictions of their native fellow-subjects

Original and Selected Notes

Forty nine persons have died from small pox in Bombay during the past week During the previous week the number of deaths from this disease was 60

The Thakore Saheb of Gondal proceeded to Europe by yesterday's mail He was accompanied by Major G E Hancock, who had been specially deputed for this work by the Government

The Earl of Rosebery will, the *World* says, shortly enter the Cabinet as Lord Privy Seal and as Minister for Scotch Affairs In that event he will resign the Under-Secretaryship of the Home Office

We hear that Justices Muthusami Iyer and Innes have given their opinions in favour of Mr Ilbert's Bill So have Sir T Madava Row, and Honourable Messrs Rama Row, Gajapathi Row and Hussain Ali Bahadur

As the French Infantry are being generally supplied with revolving rifles Germany, according to the Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post*, has been compelled to follow this example, although the expense was a formidable one

Reuter's Agent telegraphed from Simla to the Home papers on the 12th ultimo "*The motives of Lord Ripon's probable retirement from the Viceroyalty at the end of the present year are understood to be of a domestic character*"

The misunderstandings which so long existed between His Highness the Maharajah Scindia and the Morar Garrison, have at last been swept away The reconciliation effected by the exertion of the Brigadier General and the Resident, will, it is earnestly hoped, be lasting

It is stated that an agitation has been set on foot at Hyderabad against the Chanda Railway scheme Petitions are pouring in to His Highness the Nizam and to the Government, and there is a talk of sending up petitions to the Viceroy, to the Secretary of State, and to Parliament

The Shinwaris continue to hold out against the Ameer, and in retaliating for the punishment inflicted on them are giving much annoyance by plundering caravans passing to and from Cabul It is believed that they are being assisted by the Khyberees, who have all along sympathised with the Shinwaris

There was a durbar at His Highness the Nizam's palace on the 25th ultimo which was attended by Mr Cordery, the new Resident, and about thirty British Officers The *khareta* from the Viceroy and Governor-General of India appointing Mr Cordery British Resident at the Court of Hyderabad, was read, and this constituted the *installation* The distribution of *attar* and *pan* concluded the ceremony

The Lahore correspondent of the *Times of India* telegraphs that the opinion of the majority of the principal district officers of this province has been given against Mr Ilbert's Bill. Some who had originally supported the Bill have changed their position on the ground that they did not foresee the great harm it is likely to produce The opinions of native judicial officers of high position have been invited

The Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure has been referred in the Punjab, by the Local Government, to the Chief Court, the Financial Commissioner, Commissioners of Divisions, the Punjab University, and to certain Associations and native gentlemen, with a request that opinions may be submitted by the 15th of next month The Bill will also be translated into Urdu, and published in the Urdu *Gazette*

An attempt at climbing the Himalayas has been or is about to be made by an English member of the Alpine Club, who, having "done" the Matterhorn, is ambitious of scaling the superior heights of the great Asian range This gentleman, in company with a Swiss guide, specially brought from Europe, is reported to have left Darjeeling about a month ago with the intention of making the "highest possible" ascent of Kinchinjunga

In a number of the *Fortnightly*, the most noteworthy article is "The French Army," by M Barthelemy, late Professor at St Cyr. According to this writer, France can now bring 3,300,000 men into the field—two millions, or nearly so in the first line (including the "indepentent army" of 500,000) and 1,800,000 "territorial army and reserves" Nearly a million it is true, are untrained, but all the rest are fit to serve at once The weakest point is the paucity of officers

A number of Chinese labourers are being sent to New Ceylon, and the Ceylon papers are expressing a hope that Chinese coolies will not be introduced into Old Ceylon. This is not surprising as it is stated in an Antigua newspaper that "three hundred Chinese were imported into Antigua last year at a heavy cost As labourers, they have proved very unsuccessful as criminals, they fill first on the list, thirty of them, that is to say, 10 per cent of the total number imported were counted in the Antigua jail in one week"

It will be seen that a meeting of natives of India residing in London has been held in support of the Ilbert Bill, and that Mr John Bright favoured the meeting with a letter in which he expressed a hope that Lord Ripon would maintain his present attitude in regard to the Ilbert Bill The mere fact, however, of Mr Bright being such a warm adherent of the Bill, will make more cautious politicians doubtful about it Even the Sheriff of Bombay does not go so far as Mr Bright in support of Lord Ripon Mr Raganath Narayen Khote suggests a compromise and hints that such an arrangement is under the consideration of Government, on the basis probable of limiting the jurisdiction of native Magistrates over Europeans, to those covenanted Civilians who have passed into the Civil Service in the ordinary way

The Americans have built a steamer which they hope will cross the Atlantic in five days She has extra powerful machinery, and is dome-decked so that if launched upside down, whether light or loaded, she will right herself in the water She is the first dome deck vessel ever built thus from stern to stern, and her covering is as strong as her sides, the spans being unbroken In fact, every arch in her is one unbroken span Some idea of her shape can be got by cutting in two the ordinary spinning top It is proposed to build steamers after this model for ocean travel, that will carry 4,000 tons of freight, 600 first class passengers, 2,000 steerage passengers and 500 tons of mail and express matter

The London *Times* has received the following telegram, dated Arrah, Bengal, April 8, from the Secretary of the Behar Landholders' Association —There is great consternation and dismay among the Behar Zemindars, on the publication of the Bengal Tenancy Bill Right of occupancy is given to all ryots if they have held the smallest bit of land in a village for twelve years. In all lands subsequently held by them, irrespective of length of holding, transferability is given to such rights Freedom of contract is denied to the Zemindar The maximum of enhancement is fixed at a fifth of the value of the produce Existing rates are interfered with All this is against a permanent settlement At a monster meeting of Zemindars of Arrah today, presided over by Maharajah Doomra, at which all the Zemindars, Europeans included, were pre-

sent, resolutions were passed condemning the Bill and protesting against the infringement of permanent settlement"

Mr Justice Bayley on Thursday sentenced an insolvent named Sorabjee Cursetjee Javeri to two years' imprisonment for obtaining money from the Bank of Bombay by making false representations, and conveying to his brother property worth Rs 17,000 with the object of defrauding his creditors The learned judge remarked that the antecedents of the insolvent, as disclosed by himself in his examination in court, were certainly not in his favour He had been borrowing money from Mahajans for the last thirteen years, and those who had dealings with such people were certain sooner or later to be on the straight road to the Insolvency Court The first sum he obtained from the Bank of Bombay was about four years ago The loan was renewed for the last time in May, 1882, by the insolvent representing to Mr Bilfour the secretary of the bank, that huge sums of money were due to him for jewels purchased by H E Sir James Fergusson, Lady Ripon, and the Government of India He also produced jewellery, which he had on his person and which he said was worth about a lakh of rupees The allegations made by the opposing creditors had been clearly proved, and the insolvent having brought himself within the penal clauses of the Insolvency Act, was ordered to be imprisoned for two years previous to obtaining his discharge

Local and Provincial

SUB JUDGES COURTS —It is widely stated that, at the end of the present month, two out of the three remaining Subordinate Judges Courts will be abolished

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATION —The Special Test Examination in Madras and in the districts will be held from this day Monday the 7th to the 12th instant The program me has been published

A HOLIDAY —Last Thursday having been the Christian holiday of Holy Thursday, or Ascension Day (the day when Christ is ascended into Heaven) all the public offices in the Province were closed

EXAMINER OF PUBLIC WORKS ACCOUNTS —Captain M C Brickenbury, R E, is appointed to act as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Mysore, in addition to his duties as Officiating Manager and Traffic Superintendent, Mysore State Railway

MYSORE STATE RAILWAY —Materials of all kinds for the Mysore State Railway, that is, for the extension of the line between Bangalore and Tumkur, are being received every day the Madras Railway running special trains daily for the purpose

A TOTAL ECLIPSE —There will be a total eclipse of the sun this day, Monday the 7th instant, visible only as a total eclipse in the South Pacific Ocean, but partially after sun rise in eastern Australia, and just before sun set in the North Western part of South America

MUNSIFFS COURTS —It is authoritatively stated that the Government of Mysore has resolved to raise the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Munsiffs' Courts, throughout the Province, to Rs 1000, while the abolition of Sub Judges' Courts, will also increase the territorial limits of the Munsiffs

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURE —Next Sunday, the 13th Instant, the Rev T E Slater will deliver the last of his present series of Lectures, in the London Mission Chapel, Infantry Lines, Cantonment, at 7 P M

Subject—Retribution and Redemption

Native Gentlemen are invited to be present.

HANDS THROWN OUT BY REDUCTIONS —The Dewan, we believe, has given orders that all officials who are over 50 years of age and who have served 24 years, or who are inefficient, or those who were engaged within the last 3 years, should receive pensions or gratuities, and the places thus rendered vacant conferred on those who have been thrown out merely on the reduction of establishments, but who are otherwise fit for service

DISQUALIFIED FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOY —The *Fort St George Gazette* contains the following —Basivarazu Ramabrahmam, late Seventh English Accountant in the Office of the Collector of the Kistna District, having been convicted by the Sessions Court under Sections 465 and 471 (Forgery and using a forged document,) of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared disqualified for further employment under Government

A RUNAWAY POST OFFICE SERVANT —The local Police and the Police of the C and M Station have received a descriptive roll and instruction to arrest a Brahmin named Valato Venkatarathnam, late Sub-Post Master of Tanuku in the Godavari District, who is charged with criminal breach of trust as a public servant, he having absconded after misappropriating Rs 4000, entrusted to him for despatch by Post Office orders

A SAD BEREAVEMENT —We deeply regret to learn of the premature death of the wife of Mr Arcot Srinivasa Chariyar Vice-President of the Bangalore Town Municipality The sad event occurred on last Thursday afternoon at his residence in the Pettah The deceased was a simple, courteous and a most amiable lady of a pious turn of mind We sincerely sympathise with Mr Srinivasa Chariyar in his sad bereavement

THE OCTROI DEPARTMENT C AND M STATION —Mr B Lacey, European Chief Constable of the Pettah Police force, has been appointed Detective Officer of the Octroi Department C and M Station in the room of the late native incumbent, whose services have been dispensed with It is to be hoped Mr Lacey's place in the Pettah Police force will be supplied by another European Chief Constable, as we want a few European hands in the force

A FATAL ACCIDENT —On a certain day, last week, a trooper of the Maharajah's Silladar force met with a most sudden and melancholy accident resulting in death The man, it would seem, was in the "riding school," that is, he was being taught to ride, when, it is not known who is to blame for it, he was mounted on a fresh, untrained horse a "buck jumper," an animal which violently kicks up its hind legs in order to throw its rider over its head The consequence was, that the man *was* thrown on his head to the ground, was picked up insensible, and died in a few hours after his fall

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS IN COORG —Mr A L Alexander writes to the *Madras Mail* —

"The postal arrangements here are simply disgraceful and the following instances will, I hope, do something towards bringing them before the Postmaster General On the 21st November last, two letters were posted at Ahmatti, directed to residents in Mercara One was received and the other was lost Now the distance from Ahmatti to Mercara is only some twenty miles, and when the bag is sealed by the Ahmatti Postmaster, it is opened by the Mercara one To the best of my knowledge bags are not broken or sorted on the way On the 24th November, I posted a mail letter myself at the Kotte Betta office, a branch of the Ahmatti one, with nine annas worth of stamps on it, the letter was never received in England, although the other letters posted with it were Again, in January, I had occasion to write from Mercara to friends in Ahmatti, two letters were posted respectively on Thursday and Friday, and were received at Kotti Betta on the following Sunday and Monday. Again, on the 7th April, a letter was posted in Mercara and received in Ahmatti on the 12th, taking five days to do twenty miles and still again on the 28th of this month a letter was posted in Ahmatti addressed to me at Kotte Betta branch office, which was received by me to day, the 30th inst, having taken two days to do ten miles, five miles a day, which seems the usual stage in the above instance I saw the tappal runner come in to Kotte Betta and I also saw the bag opened, and my letter was handed to me whilst they were being sorted, so that the delay lies with the Ahmatti Post Office Another piece of annoyance we have to put up with, is having to send in to Ahmatti for bearing letters, and I will relate the following, which may throw some light on the carelessness of the Ahmatti Post Master Last Friday I had a most indignant letter from the said Postmaster urging me to send in a cooly for a bearing letter he had for me On Saturday I sent a special cooly for the said letter In the evening he returned with the answer, that there were no bearing letters for me in the Ahmatti Post Office The man went, I know, as he brought back some stamped letters that were lying in Ahmatti Post Office for me The last but not the least annoyance we are subjected to, is the time the letters take from Madras, nearly if not quite as long as they did before the Mysore State Railway was opened, and on mail-days longer"

General Summary.

MADRAS

THE MADRAS POLICE FORCE—The Inspector General of Police has issued a circular to the effect that Inspectors and other members of the force are prohibited from taking any part whatever in the management of Mutual Loan Associations, but they are not precluded from becoming subscribers —*Ibid*

A REWARD —The Police Superintendent of Cuddapah has offered a reward of Rs 50 to any person who will give information, which will lead to the recovery of 5 pearls of the aggregate value of Rs 600 the property of Sir William Arbuthnot Baronet which were stolen from his residence at the Adyar, together with other property in March last —*Ibid*

INSOLVENCY UNDER THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE —The Judges of the Small Cause Court, some six months back, made a reference to the High Court regarding the granting of insolvent applications, and the Judges of the High Court have replied, that the Small Cause Court has no jurisdiction to entert an insolvent applications under Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code —*Ibid*

A POSTMASTER IN TROUBLE —A warrant has been issued by the Magistrate of Ellore, in the Godavery District for the arrest of Valato Venkatarathnam Sub Postmaster of Tanuku who is charged with criminal breach of trust by a public servant, in having misappropriated the sum of Rs 4,000 entrusted to him for despatch with Post Office Orders His descriptive roll is long circulated among the Police —*Ibid*

THE HIGH COURT —During the annual vacation of the High Court, which commences on the 8th instant and terminates on July next there will be a vacation Judge who will settle, and give notice of the dates on which he will hold sittings and will, on receiving 24 hours' notice, attend on any day to hear emergent applications No plaints or miscellaneous applications will be received during the vacation, except in cases in which it is desired to obtain an injunction, or an attachment before judgment or to stay proceedings —*Ibid*

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE —Dr Wilson, the Professor of Physical Science, is about to proceed to England on a short furlough Mr Williams the First Master having been appointed to act as Assistant Professor of English and Logic in the senior department of the College, Mr D J Winfred B A the fifth Master, has taken the place of Mr Williams We are glad to learn that the claims of two of the most successful teachers on the staff of the Presidency College have been duly appreciated —*Ibid*

PENSIONERS ACCEPTING PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT —It has been ruled that in any case in which a Government pensioner, whose pension has been commuted, accepts public employment involving the withholding of his pension, a deduction will be made from the salary payable to him equal to the amount which would have been abated from the pension if it had not been commuted, and in the event of his becoming entitled to a pension in respect of such employment, the amount of such pension granted to him must not exceed the amount which he might have received had his pension not been so commuted —*Ibid*

DOG VANS ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.—The conveyance of dogs by rail recently gave rise to some unpleasant correspondence between a high revenue official and Mr. Saunders, the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company The grounds for complaint were (1) that sufficient space and ventilation, especially in the case of large dogs, were not provided in the dog boxes on the Madras Railway, and (2) that sufficient means for segregation did not exist It has been decided to alter the dog boxes of the mail vans on the Madras Railway so as to make them more suited for the conveyance of dogs —*Ibid.*

ORIENTAL LANGUAGE.—It has been definitely settled that candidates who successfully compete for the higher standard examinations and high proficiency in the following languages, viz., Arabic, Sanskrit, Assamese, Bengali, Burmese, Canarese, Gujerati, Marathi, Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, and Uriya, will be granted travelling allowances to and from Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay as the case may be, at the rate of double first class fare by mail, and eight annas a mile by road These allowances will also be given to successful candidates when officers are compelled to proceed to the Presidency town for examination in the Persian higher standard, owing to its being impracticable to assemble a qualified Committee up-country In the case of warrant officers (military and medical) proceeding to any of the Presidency towns for the purpose of *passing the examinations in the native languages* already specified, they will be required, in the first instance, to defray their own travelling expenses Should they prove successful, they will be reimbursed at second class rates by rail, and actual expenses, within authorised limits, by bullock tram or dawk, and be granted warrants for the return journey A special concession is made with reference to warrant officers with honorary commissions who have been classified under the rules for Commissioned officers —*Ibid*

THE BELLARY FORGERY CASE —It will be remembered that on the occasion of the trial of Miss Wilhelmina Milton, daughter of the ex-Tahsildar of Bellary, before Mr Goldingham, the Sessions Judge, on a charge of forgery, the principal witness was a man named Venkatramanappa. This man alleged at the trial, that he was induced to lend the late Mr Helen a large sum of money on the representation that the lady who accompanied him and who consented to sign the promissory note conjointly with him (Miss Milton) was Mrs Firth Miss Milton was acquitted, the Judge intimating that she might apply to him for sanction to prosecute the witness Venkatramanappa for perjury Application was made accordingly and sanction granted, and Venkatramanappa being charged before Mr Wallace, the Sessions Judge of Cuddapah was convicted, and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 2,000, in defaut of payment to further rigorous imprisonment for a period of two years. Of the fine if recovered Rs. 1 000 were to be paid to Miss Milton as compensation Venkatramanappa preferred an appeal to the High Court which coming before Mr Justice Mootthoosawmy Ayer for admission was posted for hearing by the Judges The case came before the High Court in March last and Mr Johnstone who appeared for the appellant contended that the whole weight of evidence threw the *onus probandi* on Miss Milton, who was alleged to be the real culprit Their Lordships, Turner C J, and Kindersley J, took time to consider their judgment This they delivered to day, reversing the conviction and sentence, and directing the immediate release of the appellant Venkatramanappa.—*Ibid*

HYDERABAD —At a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute on April 10 at the Grosvenor Gallery Library, an address on "Hyderabad" was delivered by Colonel G B Malleson In the absence of the Duke of Manchester, Sir Charles Sterling presided Amongst others present were the Hon Edward Stanhope, M P Sir George Kellner, K C M G, Sir Henry Barkly, G C M G, and Sir Samuel Wilson Colonel Malleson, after narrating the early history of Hyderabad down to the time of the British rule being firmly established in the year 1799, after numerous struggles with the French for supremacy in that province, proceeded to remark that an apt comparison presented itself be ween our position at that stage with regard to Hyderabad and our present position with regard to Egypt It was evident that the Government, now that they had taken possession of Egypt, were in doubt as to what they should do with it, and he would throw out the suggestion that if we were to retain it, a solution of the

difficulty as to the best form of its government was to be found in the adoption of the same system as that which we had applied to Hyderabad, where a resident was appointed with a staff of assistants to act in conjunction with the Nizam In the discussion which followed, Mr Shaw, Mr Martin Wood, Mr Morton Green, and other gentlemen took part, the general opinion of the speakers being in concurrence with the suggestions put forth by Colonel Malleson The usual vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer, who briefly replied —*Home News*

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE RAILWAYS —The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed an important letter to the Government on the subject of the present defective state of communications in India The defects, they say, are so great, that in many parts of India a bumper harvest is a positive misfortune to the ryot Rice and food become so cheap that people a few miles from the railway can hardly realize enough money to pay their rents The Chamber then go on to comment upon the singular delay in the construction of certain important links of communication, notably the Indus Bridge at Pukkur, the Hooghly Railway Bridge, and the Calcutta and Nagpore Railway It will, they fear, be impossible for the shipping facilities of Calcutta to expand *pari passu* with trade unless some single and final authority in this country is empowered to deal more expeditiously with all railway and shipping questions as they arise They think it will be almost impossible to attract local capital to the construction of railways until promoters can be certain of a more speedy decision on the plans they place before Government for approval They accordingly suggest that the Indian Government should be empowered to deal with such schemes without reference to the Secretary of state, and that some recognized point of contact should be established between the daily increasing trade of the country on the one side, and Government railway interests on the other They conclude by expressing a hope that these pressing and vital questions will receive the early and careful attention of the Government —*Calcutta Correspondent of the London Times*

HYDERABAD

THE RESIDENT —We are sorry to hear that Mr Cordery met with an accident while playing at lawn tennis the other day It was not a very serious one—one of his ankles was sprained—but it will prevent him getting about and just now he must have numerous engagements to meet On his visit to the Peshoar yesterday by appointment he had to be carried in a chair from his carriage to the house

BOMBAY

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION —At a meeting of the leading members of the above association held at Mahi Panch Hall, Byculla, yesterday, the following reply from the Viceroy to the address presented by them was read —

Government House, Simla, 5th April 1883

SIR,—I am desired by the Viceroy to acknowledge the receipt of the address, dated 9th December 1882 from the 'Agricultural Association in Western India,' and I am to inform you that it has given his Excellency much satisfaction to learn that the association views with approval so many of the measures of his Government

I am also to express his Excellency's thanks for the very beautiful casket in which the address was enclosed, and to say that it gives him much pleasure to possess so fine a specimen of the art manufactures of Western India.

I should add that the address was duly presented to the Viceroy by the Hon Rao Saheb V N. Mandlik in February last, but that this acknowledgment of it has been delayed in consequence of my having been laid up for some weeks by illness.—I am, &c —H W PRINSEP Private Secretary to H E the Viceroy —*Times of India*

BENGAL

A RUSSIAN ATTACK ON CALCUTTA —Some day in September or October last, a foreigner, claiming to be a Major in the Russian Army arrived in Calcutta, wearing, as a recognition of his services, an innumerable collection of medals and crosses During his short, but rather profitable, stay in Calcutta, this impudent impostor was known as Major Watts, *alias* Major Wintzorn *alias* Carter Dressed in the glory of a Russian officer, he seems to have passed off very successfully, for a short time as an agent of the Russian Government entrusted with the task organising an expedition of some magnitude for the exploration of Northern Australia He gave orders to several firms to the extent of something like 70,000 or 80,000 rupees, and succeeded in obtaing delivery of various articles of clothing jewellery, &c Nor was the 'Major' satisfied with a raid on tradesmen only A real live Russian Major could never die for lack of friends when living among a community so profoundly social as that of Calcutta He was not long in the metropolis ere he was surrounded by a pretty fair circle of admiring if not intimate friends Some of the more sympathetic of them became greatly concerned in a recent domestic bereavement which had befallen the Major, and as it was generally known that he had come in for a colossal fortune through the death of his respected father their purses were freely placed at his disposal at this distressing juncture for such practical purposes as sending telegrams and defraying travelling expenses But the Major was next seen not in Russia but in Darjeeling from where on his antecedents becoming known, he disappeared one fine morning, and was not heard of till the other day when he was arrested at Dhubri He will shortly be brought down to Calcutta for trial —*Indian Daily News*

Extracts

INDIA

A learned Europ an Gentlemen who has been in the country a few years and has had good opportunities of studying the character of the people writes as follows —

Indian civilisation is, in the main *intellectual* not material Careless of life and action, of history politics, artistic excellence, trade, commerce, manufacture, the Indians *concentrate* their attention on the highest branches of metaphysics, ponder on themselves and their future, on the nature of the Divine essence on their own relation to it, and the prospects involved in that relationship They discuss and they solve the most difficult questions of metaphysical science, they elaborate grammar, the science of language which is the reflected image of thought, they altogether occupy themselves with the inward, not with the outward—with the eternal world of mind and rest, not with the transitory and illusory world of outward seeming and incessant changefulness Hence the triumphs of their civilisation are abstract and difficult to appreciate They lie outside the ordinary interests of mankind and are moreover shrouded in a language known to few and from which there are but few translations It is said however, by those whose acquaintance with the early Indian literature is the widest, that there is scarcely a problem in the sciences of ontology, psychology metaphysics logic, or grammar, which the Indian sages have not sounded as deeply and discussed as elaborately as the Greeks

THE INDIAN CRIMINAL CODE

Mr O'Donnell asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether his attention had been drawn to statements made by the opponents of the Indian Criminal Code Amendment Bill that the said Bill was not desired by the native opinion, whether, on the contrary *practical unanimity existed in the native Press* upon the subject whether a joint memorial from the British Indian Association the *Indian Association, the Mahommedan Literary* Society, the National Mahommedan Association, the East Bengal Association, and the Vakils' Association of Calcutta had been presented to the Viceroy expressing 'feelings of deep satisfaction and thankfulness for the introduction in the Viceregal Council of the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill, with the view to removing judicial qualification of race in the trial of European British subjects in criminal cases, as a step towards establishment of equality in the eye of the law, without invidious distinction of country race or religion' and whether the Government would take any steps to supply Parliament with authentic information upon the wants and wishes of the native people of India upon the question of establishing equality before the law between all subjects of the Crown in India – Mr Gladstone It is not in our power to give the particular information to which the hon member's inquiry refers, and which probably *he has* obtained from the public journals, but our impression is very much to the effect that the hon member appears to desire to convey through the question—that is, that the Indian vernacular press, speaking generally, is very much united in approval of the measure which has been introduced by Lord Ripon Her Majesty's Government has not any means of ascertaining in an official and completely authentic manner the sentiments of the native population, and can only learn them from the native press, and from those with whom the natives communicate — Mr Macfarlane asked whether the Bill preceded the memorial or the memorial the Bill —Mr Gladstone said that the Bill was introduced antecedently to the memorial, and the memorial was in support of the Bill

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE

The much discussed Reuter's *despatch from* Rome to London respecting an alliance between Italy, Austria, and Germany continues largely to occupy the press The *Rassegna* greatly discontented, maintains that Italy has placed herself in the disadvantageous position of being bound to assist the German Powers in case they are attacked by France which danger is not remote, and does not immediately concern Italy *while receiving in return an* assurance of protection in case she is attacked by France which danger is remote The main *object of the writer in the Rassegna* however, seems to be to attack Signor Mancini

The *Opinione* attaching much the same degree of faith to the despatch as was expressed in a recent telegram urges in reply to the irritation of the French Press that in any case the sole scope of the alliance is evidently the preservation of peace

The *Liberta* says the object of the triple alliance is the courteous and gentle treatment of France by all three France therefore, is long as she remains quiet at home and does not disturb her neighbours by insupportable pretensions will be perfectly tranquil The Coalition means peace not war The *Liberta* goes on to say If on the other hand France should give herself up to rashness, and be so, greedy she will find herself in the face of several Powers happily united for mutual defence If France has only pacific intentions nothing disagreeable will happen to her When France went overhead into the Tunis affair we warned her that it was equivalent to abandoning all war of revenge We were laughed at, but the event shows us to have *been right*

The *Journal de Rome* says —From the Baltic to the extremity of Sicily the French Republic has none but enemies—enemies ready to attack her if she moves a finger She is at the mercy of the most insufficient *casus belli*, and she may be sure that Italy will not fail on the smallest sign from the chief of the alliance to find the desired pretext in a few minutes This we may be *sure will be Italy's special* function in the association

The semi official *Fremdenblatt* publishes the following *communique* —"A Note for warded a few days ago from Rome and communicated to the London Press gave the precise stipulations under which Italy, Germany and Austria were represented to have bound themselves to afford each other assistance in case of aggression on the part of France The said note which obtained rapid and extensive circulation was well calculated to suggest doubt and reflection, inasmuch as it implied a direct understanding in view of an offensive and defensive alliance against France It was immediately contradicted by the Italian Government All that was said in Count Kalnoky's clear statements to the delegations, together with the excellent *expose* of the situation set forth in Signor Mancini's speech proves that the denial of the Italian Government is entirely in accordance with facts The sensational rumour in question caused an emotion whatever here, where there is a disposition to regard it in the light of a fooler The question remains open as to who put it in circulation

The *Neue Freie Presse* says that "the Treaty if it is to be so styled might be useful to others, but not to Austria, for a war between France and Austria is a most unlikely thing Austria would be compelled to help in a German or Italian war against France, an such wars are more likely than a Franco-Austrian war but if Austria were attacked by Russia, Italy could remain neutral" Such a treaty, the writer says, cannot possibly have been signed by Austrian statesmen

THE BOMBAY NATIVES AND THE JURISDICTION BILL

Arise, our countrymen, and be ready to perform a grand duty by assembling at an early hour on Saturday afternoon next at the Town Hall to thank the beneficent Viceroy for the valuable privileges he proposes to bestow upon you Your appreciation of the worth of this privilege rests upon the magnitude of the meeting *Not only should the big hall be filled by the* natives but the steps leading should be crowded by them like so many ants, and the public road and the garden opposite should present a wide ocean of faces The meeting should not be formed of hundreds but of thousands The people have not to assemble in large numbers merely to listen to the speeches delivered at the meeting, but they should by their presence lend *eclat* and importance to the occasion You must consider this your paramount duty to put in an appearance, leaving aside your avocations, whatever they may be, and thus show how anxious you are to secure your rights and privileges Arise ye citizens, arise our countrymen, and avail yourselves of this opportunity to express your sympathy for the sacrifice the noble Viceroy has made for the furtherance of the interests of your country We will call the citizens reckless of their own interests we will call them ungrateful nay we will call them cowards if the meeting is not composed of at least ten thousand individuals This number is comparatively very small If fifty thousand of our people assemble we believe half of the number should surely attend the meeting Remember ye brave sons of this *Prema in India*, that the whole of India looks full into your face If you fail to perform your duties as the representatives of India you will be considered as foes of your countrymen and of independent and good government and impartial justice Prove yourselves worthy of the name of *Urbs Prima in India* or if not, woe be to that name and cursed be your glory and your independence Do not our countrymen, allow this proud name to be rolled in the dust On this day on this auspicious day, throngs of people should pour into the city from all towns special trains should be made to run, and the Tramway Company should be asked to meet the wants of the citizens You must put a stop to your business shut your shops and your offices, and then let all Bombay attend the meeting This must be considered your sacred and paramount duty You were some time ago called asses you were called foolish, and what not? If their is pure Hindoo blood flowing in your veins, if your feelings are keen in the subject, and if you have a true heart, gather by thousands at this meeting Who does not love his country? Who is not proud of his community? Who is that heartless man who does not say within himself This is my own my dear country'? If there is such an unpatriotic man in Bombay let him confine himself within the walls of his house and let the lovers of their country, gather together When people are known to have shed their blood for the love of their country would they not in the present case assist the meeting by their presence? The Meeting, while adopting the memorial to be forwarded to her Majesty should so make the building resound with their applauses that the echoes may reach the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce While thanking Lord Ripon for his generosity such hearty cheers should be given as may resound and shake every room of the Chamber of Commerce We need hardly advise how the meeting should behave on the occasion There can be no doubt that it will be such as to serve an example to the assembly of the Calcutta wallas It must be shown to Messrs Branson, Keswick Miller and Company that we will are denominated asses are superior in every respect to the "Non" commercial Whenever the name of the Ferozshee Branson or the hot headed Keswick occurs, treat it with silent contempt by taking no notice whatever of the names And how could you resent your enemies better? We are sure that Messrs Mehta Manuck and Company will surpass Branson Keswick and Company in every way The Bombayites will surely do their duty, but the other towns have to follow their example In every town and city of this Presidency meetings should simultaneously be held and telegrams should at once be sent to the chairman approving of our action in Bombay We expect that every town in India will send telegrams not by hundreds but by thousands addressed to the chairman of the meeting approving of our action Arise, awake *ye citizens this is your opportunity which, if* allowed to slip, is surely your misfortune If you have the love of your country at heart do not fail to attend the meeting on Saturday next —*Jame-Jamshed*

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THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING

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ADVERTISEMENTS

The undersigned hereby gives notice that on Monday 28th May next and the following 3 days, some very costly Jewellery and ornaments, as also valuable gold and silver articles and rich cloths—worth in all a lac and fifty thousand Rupees will be sold by Public auction near the Mysore Palace Treasury The auction will commence precisely at 12 A M, on the above dates

Persons intending to bid must do so in person Each article of sale will be knocked down to the highest bidder

Terms—strictly cash The successful bidder must immediately on the sale being declared, pay down his purchase money and obtain a receipt for the amount

(Signed) P CHIDAMBARAM

Assistant Commissioner in charge of Palace Establishment

Palace Office Mysore

Dated 26th April 1883

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[BRITISH MILES]

EUROPE.

A DEBATE ON INDIAN TAX

PANDITS RI

London 9th May—A debate took place in the House of Commons last night, relating to the Army Estimates Colonel Nolan argued that the Indian Navy was inadequate Sir Bussy replying, gave reassuring information Mr Stanhope introduced a motion that it was necessary to take steps shortly to relieve our Indian exchequer The honourable gentleman called attention to the fact that our number in India is on the increase and urged the necessity that no provision should be made in case of a famine, and that a strict reduction of expenditure should be made Mr Gladstone replying said that the Public Works expenditure in India was most profitable, and what was said would tend to check it for as possible any increase in expenditure which would throw the Indian Government, even by gentle outlay, to *promote the interest of India* He suggested that natives should be more largely employed by Government in the direction he made in superintendent charges He then proposed an amendment that every effort should be made to economize our expenditure in India The House negatived the amendment without division Mr Onslow moved that the following be added to Mr Stanhope's motion that it was to be regretted that India should be burdened with a share of the Egyptian war expenses The House then agreed to an adjournment of the debate the Marquis of Huntington promising to state his views to-day, when the debate will be resumed

FRANCE AND TONQUIN

Paris 9th May—Prince Tuan who left here for Annam on the 18th April lost in the barque of an autograph letter of the President stating that the notice of the regular Indian constitutes the definite occupation of Tonquin by France The King of Annam will receive an annual subsidy, and will be invited to sign a protocol recognizing the French Protectorate, France giving ample guarantees of the integrity of Annam The French authorities will control all foreign relations and collect all revenue

A SECOND SUEZ CANAL

An important meeting of bondholders was held here yesterday at which a Committee was appointed to promote the construction of a second Suez Canal They were however directed to inquire if Bad Gen Le whether there were any political obstacles to the undertaking

THE MINISTRY AND LORD RIPON

Mr Ashmead Bartlett put a question in the House of Commons last night, whether in view of the agitation caused in India owing to Mr Ilbert's bill it was the intention of the Government to recall the Viceroy Mr Gladstone in reply said that he hoped every future Government would be able to secure the services of a Viceroy so admirably qualified for the office as the Marquis of Ripon

LORD RIPON'S POLICY

London 12th May—Before the House of Commons adjourned for the Whitsuntide recess yesterday Mr Ashmead Bartlett denounced the policy of the Marquis of Ripon Mr Gladstone in reply warmly defended the Viceroy Mr Ashmead Bartlett then gave notice that he would bring forward a resolution on the 15th June, condemning the policy of the Marquis of Ripon in India

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MAY 14, 1883

CONTEMPT OF COURT

In the midst of the noise of the public agitation, regarding the proposed amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code, an incident has occurred in Calcutta which gives still more force and significance to the agitation, and seriously affects the position and interests of the supporters of the Bill Wonder to the case of the Editor and Proprietor of the *Bengalee*, Babu Surendra nath Bannerjee and of the publisher of the paper Ram Coomar Dey In the issue of the 28th Ultimo of the *Bengalee* there appeared an article directed against Mr Justice Norris one of the Judges of the Calcutta High Court, in the course of which it was distinctly stated that the learned judge had been guilty of sacrilege by dragging into Court and inspecting an object of worship which only Brahmins are allowed to approach, after having purified themselves according to the forms of their religion The article then went on to call on the Government of India to take serious notice of the Judge's conduct Unfortunately, the facts were exactly contrary to those stated by the *Bengalee* Mr Norris did not direct the idol to be brought into Court, till the strictest enquiries and precautions were taken It would seem—and the editor of the *Bengalee* subsequently admitted the correctness of the statements—it would seem that in a case which was tried before the learned judge, the question arose as to the identity of a certain *Thakoor* or idol It was necessary for the purpose of determining the question to ascertain whether the particular *Thakoor*, which was then in the custody of one Bullocknath Pandit, was the family *Thakoor* of certain parties in the suit For the purpose of determining this question it was suggested by counsel on both sides that the *Thakoor* should be brought into Court for the purpose of identification Mr Justice Norris hesitated to take the course suggested, until he had enquired from the attorneys on either side who were Hindus whether there would be any objection to it Their answer was that there would be none His Lordship then further enquired from a person named Gowreekantee Banerjee, who was in Court and who was an agent of the plaintiff, whether he saw any objection His answer was, that the idol could not be brought into Court on account of the cutting, but that it might be brought, without objection, into the corridor The learned judge then, in order to satisfy himself so far, sent for the Court interpreter, who is an officer of great experience and a high caste Brahmin He asked whether the *Thakoor* was *Saligram*, and finding that it was, made the same answer as Gowreekantee, namely, that it could not be brought into Court on account of the cutting, but might with perfect propriety be brought into the corridor Upon this, His Lordship granted the application, and a subpœna was issued to produce the *Thakoor* the same day, and in order to insure the orders of the Court being properly carried out, it was further directed that the interpreter himself should proceed with the officer and should see to the proper conveyance of the *Thakoor* to the Court. In obedience to the order of the Court, the *Thakoor* was duly conveyed into the corridor, and the learned judge attended by the counsels on both sides and the attorneys, went into the corridor for the purpose of inspecting it These were the real facts of the case, and had the Editor of the *Bengalee* instituted enquires, which he should have done, but which he did not do, he would not have found himself in the position in which he now stands Instead of this, he published the libellous article of the 28th Ultimo against Mr Norris, in which the whole story is reversed, to the prejudice of the Judge The result was that a rule was issued against the proprietor and Editor and the publisher of the *Bengalee*, to show cause why they should not be committed to jail, for a libel on Mr. Norris and for contempt of Court. The case was argued on Friday last, before a full bench of the Calcutta High Court, consisting of the Chief Justice, Sir Richard Garth, Mr Justice Mitter, Mr Justice Cunningham, Mr Justice McDonnell, and Mr. Justice Norris Mr W. C. Bannerjee, Barrister-at-law, appeared for the accused There was practically no defence, although a slight attempt was made, in the affidavit of Surendranath Bannerjee, to show that the article was written in good faith and in the belief that it was for the public good The affidavits of both accused, however, offered a full and unreserved apology to Mr Justice Norris and the Judges of the High Court generally and expressed sincere regret that the publication should ever have appeared The affidavit of the publisher, moreover, set forth the fact that it was totally out of his power to prevent the appearence of the article or any other article in the columns of the *Bengalee* On Saturday following the 5th instant, the Chief Justice delivered the judgment, of the court, but Mr Justice Mitter delivered a separate Judgment Their Lordships discharged the publisher, as he appeared to be only a means in the hands of the Editor The Chief Justice and his European colleagues were unanimous in sentencing the Editor to two months' imprisonment on the civil side of the jail Mr Justice Mitter, while agreeing with the finding of his colleagues, was of opinion that it would have been sufficient to accept the apology tendered by the Editor, and inflict *only a fine upon him Subjoined is the* full text of Mr Justice Mitter's judgment, and we think it is characterized by great good sense and humanity, while at the same time, it sufficiently upholds the dignity of the Court —

'Mr Justice Mitter I concur in the finding that both Ram Coomar Dey and Surendra nath Bannerjee are guilty of contempt of court, but after giving my best consideration to the question of the punishment that should be inflicted, I am unable to agree in the view of the majority of the court There have been in this court two cases of a similar nature since its establishment One is reported at p 79 of Hyde's Report, the other was not reported in any authorised report, but is well known as the Taylor case In both these cases at the first hearing the persons charged with contempt did not admit their guilt The matter was discussed fully, and after the court had pronounced its decision that they were guilty, mi-

table apologies were made In the case before us the persons charged with contempt have at once admitted their guilt, and have expressed their deep regret at having unwittingly cast an undeserved slur upon a learned judge of this court In the first mentioned case Sir Barnes Peacock, in delivering judgment, said that although the majority were of opinion that both these gentlemen were the persons charged with contempt had acted in contempt of court they did not wish to treat the offence with any punishment The court would be content with an apology *nor need the apology be an abject one but* simply such as would convey an expression of their sorrow at having committed that which the court considered to be contempt In accordance with this expression of opinion a suitable apology was made, and no punishment was inflicted In the other case, the sentence of the court was that Taylor should stand committed for one month to the civil side of the Presidency Jail, that he should pay a fine of Rs 500 and that he should be further imprisoned till the fine was paid Then Sir Barnes Peacock referring to an apology which had been published by Taylor before this sentence was passed, said "If you think fit to add to the *apology which you have already published*—and it is for you to decide whether you can consistently do so or not—the court is willing to mitigate the sentence If after what you have heard, you state that upon reflection you find that the charges which you made against Justice Dwarkanath Mitter were unwarranted and wholly without foundation, and that you are sorry for having made them you may do so, and you may add, if you will, that they should not intend to cast any reflection upon any of the other judges Then the rule for contempt was confirmed, and if you publish that apology in *Englishman*, you may apply on Monday 3rd May next, for your discharge on payment of the fine This sentence was passed on Saturday 24th April 1880 and on the 27th of the April following Taylor, Evans, and a similar apology, was released the remaining term of his imprisonment having been remitted I have gone into these details as it seems to me that in determining the amount of punishment to be inflicted on Surendranath Banerjea, we should take these cases as our guide The employment of such in the case of Taylor is certainly not of a lighter character than that of Surendranath On the question of punishment, therefore, I should have the same motives for the course which was adopted in these cases

As sincere and deep sympathisers with Mr Ilbert's Bill, which is to do well merited but tardy justice to the educated natives of India, by conferring upon them equal powers with their European colleagues in the same service, we extremely regret that this case should have occurred at this particular juncture of affairs At this particular time, our educated countrymen, especially those who have the wielding of the power and influence of the press in their hands, should be doubly cautious both in the matter and the manner of their advocacy of a great cause, and there should be great reluctance of language in expressing one's opinion, and above all things, a clever writer for the press should be perfectly sure of his facts, indeed, should be so accurate with regard to them, that no man should have the slightest chance of calling any one of them in question. It seems to us that our brethren of the Bengal Press, with all their *pluck and public spirit, and they have* these qualities in a very marked degree, do not exercise sufficient judgment and discretion Here in this case, our contemporary of the *Bengalee* seems to have been carried away, not only by his own religious feelings but to have relied entirely for the accuracy of his facts upon another journal's statement of them The pity of it is that this case of Surendranath Banerjea's will afford a handle to our enemies, the European opponents of a measure which, Lord Ripon's Government itself is anxious, should be carried through, and its benefits conferred on the educated natives of India It is to be hoped, however, that this incident will be a great lesson to our impetuous countrymen in Bengal, and that henceforth every effort will be put forth to should with care and tenderness and watchful reticence, a great national cause, which requires all these protecting influences to bring it to a successful issue

Original and Selected Notes

THE appointment of Mr. Justice Bayley as Acting Chief Justice and Messrs Latham and Birdwood to seats on the High Court Bench, is formally notified in the *Government Gazette*.

Cholera has appeared in a severe form in the Delhi district Sporadic cases are reported from Rawal Pindee Four cases are reported to have occurred at Worlee on Thursday, three of which proved fatal

THE *Pioneer* thinks that it should perhaps be mentioned that Mr R Miller's resignation of the Viceroy's Legislative Council is due to his going home and not primarily to any rise to his difference of opinion with the Government

THE Delhi Municipality recently applied to the Bank of Bengal for a loan of fifteen lakhs, at 4½ per cent interest, the money to be devoted to the carrying out of the local water works scheme The Bank has decline to grant the loan, and the Municipality will have to raise the funds elsewhere

It is stated in a Calcutta paper that there will probably be a camp of Exercise in Madras next cold season and that Sir Donald Stewart will be present Another statement is put forth that there will be a camp in each presidency, one year in Madras, another in Bombay and a third in Bengal

On Tuesday the 1st instant the Maharajah Pertab Singh, C S I, Prime Minister of Jodhpore, while playing at polo met with a severe accident He cannoned against one of the opposition team and falling with his pony, sustained severe injuries Dr *Adams*, a *Surgeon* who was at Mount Abou, was summoned by telegraph to Jodhpore

Three deaths due to poisoning by noxious vapours are reported from Perozepore It appears that a Zemindar of the Mokulsar tehsil struck a large quantity of hemp in his well to make it fit for rope manufacture After two or three days a man was sent down to recover it, and was at once suffocated Two other men who followed him met the same death The three dead bodies were taken out with great difficulty

THE *Pioneer* has received trustworthy news by the mail corroborating the recent statement that the Duke of Connaught will assume command of the Meerut Division in the autumn "Bangalore we may add, was suggested as a desirable command for His Royal Highness the climate being more equable than that of Meerut, but it was decided that the Duke's practical soldiering in this country should be among the martial races of Northern India"

We are extremely sorry to see the race feeling is on the increase in Calcutta The Editor of the *Bengalee*—Surendra Nath Banerjee—has been imprisoned for two months in the Civil side of the Presidency Jail in Calcutta for having inserted an article in his paper, reflecting on the character of Mr Norris as a Judge Four European Judges of the High Court have passed the sentence and Mr Justice Mitter has differed from them

A curious report reaches the *Civil and Military Gazette*, regarding affairs at Herat The report states that "a man little more ago, an officer from the Ameer of Cabul went to Charimar in Herat to collect taxes the people of the place killed him, and made an attack on Herat, but the Herat garrison withstood them, and they fled back to Charimar The collision of powerful tribes known as the Char Aimaks is probably here referred to

The result of the Municipal elections at Moolta, the first fruits of the Local Self-Government scheme, in the Punjab, was declared on the 30th April Seventeen Hindus, six Mahommedans and one Christian (Mr Harris Extra Assistant Commissioner), were elected Some of the Hindus elected were officials The inauguration of Lord Ripon's scheme wound up with a display of native fire-works and illuminations

THE Melvill Memorial Fund, raised at Baroda in honour of Mr L S Melvill, late Agent to the Governor General for that State, realised Rs 6,000 which has been invested in Government paper and made over to the Syndicate of the Bombay University with the following object —To establish a scholarship of Rs 30 per mensem for that student of any educational institution in the Gaekwar's territory who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks, and joins any recognised College of the University with a view to preparing for the B A or B S degree The scholarship will be tenable for two years, and will be competed for biennally, or as often as it may become vacant

The Maharaja of Dhar wrote a letter to Sir Lepel Griffin just before he left for England in which he gives expression to his views as to what the duties of a good ruler are We had not dreamt that native princes had such broad views of their duties towards their subjects and we believed that the Maharajas of Baroda Travancore and Mysore were exceptions We are glad we are happily undeceived If the authorities of the Maharaj of Dhar are taken to be the index of what other Maharajas think of their duties, we may safely say that they are on a level with any enlightened ruler in Europe But the work being thus accomplished it only remains to see that the other half is accomplished soon and our native states will soon surpass their neighbours in civilization and progress We hope Maharajas Holkar, Scindia and others carefully read and appreciate what the Maharaj of Dhar says

THE *Daily News* says The news of the postponement of the coronation of the Czar to June 10 (May 29 old style) is confirmed from St Petersburg The Imperial manifesto by which the Czar announces his coronation to the people is now being printed on the instalment of the Government printing office It is not thought that any important reforms will be announced but only the remission of some taxes, an amnesty for many offences and so forth Twenty-two Imperial Princes mostly of *Princes of the imperial family*, it is should announced will attend the coronation The Czar, it is said, exposes the full extent to indemnity the officials charged with his safety, and believes that all the dangerous members of the revolutionary party have been seized At all events, the Chief of Police of Moscow has greatly increased the staff of detectives and all strangers arriving there are subjected to the strictest surveillance until the authorities are satisfied of the legitimate objects of their presence

A correspondent of the Maharatta writes from Baroda, on the 3 instant as follows —A dull hot summer over the Baroda atmosphere Thunderstorms thirsty Days thunderstorms dull It is rumoured that His Highness intends to send his two brothers to England His Highness will have, it is feared to face great opposition at the hand of the members of his family The present state of things confirms the good opinion formed about His Highness His Highness looks after every business and shows himself to be very cautious about the welfare of his subjects Everybody is satisfied with His Highness I have not yet to return I know much authority is vested in the new Diwan As to whether his office is sinecure I am not certain Still it is a fact that little remains to be performed by a Diwan when his master devotes his attention to every subject It is certainly very creditable to His Highness The want of water should prominently attract the attention of His Highness It is needless say that the citizens should be provided with a good water supply His Highness will, I hope, look to it

Local and Provincial

MR T R A THUMBOO CHETTY —Mr Thumboo Chetty District and Sessions Judge, Nundidroog Division, has proceeded on a short visit to Madras, where he arrived on Friday last

DOCTOR BENSON —We understand that Dr P H Benson, Residency Surgeon and Superintending Surgeon of the Bowring Hospital, proceeds to England on furlough, on the 16th of this month

MYSORE STATE RAILWAY —A new bridge, at the forty first mile of the Mysore State Railway, was opened to public traffic on Wednesday last by Captain Coaker, R E, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, who first inspected the bridge for the purpose

COLONEL SANKEY —The Hon'ble Colonel Sankey, R E, C B, is stated, is expected this day in Bangalore, the object of the visit being to inspect and see what arrangements can be made with regard to the reservoirs of water for the supply of the Civil and *Military Station*

THE MYSORE CENSUS REPORT —We understand that the Mysore Census Report for 1881 will be shortly issued It is to be compiled by Mr L Rice, Director of Public Instruction It is time we think, that the Report was issued as it is over sixteen months since the census was taken

BANGALORE RAILWAY STATION —We learn that the Madras Railway authorities have submitted an estimate to the Madras Government, *amounting to Rs 30,000, for the* purpose of enlarging the Bangalore Cantonment Railway Station as the present accommodation is found inadequate for the public use

EXEMPTION FROM EXAMINATION —It has been decided that applications for exemption from examinations, entitling one to enter the public service, or from any special tests prescribed for a particular office, should in future be submitted only through the Educational Department to Government

THE MAHARAJAH AND SIR J D GORDON —We are sorry to learn that His Highness the Maharajah has had a slight attack of fever at Ootacamund and that Sir James Gordon the British Resident is also unwell again It is to be hoped that both His Highness and Sir James will be all right gain soon

POSTAL NOTICE —The P and O Contract *Steamers carrying the Overland or Foreign* Mails will leave Bombay during the ensuing monsoon and until further notice, on Tuesdays instead of on Fridays The first steamer under this new arrangement will sail from Bombay on Tuesday, the 29th May 1883

THE MUNICIPALITY C AND M STATION —We observe that a special meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of the C and M Station is to be held at the office premises, Mayo Hall, on Tuesday next the 22nd instant, at 7 30 a m, to discuss the report of the British Resident regarding the water supply to Millers Tank

OFFICIAL REDUCTIONS —A very large number of official subordinates are still being kept in a state of intense anxiety by the local Government not intimating what further reductions are to be made in official establishments They are afraid that they will be suddenly cut off from their means of living, with little or no notice

RAILWAY POLICE —A batch of thirty men selected from R I Division of the Police of the C and M Station, has been formed into a special Railway Police, under a European Inspector This special police will take cognizance of all offences committed along the Railway line, between Goopum Station on the Bangalore branch and the Bangalore City Station

COLONEL H G THOMSON —We hear on good authority, that Colonel H G Thomson, the Civil and Sessions Judge of the C and M Station, is to go on three months' leave to England, and not on two years' furlough, as stated by our local contemporaries It has not transpired who will act for Col Thomson, who avails himself of the leave at the end of the present month

THE WEATHER —The weather continues almost as hot as it has been hitherto The clouds have simply been tantalizing us every evening, when they come on in great black masses portending immediate heavy showers, but great winds arise and the clouds blow over without the slightest drop of rain falling Our neighbours in the country seem to be more lucky, as big showers of rain have fallen in Mysore, Shimoga, Hassan, and Chickmuglur

THE BANGALORE SUB JUDGE'S COURT.—The Bangalore Sub Judge's Court is to be abolished from the 28th instant. The District Judge has notified the fact in a circular, stating that the services of all the subordinate officials belonging to the Court, will be dispensed with at the option of the Government. The Subordinate Judge Mr. C. Cross, junior, has received orders to proceed to Tumkur, and take charge of the Sub Court there.

MURDER OF A LITTLE BOY.—On the night of Sunday before last, a murder was committed by some person or persons, who are yet undiscovered. The victim was a child of about ten years old, and the object of the murder was the gold and silver ornaments which the poor boy was wearing. There was a feast on the Sunday night in question, in the Pettah, near the Fort, and the lad seems to have been enticed away by the murderer or murderers by promise of sweetmeat. His body was found floating in a well near Cowpet.

POST OFFICE STAFF.—Important representations regarding the Post Master General has given instructions that all gazetted substitutes shall work in the budget of the mail guard, and that spare and gazetted shall be furnished with certificate signed by the Deputy Post Master of the station from which they start. Station Masters are not authorized to stop mail or passengers travelling in the train on but to give any information of this order to the Divisional Officer, giving the name of the person travelling without authority.

SERVICE OF SUMMONS ON RAILWAY SERVANTS.—With the view of bringing into uniform cases per month with the service of the summons of the Civil Courts on persons in the employment of Railway Companies which have recently been brought to the notice of the Chief Court, have framed the following instruction by virtue of Section 27 of the Code of Civil Procedure and all other powers enabling them on that behalf.—Whenever a Court has occasion to issue a summons to any person in the employment of any Railway Company, the Court issuing the summons shall fix such a reasonable time for compliance with the summons as will enable the person summoned to inform his official superiors of the fact of his having been summoned, and will enable the latter to make arrangements for the discharge of the duties of the person summoned.

ATTACHMENT OF SALARIES.—It was recently brought to the notice of the Madras Government that the salaries of certain employes of the Department of Public Works were attached under attachment by decrees of the Small Cause Court and recommended that such cases should be brought under the operation of the insolvency rules, but the Government in Council did not deem it expedient to go beyond the existing rules respecting insolvent. As to the case of a Court attaching half the salary of a public servant in execution, where there seems no reason for interfering, the Code of Civil Procedure provides such course as a grace of privilege in the case of a public servant, whereas in the case of a person not in the service of Government, the entire salary is liable to attachment. At the same time, heads of departments are enjoined to maintain a careful watch over such of their subordinates as are found to be in embarrassed circumstances, such persons being obviously more liable than others to temptation to corruption.

RAILWAY PASSES TO OFFICIALS OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.—The Post Master General recently applied to the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company, to change some third class passes which had been granted to certain officials in that department into first class passes. The employes of the Madras Railway, on salaries less than Rs. 150 per mensem, invariably receive second class passes, and the same rule has hitherto applied to the Postal Department. On enquiry as to the cause for this change, the Agent was informed, that since the 1st April last, under the new Civil Travelling Allowance Code, all Superintendents of Post Offices, Examiners of Post Office Accounts, and Personal Assistants to the Post Master General were classed as 1st class officers, and as such are entitled to 1st class accommodation when travelling by rail. In bringing forward the matter for the orders of Government, the Agent remarked that some of the individuals for whom 1st class passes were claimed, were not of the class usually to be found travelling in first class carriages. He therefore suggested that the previous ruling be continued, inasmuch as the accommodation of this class was rather limited, and that a feeling of annoyance might be engendered on the part of the railway employés on account of privileges granted to postal officials which they could not enjoy. The Government, however, in passing orders declined that they see no practical question the propriety of the rule laid by the Government of India in the Civil Travelling Allowance Code.

The Mysore Gazette

Bangalore Saturday, May 12, 1883.

NOTIFICATIONS FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

The 8th May 1883. No. 1.—Ibrahim Beg, Amildar, 4th Inferior, Tadak is granted a month's privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Revenue Secretariat of the Mysore. 1.—Leave is appointed to act as Amildar and ex-officio Magistrate of the Tadak during Ibrahim Beg's absence on leave, until further orders.

The 9th May 1883. No. 1.—The privilege leave for 15 days granted to S. B. Immadi Rao, Amildar, Huvina Hadagalli, Bellary District, in his office Notification, No. 41 dated 14th February 1883, is cancelled at his own request.

No. 127.—C. Sivaramaiah Pillai, Mansiff of Channagiri is restored to his Munsiffship of Kolar from the date of the expiration of his leave, and during the employment of Krishnaswamaiyangar on other duty, as mentioned in Notification.

No. 128.—On and from the 20th May 1883, the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Bangalore is abolished. All original suits in the District of Kolar and Bangalore beyond the jurisdiction of the Munsiff will, from the date aforesaid, lie in the Court of the Senior Judge at Bangalore. All appeals from the decisions of the Munsiff in the said District of Kolar and Bangalore will lie to the said District Judge at Bangalore.

No. 129.—Mr. C. Cross, Subordinate Judge of Bangalore is appointed Subordinate Judge of Tumkur.

The 10th May 1883.—No. 119.—Gulam Mahomed Khan, Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Gudibanda, Kolar District, is made the recipient of Section 59 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, due to the date of the receipt of the plaintiff's letter with effect from the 1st June 1883, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1186 *G*.—Mr. J. B. Tydlitzka, Financial Commissioner of the Pamphlet is appointed to officiate as Resident of the 1st Class, and is posted as Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg with effect from the date of assuming charge during the absence on special duty of Sir J. D. Gordon, K.C.S.I., or until further orders.

General Summary

MADRAS

MADRAS RAILWAY.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 50,000 has been submitted to Government by the railway authorities for the purpose of enlarging the Bangalore Railway station as the present accommodation has been found inadequate during the traffic season.—*Mail*

NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.—We learn that the Nizam's Government have sanctioned a scheme for working the State Railway through the medium of a company of English merchants, and also for carrying out the proposed extension on the terms arranged by Mr Abdul Hak during his recent visit to Europe.—*Ibid*

DEPARTURE OF MR. JUSTICE INNES.—Mr Justice Innes left yesterday evening by the mail train for Bombay, from where he will embark for Europe. Among those who assembled on the platform to bid the retiring Judge "good bye," were Sir Charles Turner, Chief Justice, Mr Justice Kindersley, the Hon'ble Dharma Vira Iyer, Nawab Dowsoll Khan Bahadur of Kurnool, the Right Revd Dr Gidney, Mr A. F. Arundel, Mr and Mrs Barcant, Mr Vasudeva Sub Bahadur, Mr Gould, Mr R. B. Mitchell, Mr Stephard, Mr Morgan, and several other gentlemen. Three hearty cheers were given as the train moved off.—*Ibid*

THE NATIVE ENTERTAINMENT TO MR JUSTICE INNES.—A grand entertainment was given to Mr Justice Innes at Pattabhiah's hall, at 9 p.m. on Sunday the 6th instant. The hall was lighted with the electric light, and well decorated. There were many European and native gentlemen present, among them being Mr Justice Kindersley, Mr Justice Muthusamy Iyer, Mr A. Weir, the Hon'ble P. O. Sullivan, Mr Farmer, Mr Stone, Berkson, the Hon'ble A. Mackenzie, Mr H. H. Shephard, the Rev. Mr M. Fox, the Honorable Ramaiah, Sri Mullick Bey, the Hon'ble Mr Hariyappa, the Hon'ble Mr Ashe, Mr Kady A. Chetty, Mr J. W. Bradley, Mr Turner, Mr Norton, Mr Stevenson, Mr Appanna, Mr Reddy, Mr P. V. Poonoosamy Pillay, and Mr K. Ry. Chandrasekhar. Mr Justice Innes taking his seat at the dais a number of long congratulatory addresses to the Hall, and went through the programme as follows:—Mr Justice Innes, the Hon'ble Sullivan, Mr Farmer, Mr Weir, Mr Berkson

sumvent post These words were by Durmaputra to Krishna, the unfailing friend of the Pandus on the eve of his departure to the isle *Dwaraka* after the completion of the holy *Raja sooya yagum*. He says —'If I say 'do not go,' it looks unauspicious, oh my beloved friend, if I say 'go,' it detracts from your friendship, if I say 'stop,' it looks like an assumption of lordliness by me, if I say 'do as you please,' it implies like waryness on my part What then shall I say? Oh, Lord of Yathoos and you ocean of kindness, simply pray that we may deserve to be remembered with kindness by you"—*Mail*

SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS OF INDIA

Mr G W Peddler read a paper on "The Historical Development of the Different Settlement systems of India" before the Society of Arts last night at the rooms, John street, Adelphi The chair was taken by Sir James Caird. Premising that the largest item among the receipts of the Government of India is the land revenue, Mr Peddler said the most important fiscal and administrative operation of government in India was what is technically called the settlement of the land revenue—that is, the decision of its amount and who is to pay it Most people knew that this decision was in different parts of India based on different principles, that in some provinces the settlement is zemindari, in others ryotwari that the revenue is fixed in amount in some parts of the country, in others is subject to periodical revision He proceeded to give a general idea of the reasons for these differences The original form of the land revenue was, without doubt, an actual share of the produce, paid by the cultivator or by the village community to the chief The famous passage in the 'Law of Manu,' so often cited in justification of the State demand lays down that the king is to receive the sixth, eighth, or tenth part of the grain, according—the commentator adds—to the quality of the soil and the labour it needs It was to be noted that the "king" was the immediate chief, whether a great monarch or the petty squire of a village, his feudal dependant Before the Mahomedan conquest the political system of India appeared to have been quasi feudal To the peasant it mattered little whether the king's share of his produce was received by the petty chief of his village or by the sovereign of the country Yet the distinction contained the germ of the important difference between the zemindari and the ryotwari systems The kings share was neither a rent nor a tax precisely, but was a due and resembled other dues from the land. As the superior village officers and others were remunerated by a share of grain at harvest, so the chief received his, but a much larger share and in return for it gave—first, the use of the land of which he was lord, and so far it was rent, secondly, his protection and administration of justice and so far it was a tax It was to be observed that, as shown by the comment on Manu's text the notion of the lord's share being chiefly a rent was a very early one. Perhaps when the village community system was perfect the whole produce of the village was thrown together and divided in fixed shares between the cultivators, the village officers, and the lord The proportion of grain actually received by the chief was probably never so low as that stated by Manu, who perhaps gave the law as he conceived it should be The oldest information seemed to show that the king's share was not ordinarily less than, and often exceeded, one third Such, he believed, was the nature of the land revenue in the times prior to the Mahomedan conquest of India It was accurately described in one of the earliest British enactments. Bengal Regulation VII of 1795 declared that 'By the ancient law of the country, the ruling power is entitled to a certain proportion of the produce" (as much, Lord Cornwallis said as the cultivator could afford to pay and still cultivate) "unless it transfers its right thereto' (which is an alienation of land revenue) "or limits the public demand upon the whole of the land belonging to an individual, leaving him to appropriate to his own use the difference between the value of such proportion and the sum payable to the public" This difference was the property created by settlements he would describe

The second period in the history of the land revenue was that of Mussulman especially Mogul dominion, under which India undoubtedly flourished. This period was marked by two great economic changes When the Mussulmans subdued a Hindu state, its territories became subject to the tax *kharaj* on the lands of subdued The tax was of two kinds—*muhasima*, by which the produce was divided between the proprietor or cultivator and the state—in effect the same as the existing Hindu due of the lord, and *muwazzaf* or *wazeefi* which was a fixed cash assessment on an estate The lands of which the subdued monarch was in the lord became the crown lands, the *khas* or *khalsa* lands of the conqueror and their cultivators naturally paid *kharaj muhasima* in kind directly to the State But some of the Hindoo chiefs who had been subsidiary to the conqueror and rendered faithful service still retained their estates as dependants, "tributaries" of the new Sovereign But it was not the policy of the Mahomedan kings to employ the military force of the Hindoo chiefs on the conquest, their object was to break the power and consequence of these nobles and to weaken them of the habit of taking the field at the head of their retainers And they saw the disadvantage of their Government being the great dealer in produce and the strength which it would derive from the command of a metallic revenue needed for their public works and for their military army which their position as foreign conquerors required They practically commuted the liability to feudal service of the surviving Hindoo chiefs by imposing on their estates the *kharaj muwazzaf* These nobles then continued to receive from their cultivators their old dues and paid out of them a cash tribute, tax or rent charge They were in fact in precisely the position of the modern zemindars After illustrating the process through which the change had been brought about by the history of the tenure of the talookdars of northern Bombay, he came to the second change introduced by the Mussulman, which was of still greater importance It was the commutation in the *khalsa* territories of the *muhasima*, or tax in kind on the land of the cultivators into the *muwazzaf*, or cash assessment, since called the *ryotwari* Describing the famous settlement of Todar Mull, Akbar's Hindoo Minister he touched on two points in connection with it First, what was the incidence of his assessment as compared with that of present assessments? Much light had been thrown on this question by the researches of Mr E Thomas In 1580 the land revenue (exclusive of taxes and cesses) from the 13 provinces north of about latitude 20 was about 1,320 lakhs of rupees The existing land revenue in the same provinces is now about 1,400 lakhs The purchasing power of silver expressed in the prices of the staple food grains has fallen three fifths, while the assessed and cultivated area of the provinces is now much larger than in 1580 Dr Hunter therefore concluded that Akbar's assessment was three times as heavy as the present assessments This agreed with the general estimate that modern assessments do not on an average exceed one tenth now due of the gross produce The estimate made by the Famine Commission of the incidence of modern assessments was a good deal lower than one tenth The total land revenue of British India was now about 2 190 lakhs Secondly, was Akbar's assessment a tax or a rent? It was called a tax it was undoubtedly not an economic rent, for it was fixed by the State not dependent on the existence of different qualities in the soil and different returns to the capital employed and not determined by competition and it was paid by persons cultivating not for profit, but for subsistence But still it was, he thought a rent in the sense of being something paid for the use of land Every person who took up for cultivation a field did so on the express agreement that he should pay for it a fixed annual sum just as the cultivators who have taken up the 17 000,000 acres of Government waste land which have been brought under the plough since 1870 in Madras and Bombay, have each made a similar agreement This point was practically important, because the existing rents of Upper India are derived from the *ryotwari* While Mahomedan settlements on these ryotwari principles appeared to have been carried out in the greater part of the *khalsa* territories of Eastern, Upper, and Western India they did not extend to the south, which did not come under Mussulman rule till a late period The old Madras revenue system as he briefly showed, a very complicated one and varied much in different districts

The third period in revenue history was that of anarchy, from the death of Aurungzeb till the beginning of the present century, during which the Maharatta power [illegible] dominant It was marked, first by excessive and tyrannical exaction of land revenue, every power which rose to the surface endeavouring to extort the utmost possible from the landholders and cultivators, secondly, by the great extension of the farming, or, in the technical sense of the word, zemindari system Explaining somewhat more in detail this system, he said such was the general state of the land revenue when it come into the possession of the East India Company And it was not surprising that the earliest British rulers, finding in existence a class of men who practically fixed in detail the demand on the land for their own profit, paying out of it a lump sum to Government, concluded that they were landlords in the Europe an sense which indeed some of them, either ancient nobles whose estates had survived Mussulman conquest or grantees of estates by subsequent Governments really were This belief led to the zemindari permanent settlement of Bengal and to the similar settlements in the provinces of Benares and in parts of Madras It was not however of course essential to the principle of zemindari settlement that the amount of revenue should be fixed in perpetuity the assessments were made ostensibly on political and economical reasons which were at that time thought to justify it It was certainly that permanency of assessment would bind the landowners to the Government which had granted and which alone would maintain so great a boon that it would encourage the investment of capital in land and therefore the growth of a middle class, that it would lead to more lenient and considerate treatment of the tenants by the landlords, and would thus promote general prosperity and consequently an increase of commercial and general as of agricultural wealth, and hence that the surrender of a prospective increase of land revenue would be made by increased ability of the population to contribute to general taxation especially to the indirect taxation which, in the days before free trade was thought to afford the most legitimate and least vexatious mode of filling the Treasury Without entering into controversial matters he might say that it was now the more general opinion among the Indian administrators that these anticipations had in many partially realised as regarded the provinces which were brought under a permanent zemindari settlement at three generations ago The application of the principles on which these settlements were made to other British acquisitions in Madras, Bombay and Upper India was contemplated at the beginning of this century and it was not generally known how much this policy was not to bring eternal evil in this century, however it was decided that the examples on which the settlement had been effected were erroneous or not everywhere applicable and, finally after various experiments the different kind of periodical settlements now in operation were determined on By each of these settlements were decided first, who was to pay the land revenue secondly its amount But the principle on which these decisions were based varied chiefly from local and historical differences partly also from difference in the views and policy of the authorities who laid them down First, in some provinces the present cultivators who everywhere in India till the land *in perpetuity* hold immediately from, and pay their revenue or rent directly to the state In others they hold from, either with or without some occupancy right and pay rent to private persons who may be strictly their not altogether accurately called their landlords Hereafter, they are either members of a village community which jointly holds from and pays to the State Intermediate the varieties of these tenures and of the rights of the cultivators and of the superior holders On these three great differences, however, were based three great varieties of settlement—the ryotwari, the commonest in Madras and Bombay, the zemindari talookdari or malguzari, that of Oudh and of the Central Provinces, as well as of Bengal, the village system prevalent in the North West Provinces and Punjab Speaking generally, the systems of settlement corresponded in a general way to differences of land tenure which were found in existence by the British Tracing a little more particularly the growth and topographical distribution of these several systems of settlement, he said it would be observed that with insignificant exceptions, there was no longer such a person as a tenant of the State In the ryotwari provinces, the Government tenant had been converted into a peasant proprietor Elsewhere, the cultivator, if not himself a proprietor, is a tenant of the zemindar or of a proprietary body With regard to the second point, he remarked that in the North-West Provinces, in Bombay and in Madras, the principle adopted for the determination of the amount of land revenue in the earliest regular settlements was that of a percentage on net produce It was attempted to ascertain for each field or at least each class of land the average gross produce and its value, and to eliminate there from the net produce (i.e., the amount remaining after deducting cost of cultivation and profits of stock) a proportion of which was to be the Government assessment This principle proved an entire failure in the North West Provinces, and was formally abandoned in Regulation IX of 1833 Upon it was based Mr Pringle's abortive settlement of the Bombay, Deccan, about 1830, which utterly broke down It had never been applied in the settlement of territories such as the Punjab Oudh, the Central Provinces, which came under British rule after 1840 And the only province in which it was still at least nominally maintained was Madras Explaining how it had been found necessary, however, to modify in practice the theory of the Madras assessment in accordance with the Bombay system as well as in other ways The rent for which land actually let was one of the minor elements taken into consideration in deciding on the amount of Bombay assessment To base the assessment actually on existing rents would be impossible where as in Western and Southern India, a large portion of land is let at infinitesimal rents in comparison with that of land cultivated by its owner But this is not the case in Upper India where although varying proportions of land is not out in rents, yet where there exists distinct classes of proprietors and cultivators Speaking generally, what was the existing temporary principle of settlement throughout Upper India is to certain the rental value of each estate and fix a proportion of this for the Government There remained the important question—What are the rents paid by tenants in Upper India, how did they originate and what principles are to be determined? Sir Auckland Colvin had shown that the rents which the tenants of the North West Provinces were paying in the introduction of the organised settlements were simply the existing rents or rates, but under which control, rates of the public revenue, not of the individual landlord Coming into this in greater some length he showed how closely the question of settlement and the question of tenant right were connected and it was to be observed that the amount of revenue and the amount of rent reacted on each other In concluding Mr Peddler gave some idea of the comparative extent to which the various systems of settlement prevailed in different provinces In Madras rather more than one third of the total area was held by zamindars or landlords in permanent settlement, in which half which revenue by payment or commuting proportions the average area for each holding was seven acres, and its revenue assessment averaged Re 1 13 3p per acre In Bombay there were in three districts some 400 villages held by proprietor cultivating communities, these and varied tenures in about one-fifth of the area the remaining three fourths being held on ryotwari possession tenures The holdings averaged 10 acres In the Punjab 91 per cent of the total area was held by cultivating village communities, the assessment about Re 1 3p per acre In the lands owned by the village communities 62 per cent is cultivated by the proprietors themselves 13 per cent by tenants with occupancy rights and 25 per cent by tenants at will In the North West Provinces 90 per cent was owned by village communities, the rate of assessment about Re 1 2 3p per cultivated acre In Oudh 59 per cent of total area was owned by large zemindars and 36 per cent by village communities 98 per cent of the tenants were tenants at will, or more accurately tenants from year to year The rate of assessment was about Re 1 10 6p per cultivated acre In the Central Provinces practically the whole area was held by zemindars Of the tenants 37 per cent had occupancy rights, and the remainder were tenants at will The average rate of assessment was about As 9 In Bengal there were zemindaries, but the land was chiefly owned by zemindars He had been obliged to omit all reference to the minor varieties of settlement, such as those of Burmah, Assam and Scinde, which differed in some respects from any of those of which he had given a sketch necessarily brief and generalized —*The Times*

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THE

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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WARRANTED to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back; Lumbago Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers.)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EUROPE.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Berlin, 14th May.—M. Waddington has been empowered by the French Government to deliver most friendly assurances to Germany.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON LORD RIPON'S ADMINISTRATION.

Bombay, 13th May.—A special telegram to the *Times of India* states that in the House of Commons on Friday night, Mr. Ashmead Bartlett drew attention to the condition of India which he said was more critical than it had ever been since the Mutiny. The honourable member gave notice of a resolution for the 15th of June to discuss the conduct of Lord Ripon and to propose a solution of the present difficulty. It is believed that the whole question of the Jurisdiction Bill will then be fully argued. In the course of the discussion Mr. Gladstone highly eulogised the service of Lord Ripon as Viceroy of India. Mr. F. H. O'Donnel and Sir George Campbell also defended Lord Ripon's administration from the attacks of the member of Eye while Lord George Hamilton spoke strongly in condemnation of the Ilbert Bill, urging that a more foolish and ill-judged measure had never been introduced, and that Government would find it difficult to extricate themselves from their present dilemma.

THE "TIMES" ON LORD RIPON.

Bombay, 15th May.—A special London telegram to the *Times of India* says that the *Times* regrets that the acts of the Viceroy have indirectly encouraged folly and ill-will. Lord Ripon has succeeded in causing an antagonism unknown since the mutiny, the mischief of which is only beginning.

M. DE LESSEPS ON A SECOND SUEZ CANAL.

Paris, 17th May.—M. de Lessops has made a declaration that the Suez Canal *Company intend constructing a second* Suez Canal.

THE CORONATION AT MOSCOW.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and Lord Wolseley left here for Moscow to-day to be present at the Czar's Coronation.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, 18th May.—Several officers of the Imperial Guard have been arrested for being concerned in a revolutionary movement.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN SILCHAR.

Calcutta, 18th May.—News has been received here of disastrous floods in Silchar, where a terrible deluge has already swept away whole villages, and laid the station under water. The river is still rising steadily. One telegram says:—"Unusual and fearful flood. Collie lines of Dallachorra, Narayancherra, Panicherra, and many other gardens and tea bushes have been washed away. Almost all the villages and most of the Silchar station and roads are under water. There is a rumour that some lives have been lost, but the truth of the report is not yet ascertained. The Deputy Commissioner is sending for assistance boats and rice to different places. The water is still rising." A later message, dated May 16th, 9-25 A. M. says:—"Help to save us for God's sake, or all must drown. Only a few boats. Great despair. High wind and incessant rain." A telegram has also been received by Messrs Octavius Steel & co., from the Deputy Commissioner, dated the 16th instant, reporting that the whole country is flooded, and gardens cut off, and urging the Agents to charter a steamer and float at once to save life.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MAY 21, 1883.

THE CASE OF BABU SURENDRA NATH.

THE whole of Bengal is in a state of the utmost political excitement and of universal personal sympathy, on account of the case of Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee. The contagion has spread throughout the country, and there is hardly a place of importance in other parts of India, the educated inhabitants of which have not expressed their deep sympathy with the imprisoned editor of the *Bengalee*, and made offers of active support, in the shape of funds, to carry on any appeal to the Privy Council in England that the advice of counsel may suggest. Never, indeed, was there so profound and widespread an agitation and excitement—a fact which shows that the native public, throughout India, looks upon the sentence of imprisonment on Babu Surendra Nath more as a political than a judicial question. In our last issue, we gave a brief *resume* of the case, the conclusion to which the European Judges of the Calcutta High Court came, the sentence they passed, and the very judicious difference of opinion, as to the nature and extent of the sentence, expressed by Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter. There are still several points, however, in this case, which, we think, call for notice and comment, especially as the Anglo-Indian Press has taken and is taking special pains to put forth and comment only on those points of the case which are likely to tell most against the editor of the *Bengalee*.

There can be no doubt, and the fact is admitted by all those who are not altogether blinded by race considerations, that Surendra Nath Banerjee has been guilty of a libel on Mr. Justice Norris and contempt of the other judges of the Calcutta High Court. There can be no doubt of the fact, as the native judge himself Mr. Mitter frankly admitted it, in the separate judgment which he delivered. There can equally be no doubt, on the other hand, that the sentence was too severe, and unhappily inflicted at a time when race prejudices and antagonisms are at their highest pitch, at the present moment, in Bengal and the North West Provinces. The result of the sentence has been that the whole native public and native press have construed it—and it is but natural that they should do so—as an expression of the judges' opinion and feeling against the advisability of the proposed amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure, in favour of native magistrates and judges. The European judges of the Calcutta High Court concerned seem to have taken a mere judicial view of the case, such a view as only a lawyer would take. But, considering the circumstances by which the case was surrounded, considering that political feeling is in a high state of ferment in Bengal, the European judges of the Court should have also considered the political aspects of the case, before determining on the sentence which they passed. Into this channel of *judicious*, not merely judicial, consideration, it was Mr. Justice Mitter's object to lead his European colleagues. But the attempt was made in vain, and the result has been such as all of us must seriously deplore. Had Mr. Mitter's advice been taken, and the accused discharged with a warning or with a nominal fine, the honour and dignity of the High Court would have been sufficiently vindicated, and the native public would have had no ground for supposing, as they now suppose, that the sentence on Babu Surendranath has been dictated by the feelings of the judges as Englishmen, giving expression to the feelings of Englishmen on a question which is agitating the whole of India. And what adds to this consideration is, that some of the European judges of the Calcutta High Court are known to sympathise with the movement against the introduction of the proposed amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code. In such a case, as we have said, the European judges should have looked at the matter, not merely as judges whose dignity had been assailed, but as statesmen and politicians, who had to weigh carefully and accurately what the result would be of any action on their part which would arouse, or tend to arouse, popular passions and prejudices. It was to effect this purpose that Mr. Justice Mitter's efforts were directed, he having taken a shrewder and more statesman-like view of the whole case, but, as we have seen, his efforts were unavailing, and the result of the sentence of imprisonment on Babu Surendra Nath has been to render him a martyr throughout the country, with the unabated sympathy of his country men every where. It has intensified the feeling of race antagonism, and the whole matter is viewed by the native public as a political question between Englishmen in India and the pure *natives. There is no help for it now.* The mischief has been done, and the four European judges of the Calcutta High Court are responsible for it. Again, it is justly felt to be a rather curious anomaly in the administration of British justice in this country, that judges should constitute themselves judge and jury in a case in which they were most deeply concerned themselves, and that their proceedings against the editor of the *Bengalee* should be so speedy and summary. But there can be no doubt that the judges of the Indian High Courts have this power of speedily and summarily vindicating their honour and dignity, when they have been assailed, as they undoubtedly have been in the case of the *Bengalee*, and it is well that they should have such power; but it is in the manner of their using it in which the whole question lies. It may be good to possess a giant's strength, but it is tyrannous to use it as a giant, and still more to use it without judgment and discretion. As we have said, a warning or mere nominal fine would have sufficed, especially as an unreserved and ample apology had been offered by the accused. On this point, our contemporary of the *Indu Prakash* has the following.—"Was it, therefore, too much for experienced Judges like Sir Richard Garth to deal with the case in such a way as to prevent the growth or continuance of the political agitation which had previously set in, lest the popular mind already heated, should mix the two and make a political grievance of it? Had Mr. Surendra Nath, after he had been duly warned and let off, repeated the offence or any other writer, similarly situated, had imitated his example after such warning, there could have remained not the least scope for the show of mercy, or the administration of the law with an eye to extraneous circumstances such as we pointed out. But as it was, the European Judges, before whom the rule against the *Bengali* was heard, took too strict a view of the case, and whatever may be the disposition in the legal world to accept the sentence passed by them on the offender as one strictly within the domain of reason and law, there can be no question that the said judges in deciding the case were too much overpowered

ed by those considerations that bore on the legal aspect of the question before them, and that at a time when, of all times, judicial severity was likely to be misconstrued and misunderstood" It seems to us, then, that, while, on the one hand, Babu Surendranath has been guilty of a contempt of court, through the columns of his paper the *Bengalee*, and was certainly amenable to punishment, on the other hand, the Europe an judges have mistaken the whole drift and scope of the case, in the hasty, summary, and impolitic manner they have dealt with the case Telegrams and petitions have been sent to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal and the Viceroy, asking for a commutation of sentence and release of Babu Surendra Nath, but the Executive Government is generally unwilling to interfere with the exercise of its own powers by the High Court, which, in its constitution, is entirely independent of the Government All that can be done in the case appears to us to be to lodge an appeal to the Queen's Privy Council, pending which, of course, it is perfectly legal that Babu Surendra Nath should be released from confinement We are certain that such an appeal must succeed before their lordships, on the grounds and arguments we have endeavoured to set forth, in common with our abler contemporaries throughout the country. The Lords of the Privy Council will have an opportunity of judging of the case, divested of all the local influences and prejudices and passions which surround it here, and to give a dispassionate decision

FISH CULTURE IN MYSORE

In a country like India, where water is so plentiful, one would think that the propagation of fish, as a diet for the million would engage the attention of the people and of the Government In all our large rivers, fish of a splendid kind can be found, and afford delicious eating to the neighbouring population In the Cavvery, we have tracked out *Mahaseer*, which would compare very favourably with Marney Trout We need not dwell on all the wholesome, palatable, and succulent fish to be found in the Indian rivers But the misfortune is, that no practical attempt has been made to stock the various large reservoirs in the Province with them There are large tanks throughout the country, Mysore as well, where fish no longer than three or four inches can be obtained Where fish culture can be promoted, it ought to be the object of Government to do their best in furtherance of it We are glad to see that the Honourable H S Thomas, who is well known in India as an authority on pisciculture, has taken the matter in hand, and is promoting the propagation of the valuable species of fish known as the *Gourami* throughout the country This fish, whose native place is the *Mauritius*, is delicious eating and attains a considerable size, some ten to five feet in length, we believe It propagates very rapidly, and lives on almost anything The Duke of Buckingham got over several fry from Mauritius to Madras, but does not seem to have done anything practical with them At the suggestion of Mr Thomas, Mr Grant Duff, the present Governor of Madras, has taken practical measures to promote the *Gourami* in all the reservoirs throughout India About eight months ago, some thirty fry were received at the Ulsoor Water Works, and placed under Mr Smith, the Engineer of the establishment, who deposited them in a cistern on the Ulsoor Rock The fry were then about an inch in length, at most, and one would think that they were only youngsters. But the result of an inspection, by Mr. Smith recently, showed that they had increased to the extent of upwards of three hundred, quite an astounding fact The precocity of these fry may look alarming, but it is general, and, therefore, such valuable edible fish ought to be introduced into all the reservoirs and tanks in the Province Mr Smith has deposited a large number of the *Gourami* fry, in the Ulsoor tank, which have now attained the length of eight inches The fry of the *Gourami* can be purchased by the public, at the rate of two annas a head, and can be obtained on application to Mr Smith, at the Ulsoor Water Works, and will be delivered in a box, in which the fry are very safe, one rupee extra being charged to up-country purchasers We trust that our local Municipality will see their way to wards promoting the introduction of the *Gourami* into the Dhurmambooli tank and other large reservoirs in the Pettah It will be a great boon to the public, and afford one more source of food supply to the people

Original and Selected Notes

THE Viceroy has accepted the Chief Justice's nomination of Nawab Syud Asghar Ali, C S I, to be Sheriff of Calcutta for the remainder of the current year, vice Mr Robert Miller, who is proceeding to England

THE virulence of cholera in Bengal has just been sadly proved at Beerbhoom Mr J Cockburn, District Superintendent of Police and his two sons, the elder of whom was a deputy magistrate, were attacked with cholera very suddenly last week, and all three died in a few hours

ON the 5th instant, His Highness the Rajah of Cochin, held a durbar to receive Mr W Logan, who has been appointed to succeed Mr Hannyngton as Resident of Travancore and Cochin The durbar was attended by both the Rajah and the Elah Rajah, and the usual compliments were exchanged and presentations made Mr Hannyngton left Cochin the same evening for Shoranore, enroute to Bombay to embark for Europe. He left that port in the mail steamer with the Hon'ble Mr Innes

ALL is not smooth sailing in the new Municipal Committee at Multan At the election of a President on the 2nd instant, the Hindus and Mahomedans each brought forward a nominee The Mahomedan members were going to resign if the Hindu nominee were appointed, and the Hindus, if the Mahomedan nominee were selected each party was ready to fight it out for his nominee, without thought or reflection At last a compromise was effected, and Mr Harris, Extra Assistant Commissioner, was chosen President

THE Lahore correspondent of the *Times of India* telegraphs to that journal that a crowded and excited meeting of natives organised by Bengalee Baboos was held at *Umritsar on Saturday last, when resolutions* of sympathy with the native editor, Surendra Nath Banerjee, recently sentenced to imprisonment by the High Court of Calcutta for contempt were passed, and also resolutions condemning the severity of the punishment It is proposed to make a representation to the Queen by telegraph, in the hope of having the sentence suspended

ATTEMPTS are being made to float a company to establish a new daily newspaper in Calcutta to be edited and managed by Mr A P Sinnett, late editor of the *Pioneer* The prospectus says that the political object of the new undertaking will be to afford a judicious and enlightened support to Lord Ripon's policy of Local Self Government The nominal capital required is Rs 1,50,000 divided into 900 shares of Rs 500 each, of which 300 are to be reserved for Mr Sinnett and the business manager of the paper upon the terms stated in the agreement with Mr Sinnett

THE *Indian Mirror*, after a lengthened review of the contempt of Court remarks — "The majority of the High Court have carried every thing in their own way, and it is now left for the native community, even if they should not obtain the co-operation of their European fellow subjects, to move at once and with earnestness for the authoritative settlement of the question whether the High Court possesses the jurisdiction, of taking summary cognizance of cases of contempt, committed out of view of the Court, and, if it does possess such jurisdiction for the prompt abolition of a power, so dangerous to the freedom of the Press and the liberties of the subject"

THE association of members of Parliament and others, founded by Mr Seymour Keay, of Hyderabad, "for the purpose of advancing the interests of the natives of India," has been named the "India Committee" It has already been joined by the following members of the House of Commons, namely, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Messrs, Henry Richard, Charles Cameron, R T Reid, James W Barclay, Peter MacLagan, J Dick Peddie, Thomas Burt, W E Biggs, Alfred Illingworth, A M Arthur J A Blake, and D Jenkins, Mr Seymour Keay and Mr W Digby, C I E (the Secretary of the National Liberal Club), have consented to join the Executive Committee for the purpose of preparing statements and collecting facts for the association The first act of the new body has been to record resolutions in favour of Lord Ripon's policy, especially in regard to the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill

THE *Straits Times* relates a very unusual occurrence which took place recently at Singapore A large camel, imported from India by the s s *Mandalay* was being taken down Bonham Street to be put in a tongkang by means of the crane on the river bank, when a crowd gathered round, and the camel becoming excited seized a Klingman's arm in his teeth lifted him clear from the ground, shook him for several seconds, and would not let him go until severely beaten about the head with sticks by the bystanders The unfortunate Kling received very severe bite the flesh being badly torn and the arm bleeding profusely Mr Henry of Messrs Katt Brothers who was attracted by the noise, ran to the poor fellow's assistance, put him in charge of a police peon, and sent him to hospital The wounded man is believed to have been one of the persons in charge of the camel

MR O Donnell on the 19th ultimo, asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether the Governor of Madras had recently drafted 200 extra police into the Salem district, and billeted them there at the cost of the inhabitants, whether this *heavy cost to the natives was, in addition to* the heavy fines levied on the participators, in the late riots there whether it was true as stated in the Madras papers that an official "reign of terror exists in that district, and whether he would cause immediate inquiries to be made should the India Office have no information on the subject Mr Cross replied as follows — An additional police force of some 210 men has been temporarily employed in Salem the cost of which will be defrayed from a local cess This cess is wholly independent of any fine which may have been levied under judicial sentence upon persons convicted of participation in the late riots *Madras Times* of the 14th of March contains a communication from a correspondent, who speaks of a "reign of terror" but what one man calls a reign of terror another may consider a wholesome fear of the law The Government of Madras have only taken such steps as appear to them necessary for the preservation of the peace A despatch to the Government of Madras goes by to morrow's mail directing them to report on the whole subject of the Salem riots

THE *Indian Daily News* writes —"When we asserted some time ago that a despatch had been received advising His Excellency the Viceroy to moderate his views upon Local Self Government the *Pioneer* gave the statement what we may call a diplomatic contradiction But we still assert that such a despatch was received Lord Ripon was cautioned that he was going too fast, and that he was pressing upon this country reforms which were opposed to the spirit of its institutions, and for the reception of which it is far from being prepared That despatch has not only been denied in a *communique* but it has been contradicted by the Viceroy's acts, and yet its effect is apparent in the marked way in which Lord Ripon has cooled down in the matter of Local Self-Government Immediately after its receipt, His Excellency took the opportunity at Lahore, especially, to endeavour to remove some misconceptions of his famous minute of May 18th, 1882 He was most careful to point out that those who looked to see entire independence given to Municipal bodies had seriously overlooked the fact that the Government would insist upon exercising a complete and effective control" Our contemporary adds —" If Lord Ripon cannot be defended, he must be recalled But as this would be a step reflecting discredit upon the Cabinet, as well as upon Lord Ripon himself, he will probably be treated to a despatch, which will afford him an opportunity of tendering his resignation Any way, his continuance in power has become impossible"

Local and Provincial

DR BENSON —Dr P H Benson, left Bangalore for Madras, on Monday evening last, *enroute* to England, on three months' leave

VACCINATION —We understand that our local Municipal Board have in addition to the ordinary public vaccinators, employed two female vaccinators, to perform the operation on zenana and other class of respectable native females

MURDER OF LAD —In our last issue, we recorded the murder of a Brahmin lad, whose body was found in a well near Girapura. It has now been discovered that the murderer is one Lingappa, who stands committed to take his trial at the next Nundydroog sessions court, on the 28th instant

MYSORE STATE RAILWAY —Materials for the Mysore State Railway, Bangalore to Bankur, are being rapidly sent into Bangalore from Madras Last week, a special train brought 21 070 timber sleepers, 361 cases of bolts, 21 cases of steel crossings, and one case of fish plates

THE NEW RESIDENT —Mr J B Lyall, the gentleman of the Bengal Civil Service selected to act as British Resident for Sir James Gordon in Mysore will be in Bangalore at the end of the present month, but from what appears in another column, it would seem as if it is not likely that Sir James Gordon will be here to give over charge of his office

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT —It would appear that the subject of corporal punishment on convicted offenders is now engaging the attention of the Mysore Government A memo is to be issued to the heads of departments concerned, asking for their opinions as to the necessity of continuing whipping as a mode of punishment, whether it can be inflicted in a modified form, for what offences it should be inflicted, and whether for the 1st or 2nd offence

THE Queen's BIRTHDAY —On Thursday next, the 24th instant, being the 64th anniversary of the birthday of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress of India, all the public offices and courts will be closed, throughout the Province There will be a grand review of all the troops in garrison, on the South Parade, a *feu de joie* will be fired by the troops, and a royal salute of 31 guns, in the morning, at seven

COLONEL R H SANKEY —The Hon'ble Colonel R H Sankey, C B, R E, was in Bangalore last Monday, and accompanied by Colonel Burton R E, Executive Engineer in charge of military works and buildings, inspected the Ulsoor lake, the Ulsoor reservoir, and all other reservoirs and wells in the locality The inspection was very minute, and Colonel Sankey took several notes on the spot, with a view, no doubt, of a report to the Government of Madras Colonel Sankey left by Tuesday night's mail train for Madras

THE CENTRAL COLLEGE —It has been stated with some assurance that a radical change in the Bangalore Central College is to be shortly effected, namely, that the middle and lower primary classes of the institution are to be abolished, and that only the regular college department is to be maintained The middle class and primary pupils are to be sent adrift to private schools

and aided institutions We think that this is a move in the wrong direction We may have somewhat to say about it on our next issue.

THE WEATHER.—We have had most extraordinary weather last week The days have been dreadfully hot, with hardly a breath of breeze The evenings have come on dark and gloomy with clouds, accompanied with plenty of thunder and lightning and tremendous high winds, but hardly a drop of rain fell, till on Saturday evening last, when it came on, as usual, dark with clouds, but with very little of the high wind By half past six, we had a good pelting shower of rain, accompanied with lots of thunder and lightning, but at eight o'clock, we had the first grand shower of rain since December last, and it continued raining, off and on, throughout the night, so that Sunday (yesterday) morning, we had beautifully cool and genial weather There are still signs of more rain about the horizon

SIR JAMES GORDON.—We very much regret to learn of the serious illness, at Ootacamund, of Sir James Gordon, the British Resident at Mysore The Ootacamund correspondent of the *Madras Mail* writes as follows —"Arrangement had been made for His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore and staff, and Sir James D Gordon, leaving Ootacamund for Mysore this morning but unfortunately Sir James Gordon K C S I, who has not been enjoying anything like good health since his return from Kotagherry, was suddenly yesterday (Wednesday) morning, seized with paralysis of the right side Dr Farquhar had been attending on Sir James for some time past, and had in this crisis, I believe, to call in Dr Nanney for consultation Sir James Gordon was all yesterday considered to be in a precarious state, unable to speak, and in a manner insensible, and Dr Farquhar had to remain at Pykara hill during the night This morning Sir James appeared to be better able to recognise and converse with those around him At 6 P M this evening, I heard he was "progressing as favourably as could be expected" Of course, His Highness the Maharajah has postponed his departure Under existing arrangements it is said that Sir James Gordon, on recovery, will go on to Madras, in lieu of returning to Bangalore Sir James Gordon has I hear been confined lately to an old complaint, gravel —*Mail*

The Mysore Gazette.

Bangalore, Saturday, May 19, 1883

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO THE HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

The 18th May No 142—C D Ramasvamaiyer, Amildar, Arsikere Taluk, Kadur District, is granted 15 days' privilege leave of absence from such date as he may avail himself of the same

No 143—Venkittappaiya, Amildar, Gorib dnur Taluk, Kolar District, is granted 15 days' privilege leave of absence from such date as he may avail himself of the same

No 144—Inamdar Rao, Amildar, Kanakanahalli-Taluk, Bangalore District, is granted 20 days' privilege leave of absence from such date as he may avail himself of the same

No 145—C Nagesvarayya, Acting Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Gubbi Taluk, is, under the proviso to Section 335 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, directed to take down the evidence of complainants and witnesses with his own hand in the Canarese language

General Summary.

MADRAS

COMPUTING TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.—The following opinion of the Advocate General has been obtained for the guidance of officers concerned Under the new Criminal Procedure Code, Section 126, the period during which a convicted person is released on bail, or on his own bond, by order of the Appellate Court, seems to be excluded in computing the term of his imprisonment, but not the period during which the execution of the sentence is suspended, where the convicted persons remains in jail —*Mail*

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF DEPOSITORS IN POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS IN INDIA.—The rules are published in pamphlet form The object of Government in establishing a Post Office Savings Bank is then explained, namely to provide a ready means for the deposit of savings, and so to encourage thrift in the country The Comptroller, Post Office, is empowered to close an account should he have reason to believe that the depositor has used the Savings Bank for a purpose other than for which it was intended The business hours of the P O Savings Banks, and other interesting information of the kind also find place in the pamphlet Accounts may be opened by officers of Government who have charge of money as Secretaries or Managers of any funds contributed for purposes other than the private advantage or amusement of the contributors Race, racquet, billiard, mess and similar funds whose objects are of a private or personal nature, are not included all information as regards the P O Savings Bank is given under different headings — "Limitations as to opening accounts" "Public Accounts," "Regimental and Police Accounts," "Power to withdrawal," "How to open an account," "Pass book and its importance," and, "Loss of pass book" The mode of depositing money after an account has been opened, is clearly explained as is also the manner of withdrawing it Interest will be allowed by the P O Savings Bank at the rate of ¾ per cent per annum Part II treats of the "Powers of the Postmaster General in certain special cases and the purchase, sale interest and safe custody of Government Securities"—*Ibid*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO MR H H SHEPHARD.—We are sorry to state that Mr H H Shephard Government Pleader who went up to Ooty a few days ago, met with an accident while riding out, which resulted in his collarbone being broken Mr Shephard's horse fell into a deep cutting some thirty feet, with the rider and the unfortunate lady Mr Shephard was at once conveyed to St Bartholomew's Hospital and his injuries were attended to by Doctor Cornish and Dr Pepper—*Standard*

AN EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—The following extract from the report of the Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly District, for the week ending 22nd April 1883, has been placed on the Editor's table —"An extraordinary occurrence is reported by the Inspector of Sankaranamarkoil Division It occurred on the 5th instant near the village of Nellavallur, attached to Kuthalpatti Station, and I had not mention it earlier in consequence of certain points being required to be cleared up On the date referred to a whirlwind passed over the country near the village and in its progress two boys, aged thirteen and fifteen, a girl aged ten years, and old woman of sixty eight, and a man of fifty six years of age, who were working in a field were seized and cast spinning in the air, the man and the women never recovered from the shock When the children came to, they found both blinded It was some time before the children recovered consciousness An inquest was held the verdict being "death from whirlwind" Two sheep and ten lambs were destroyed in the same manner near the same spot A similar occurrence has never before come to my notice" —*Ibid*

HYDERABAD

THE SALAR JUNG MEMORIAL.—There was a meeting of the Chr Salar Jung Memorial Committee yesterday morning, which Nawab Vikar ool Omra presided It was convened for the purpose of considering a proposition made by Mr Corley on behalf of the Hosdey Memorial Committee The proposition was that the three committees, namely, the City Residency, and Secunderabad, work together in the matter of getting up subscriptions, and that there be one common fund for the raising of the three separate memorials A somewhat similar proposal was made by Captain Clerk when the City Memorial was first started, but it was not entertained At the meeting the proposition was discussed The Committee was of opinion that it was not competent to deal with it, and it was therefore decided to convene a general meeting for the purpose at an early date It would appear that the Committee is not in favour of the proposition —*Deccan Times*

DACOITS.—On the 1st April last, some of the village police of his Highness the Nizam brought into the civil dispensary a man named Lutchmiah with his right hand shattered It would appear that the injured man was the leader of a gang of dacoits, and with his followers entered a village bordering the cantonment to plunder the inhabitants Preparatory to doing so he kept his gang on the outskirts of the village, and advancing himself, fired off his musket to alarm the people Unfortunately for the fellow, but fortunately for the villagers, his gun burst and completely shattered his right hand up to the wrist His comrades hearing the report rushed to the spot only to see their leader on the ground weltering in his blood Leaving him *horse decombat* they took to their heels, and shortly after the police coming to the scene took the wounded man under their protection and conveyed him to the civil dispensary The injury to his right hand necessitated amputation of the forearm. He has now recovered and will be delivered over to the city authorities to undergo his trial for the attempted dacoity, with his gang who, we learn, have also been arrested —*Ibid*

FIGHT BETWEEN A LEOPARD AND A COBRA.—A correspondent, who signs himself "Goorkha," sends the following account of a supposed fight between a leopard and a cobra, near Bakloh He says —"The 4th Goorkhas were practising outpost duty, last Monday morning, May 1st on a hill in Bakloh station, when some of them noticed, a strong smell near the sentry posts On their reporting this to the officer in command, a search was made, and a leopard and cobra were found lying dead side by side, the latter, having its head completely severed from below the hood, and the former his tongue and left jaw very much swollen, with a greenish white tint along the surface At the time the two animals were found the cobra had its head lying about a couple of inches from the middle of its body This prevents on arriving at any conclusion as to how the wounds were inflicted whether by one snap of the leopard's jaws, or by several crunches The mutilated appearance of the head and neck of the cobra leads one to think that the leopard, being bitten in the dark by the cobra flew at him, the latter at the same time, making a second dart wounded the leopard in the tongue or the jaw The leopard, then closing his jaws on the snake commenced to crunch him at his leisure as a cat would a mouse A large cave was found some 50 yards from where the fight took place, with every sign of its recent occupation by a leopard I measured the two animals as they were and found that the leopard from tip of nose to tip of tail, measured 5ft 1½in, and the cobra, 3ft 10½in"—*Civil and Military Gazette*

CEYLON

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—One John Fonseka, a young man about 27 years of age, was struck by lightning, this morning at 9 o'clock at his residence in Mahigakanda It appears he was seated in the hall when a flash of lightning entered by the door way, smashing a hanging lamp and striking the poor man down, who died instantaneously A round table in the adjoining house was also smashed to pieces Fortunately there was no one in this place at the time, so it is impossible to trace the course of the thunderbolt, as the two houses adjoin each other and there is apparently no mark of its passage through the masonry wall If telephone wires, which are down throughout the whole town, be the cause of these accidents, Government, we think, should take steps to enquire into the matter at once, as several posts have already been carried away and danger is lurking every where in this monsoon wheather —Mahigakanda, 5th May 1883

Extracts.

RELIGIOUS DISTURBANCE IN HOLKAR'S TERRITORY

MHOW, *May 1*—On Tuesday, the 2nd instant, a serious disturbance between Hindus and Mahommedans occurred here The Mahomedan Kubrustan, or burial-ground, is situated near a village a short distance outside cantonments, inhabited chiefly by Hindoos A funeral party of Mahommedans was conveying a corpse for interment in this Kubrustan, and the moulvie who accompanied the party, prior to reading the service, washed himself in a stream from which the Hindus of the village draw their drinking-water On being expostulated with by one of Holkar's police men quartered in the village, the moulvie resisted him, and this was the signal for a free fight between the funeral party of Mahommedans and the Hindu villagers The news was soon conveyed to the Mhow Bazaar, and about 1,000 Mahommedans prepared to go out to the assistance of their comrades The Darbar Vakeel, a Mahomedan, on whom devolved the duty of quelling this disturbance with his policemen, was much concerned at the aspect of affairs, and judging his meagre force to be far too weak to cope with such a crowd of fighters inspired with caste and creed prejudices, he applied to the cantonment Magistrate, Major Peat, to render him the assistance of his cantonment police. Mr. Tobin, the Inspector of the Mhow cantonment police, was promptly ordered out in charge of a small squad of his policemen. As the first step towards the restitution of order, he intercepted the advance of the auxiliary force of Mahommedans from the bazaar, and compelled them to return to their homes and business He then hastened to the scene of disturbance, and secured the ring-leaders with a little trouble, and dispersed the mob The casualties on both sides did not exceed a few broken heads and a fractured arm, but had it not been for the prompt and able measures taken by Mr. Tobin, the result would no doubt have been far more serious If the crowd of Mahommedans from the bazaar had joined their comrades in distress, for instance, there would have been trouble. The disturbance took place in Holkar's territory, and the application for aid and supply of assistance from the British police force is the first of its kind The services of the Mhow police deserve recognition at the hands of the Maharajah Major Peat, the Cantonment Magistrate, is naturally proud of his police force, which has been worked up into a fine soldierly body of men by the Inspector, Mr Tobin It has been found necessary to reserve them with fire arms and swords, owing to the desperate character of the badmashes in this part of the country —*Correspondent of the Bombay Gazette.*

THE CONTEMPT OF COURT CASE.

POONA NATIVE OPINION

Poona, *May 8*—The thirteenth anniversary of the Poona Eloquence Society commenced on the 3rd instant in the Anandodbhava Theatre Yesterday an unusual number of persons was present Great sensation was caused by the telegram published in the Bombay dailies, relating to the fact that Baboo Surendranath Banerjee, editor of the *Bengalee*, had been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for contempt of one of the Justices of the High Court of Calcutta After this Mr. Agarkar, the editor of *Kesari* rose and said Gentlemen—In getting up and having my say is what I owe to you and to my good fellow-brother, Baboo Surendranath Banerjee He is an editor and I am an editor, and hence I must fully sympathise with him, for you all know I have also experienced the displeasure of a High Court and was obliged to suffer a punishment of which you know whether I am guilty or not (Cheers) As for myself I am fully aware that Baboo Surendranath is not at fault at all We editors, when we begin to write first upon or concerning any man, are very cautious, and never go a pace without a proof of what we write Now, if the same person comes before us a hundred times, and if once perchance we receive some false information concerning him, we naturally never inquire very much after it, but easily believe that what we hear must be true This was the case with Baboo Surendranath For when he first heard a complaint against Justice Norris he was very cautious in writing about him But when justice Norris came before him four or five times he was easily led by the *Brahmo Public Opinion* into a mistake And as the Baboo has devoted himself so much to the public, the Calcutta Judges ought in good faith to have released him But here is a mystery Would you believe me? Justice Norris is a European, and Baboo Surendranath is a native. Therefore the result of the Baboo's mistake must be a severe warning to the public. Now I will place three distinct problems before you If the Justices against whom a libel is spread had been a native judge, the result would most probably have been different from this Had the culprit been a European, and the judge a native, the result would still have been different If all the judges had been natives, the result would have been far more different In support of the above I must tell you more fully what I know about Mr Taylor's case Mr Taylor was the editor of the *Englishman*, and he wrote some libellous matter against Dwarkanath Mitter, the native Justice of that time He was of course served with a summons and brought before the court He was found guilty But all the European judges requested Justice Mitter that he would graciously pardon Mr Taylor if he would tender his apology. But Mr Taylor would not tender his apology! The Judges then granted him leave of eight days to consider fully on the point, and if within that term he didn't accept a compromise, he must go to jail On the sixth or seventh day after this Mr Taylor sent his apology to Justice Dwarkanath Mitter; and he was released! But we must do our best for our beloved and dear countrymen I therefore request you that this telegram (he read the telegram I have already sent to you) be sent to Baboo Surendranath Banerjee, and a petition be made to Government for the immediate release of the Baboo. (Loud and long cheers)—*Correspondent of the Times of India.*

THE CONTEMPT OF COURT CASE

The *Statesman*—We regret that both our local contemporaries accord their approval to the proceedings of the High Court in the case of the Editor of the *Bengalee*. We feared this, for to seem to defend a native Editor might at the present time involve certain unpleasantnesses which one would rather avoid. But it is a vitally important question for the Press, whether the High Court really has the jurisdiction and the powers which it has assumed in this case. If it has, the liberty of the Press, in the way of criticising the conduct of High Court Judges, is just so much as the Judges, for the time being, please to allow it and no more. A Judge of the High Court thinks (rightly or wrongly) that something in a newspaper regarding himself is contempt. A rule is issued against the paper without warning. At two days, or, if the Judge pleases, at a single day's notice the accused has to appear. He is charged with contempt of Court, but there is no legal definition given of his offence, no law is specified as sanctioning the proceedings of the Court, no precedents are cited. There is nothing but the opinion of the Judges to decide whether what he has written is contempt or not. The Judges are at once plaintiffs, prosecutors and judges. Their own discretion is the sole guide as to the amount of the penalty.

Now, granting that the article in the *Bengalee* is indefensible, and that the Editor deserved to be prosecuted and punished, is it not plain, nevertheless, that the power exercised by the Court in this case is one which may be used to the destruction of the liberty of the Press, so far as criticism of our judges is concerned? If law and precedent really give this power to the Court, it is surely a most dangerous power. If the Court does not possess this power, is it wise in the Press to allow it to usurp it without protest? We have already pointed out that the jurisdiction of the Court is at least open to serious question that it has been denied by our ablest lawyers that in the last preceding case of the kind (the only one that we remember), in which the *Englishman* was charged with contempt the foremost counsel in Calcutta argued that the Court had no jurisdiction, and we believe their arguments were unanswered. When the Editor of the *Englishman* was charged with contempt, the jurisdiction of the Court was called in question, why should it be allowed without question when the accused happens to be a Bengalee Editor? No matter how scurrilous, or libellous the article may have been, the serious question is—not what was the character of the article, but what is the jurisdiction of the Court? We do not ask that newspaper articles, libelling or abusing the Judges, should go unpunished, we do ask that offenders should be prosecuted and punished according to written law. Is that an unreasonable demand?

THE RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, *Saturday*—An immense meeting of natives was held yesterday afternoon to express indignation at the result of the recent contempt of court case. It is said that there must have been 10,000 people in Beadon Square and its approaches. No European police were sent, and only twelve native constables were on special duty. Portions of the crowd filled three large native theatres in Beadon Street. Reporters with the exception of the representative of the *Statesman*, did not attend. One reporter, who presented himself at the National Theatre, where the principal speeches were made, was turned away. The *Statesman's* reporter, accompanied by Baboo Lall Mohun Ghose, the Dacca orator, received quite an ovation. The following report is taken from the *Statesman*:—

On the raised dais were seated the leading pundits of Bengal, priests, gurus, and even moulvies and kazis. To estimate the sense of the meeting at the three theatres, it would perhaps be sufficient to describe the proceedings at the largest. The president was Pundit Deno Nath Vidiaratna. He simply introduced the first speaker, Pundit Kally Prasanna Vidiaratna, who in the vernacular briefly informed his hearers that a gross infringement against the religious rights and privileges of the Hindoos had been committed through the advice of a Hindoo interpreter by one of the Judges of her Majesty's Government in India. It has always been one of the first principles of the British Government not to interfere with religion. For the sake of religion all India was willing to stake their lives. In this case, an idol, which was worshipped with all their hearts, minds, and strength, had been pollated. An object of worship was always kept in a sacred place and for it to be moved into a court of justice was worse than sacrilege. Pundit Ray Coomar Nyayaratna also commented freely on the procedure adopted by Mr Norris with regard to the idol. He quoted largely from the Shastras and seemed to carry the whole assembly with him as he proceeded with his address. He added that the God of heaven was an object of worship. He is the creator, protector, preserver and destroyer of things on earth, and now it occurs for the first time in the annals of British Indian history that a creature of the earth could order about a God of heaven as he liked. This is a matter for regret. But what remains to be done? The whole of her Majesty's Indian subjects have to bear it. Go to her door and weep. But it is their duty to take steps to prevent a recurrence of such sacrileges. Our Queen is loved equally by all her subjects, and we natives of India are even more loyal than Anglo Indians. It is almost impossible to describe the manner in which each of the above speakers carried the audience with him and the determined yet temperate enthusiasm which was manifested went a long way to indicate the earnestness of the meeting. Two speakers followed in English Baboos Hurombo Chunder Mitter and Lal Mohun Ghose both of whom urged upon the meeting not to allow any temporary feelings of excitement to gain the ascendency over the better weapon of discreet argument. The former speaker regretted the obstinacy of some of the Anglo Indian journals and even the London *Times* correspondent in perverting the actions of the Hindoos. The result of the feeling on the Jurisdiction Bill was enough to show how the action of natives could be misrepresented to the people in England and how the tide could again be turned in their favour when matters reached them in the true light. Both speakers impressed upon the more youthful of the assembly to abstain from street brawls and encounters. If they sought to help their elders in espousing a true, honest and good cause they could not do better than to place themselves quietly under a leadership. The meeting before it broke up resolved to represent to her Majesty the Queen in express through the proper channel, that the whole native community express their sense of deep regret, that Mr Norris one of her Majesty's Judges should authorise an act offensive to their religious rites and privileges. It must not be omitted to mention that one speaker but the last spoken in warm terms of the want of tact in Mr Norris having expressed an opinion of the Bengalees as he did at the Oriental Seminary. The meeting at each place broke up quietly and there was no disorder whatever.—*Correspondent of the Times of India*.

EUROPLAN AND NATIVLS

The following letter by Sir George Birdwood on social intercourse between natives of India and Europeans is reprinted from the 'Transactions of the East India Association':—"My dear Mr Dadysett—I was very sorry not to be able to speak on your paper yesterday, but the political turn the discussion took, put it out of my power. I sympathize with the greater part of all you said, and heartily approved of the excellent spirit in which you treated your subject. You were blamed for want of tact in standing by the Parsees so strongly. But you did what being a Parsee you ought to have done and I hope will do again and again. You spoke from your heart and the truth of your heart. You must ever do so, and you will find, moreover, that the truth is always in the end the highest tact. I should have taken very much Mr Modi's line in my remarks. The improvement of social relations between Europeans and natives in India is of considerable importance. The natives are loyal to us, they recognize that our government is more strong more just than any which preceded it, and it is painful to know that, notwithstanding this they and it more irritating to their susceptibilities. But too much may be made of the elements of repulsion which mutually separate us, and I would myself leave them as much as possible to the silent and beneficent mediation of time. It is impossible that two people, each so unique in their own way as the English and Hindoos—and you Parsees and Mussulmans in India are all Hindoos—should come into contact and not experience mutual repulsion as well as attraction, only the repulsion is but for a time, while the attraction is for ever. We belong to the same stock and in returning to India, after long wanderings from our common home in Central Asia, we but return to a country peopled by men of our Aryan blood. But meanwhile we have developed in a distant island of the Atlantic a highly specialized race and culture, and you Hindoos and Mahomedan Parsees and Mussulmans, as independently formed and strongly marked a race and culture of your own, while the isolation in which the race of Brahminical Hindoos has been produced in India is not been due to the Himalayas as some argue but has been artificially created by the Code of Manu. There is the rub. The repulsion between us is more due to your caste system than to any exclusiveness on our part. Remember how, when a native pleader was made a judge the other day in Calcutta and was invited by the native pleaders to a dinner in honour of the event, yet he could not so high a division of the Brahminical caste as his host, they occupied the chief mess room, while he one of the judges of the Calcutta High Court was relegated to a lower outside one and had to sit outside with Brahmins of a lower order. You know very well that, when a Hindoo shakes hands with a European he has an instinct afterwards to go and ceremonially clean himself from the assumed pollution and then there is your unmanly treatment of woman. All these things should be considered before we English people are blamed for our insulting social customs and manners and behaviour. We on the other side ought to allow more than we do for a people who have sat behind the Himalayas for 3000 years under the blight of the Brahminical law and who now find themselves suddenly overwhelmed by a flood tide of English freedom—free laws, free speech, free trade, free thought, free morals and a free world and a free contest for every body. That is really what we mean by the susceptibilities of the sensitive people of India. Particularly you educated native gentlemen should make the utmost allowance for any inference of manner and use of expressions you may observe in Englishmen in their social relations with the people of India to whom after years spent in England, you return to India you feel as acutely as any Englishman in the gulf your superior or rather, I would say your modern Western culture has placed between you and your own country men who have always stayed in their antique Eastern home. But this will all pass as the people of India come to know more and more of English culture which has an immense attraction for them and the people of England come to know more and more of Hindoo culture of which unfortunately they are still very ignorant but which the loving labours of Professors Max Müller and Monier Williams are such a slowly maturing planter to their understanding. The good change will come before you have reached your three score years and ten. Meanwhile always speak as kindly of us as you can in truth and particularly of young civilian and soldier boys of nineteen on whom you press so hardly. Think of the countless facts you have seen in the *Illustrated London News* and the *Graphic* for these five years past of boundless love—who have died in battle for our common Aryan civilization. Neither in less glorious paths of human life have they done so very badly. It is these English boys of nineteen who in commerce, in the mercantile marine the army and the navy and the colonial and the Indian civil services, for the most part keep together the proud Empire which has been founded in their devotion and their blood. Ever sincerely yours, GEORGE BIRDWOOD. St Stephen's Club, Feb 8."

FATAL ASSAULT ON A NATIVE

MHOW, *May 9*—The trial of Mr Joseph permanent-way inspector of the State Railway at Jaora for fatally assaulting a native has concluded. Captain Robertson, the first Assistant to the Agent Governor General, took great pains in examining the witnesses on the spot where the unfortunate accident occurred, and succeeded in unearthing every thing that was necessary to explain the subject in question. Apart from the sentence that he has inflicted upon the accused his observation on the ill treatment of the natives of India by the railway officials of the lower grade will be read with interest, especially at a time when the ill advised Jurisdiction Bill has provoked much race feeling. I give below some extracts from the long and elaborate judgment which he delivered in the court this morning in the presence of the accused who has been sentenced to undergo two months' simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in default to undergo two months' further imprisonment. The fine if recovered is to be paid to the wife of the deceased at Jaora.

The following are the extracts referred to:—

In this case, the accused is charged with having committed the offence of voluntarily causing hurt under the following circumstances:—"The accused is a permanent-way inspector on the Holkar and Scindia State Railway, and his residence is about 250 yards to the south east of the Jaora Station main building. On the 16th ultimo, during the absence on duty of her husband, Mrs. Joseph took exception to the proceedings of two chamars Dewji now deceased and Panna, his son (witness No 2) on the ground that these men were jagging for stone in undue proximity to her husband's house. She sent her sweeper Imam (witness No 1) who brought the offending chamars to the accused's house where they were ordered to sit down. With this request they complied. Shortly after, Joseph returned, and in consequence of a communication made to him by his wife he committed an assault on Dewji deceased. Panna (deceased's son) was not actually present at the time having gone at a well close by for some water.

'Putting aside for the moment the manner of the assault, which was admittedly committed it appears that the deceased ran away, being followed for a short distance by the accused. (The latter is very short and lame man and is probably unable to move with much speed.) A small mound and shallow ditch exists on the west side of the accused's house, but there are two openings which admit of fairly easy egress and ingress. Through one of these openings about 20 paces from where the assault was committed the deceased passed falling about two yards in the waterside. He then got up again and either ran or walk ed almost up to a well which is about 130 yards off in a north westerly direction. There the deceased vomited and purged and died almost immediately. Everything in the case bears on the manner in which the deceased was treated by Joseph and unfortunately the evidence on this vital point is of a most unsatisfactory nature. Regarding the cause of death there can be no question the medical evidence established clearly that the deceased had a spleen which was nearly five times larger than this organ should have been that it was found to be not to a length of 9½ inches in close proximity to the spinal column, and that this rent which might have been caused by a kick or a blow in the region of the abdomen or even by a fall was itself, as having occasioned an effusion of blood into the abdominal cavity amply sufficient to cause death.

"On the whole I am disposed to believe that Joseph either hit or pushed the deceased violently, and that had the latter not run off the violence would have been repeated. It is impossible to say with any pretence at accuracy whether the violence used caused the injury to the accused's spleen as a result of which he subsequently died, or whether he left the accused's presence practically unhurt, and injured his organ by his fall in the attempt to escape further violence. I can not resist the conclusion that Joseph hit the deceased, in what part of the body is not of course clear but the commission of an offence under 323 I P C appears to me abundantly clear.

'But in the present state of the record I am unable to find that the accused committed any act which he either knew or had reason to believe was likely to cause death or indeed any serious consequence to Dewji. Under these circumstances, the charge under section 323 I P C appears to me very appropriate. The case is a serious one and in awarding the punishment the case requires I am unable to ignore that various complaints have been made against the accused regarding assaults by him on natives of the country. Some of these reports may have been exaggerated but it is probable that they are not wide of the mark. It is very desirable that the lower class of railway officials should be made to understand that the mere fact of their investure with brief authority does not carry with it a right to ill use the natives of the country, and having regard to the grave consequences of the accused's actions in this case I am compelled to award a penalty of imprisonment in addition to a fine.—*Correspondent of the Times of India*.

A HANDSOME—Woman please the eye, but a good woman pleases the heart. The one is a jewel, and the other is a treasure.

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THE

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ADVERTISEMENT.

The National Hall, Pettah,

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers.)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EUROPE.

TELEGRAMS TO H. M. MINISTERS.

Simla, 23rd May.—A native of Lahore having telegraphed to Mr. Gladstone enquiring the result of the Memorial to the Queen regarding Surendra Nath Banerjee has been informed, under orders from the Secretary of State, that members of Her Majesty's Government cannot correspond directly with persons in India on such matters.

THE FRENCH ATTACK ON MADAGASCAR.

London, 25th May.—News has been received from Madagascar that the Admiral of the French fleet has bombarded the town of Majunga. The bombardment lasted six hours, after which the troops were landed and captured the Hova posts at Sakalava and occupied the Custom House. The fleet then retired, leaving a strong garrison at Majunga, securing the road to Tananarivo. The Hovas sustained heavy loss.

AFFAIRS IN ZULU LAND.

The under Secretary for the Colonies, in reply to a question, said that Her Majesty's Government does not intend to interfere in Zululand.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MAY 28, 1883.

JUDICIAL REFORM IN MYSORE.

THE reforming hands of the statescraftsmen of the day in this Province have been laid upon the judicial administration, with which the people have been hitherto satisfied, and are even now satisfied, and in which they wish no change. At all events, there has not been the slightest expression of public opinion on the subject. Nevertheless, it has struck the minds of the statesmen who now rule the destinies of this State, that a judicial system, which is founded on the judicial system of British India, and which has had a trial of twenty one years, requires reformation and modification. Indeed, from the manner in which the so-called reforms are to be brought about, it seems as if the reformers are under the impression that the changes about to be introduced are rather superior to the British system now in vogue in this State, whereas, when we come to look at the "reforms" a little more closely (as we shall presently do) we shall find that the leading object is that chronic bugbear of this State, the saving of expenditure, or, as it is euphuristically called, the "combining of economy with efficiency," but which we have had sufficient time to discover, both before and since the rendition of the State, simply means the most unmitigated parsimony, which, in the end, must result in the most undesirable confusion in, and collapse of, the judical administration of the State.

There does not seem to be any very definite shape or symmetry in the proposed—or, rather, half introduced—system of judicial administration, which the wise men of our State have devised. A compactness in the scheme and its operation is, no doubt, intended, but it is not apparent, especially as the system has begun to be introduced by piecemeal, in a nervous, tentative, sort of a manner, which is tantalising to the public, and must be vexatious to the judicial officers concerned. The most conspicuous feature of this mal-formed scheme is the ruthless abolition of the courts of the Subordinate Judges. There were seven Subordinate Judges' Courts; there are now but three in the Province, namely, at Mysore, Shimoga, and Tumkur. And here the reader will be pleased to allow us to pause a little, in order to point out how merciless the operation of the new scheme is towards a large number of subordinate officials employed in these courts, and whose only source of income was drawn there from. Taking the average number of officials, from the Sheristadar downwards (exclusive of peons and other menials) employed in these courts to be twenty five, we have now about a hundred persons, most of them in the prime of life and well able to work still for a score of years, thrown absolutely out of employ, by the abolition of these four Sub-Judges' Courts, the circulars announcing their abolition pitilessly remarking (as if it were a casual remark, producing no sort of vital consequences to others) that the "Government reserves to itself the option of dispensing with the services of the subordinates of these courts," there being no proviso or saving clause, by which the subordinates might entertain some hope or chance of obtaining a place once more in the State service.

The next point in the new judicial scheme is the increase to the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Munsiffs, without distruction of grade or personal qualifications, or experience in the service. The pecuniary jurisdiction of all the Munsiffs in the Province is to be raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000, and there will, of course, be no intermediate court, like a Sub-Judge's Court, in which suits above a thousand rupees in value may be instituted, but such suits will have to be at once filed in the civil court of a district, which has unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction and within which the cause of action may arise, except, of course, in the three still favoured places in which the Subordinate Judges' courts have been retained. But, unhappily—and a circumstance which shows the experimental nature of the scheme—the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Munsiffs has not as yet been raised to one thousand rupees, as the new scheme proposes, and the result is that, in three-fourths at least of the Province, all suits above the value of Rs. 500 have been directed to be filed in the district civil courts, thus very greatly overburdening the files of those courts, and over-working the judges (who are also Sessions Judges for three or four districts in one) and their office establishments, to which not the slighest addition has been made, though there are many hands available amongst those who have been thrown out of employ, on the abolition of the Sub-Judges' Courts.

Last of all, there is to be a new High Court for the Province, forming part of the new judicial scheme; but this High Court is not, we understand, to be inaugurated till September next. The court is to consist of three judges, the first of whom will be a European, and the second and third judges Natives. It is, of course, to be an appellate court, both in civil and criminal cases, but in the former, the judges are to be judges both of law and of fact, that is to say, civil appeal suits to the High Court are not (as they are now to the Chief Court) to be confined to mere questions of law, but to include also questions of fact and the appreciation of evidence, which will be an immense advantage to suitors, when the High Court *is* constituted, because, we must say it, though it may give offence, that many of the judgments of the courts of what are called "courts of first instance," that is, Munsiffs' courts, are very eccentric in their appreciation and application of the evidence adduced in a suit, and, unfortunately, under the present system, that appreciation and application cannot be called in question in a second appeal before the Chief Court. This innovation in the law and procedure in appeal suits will be specially advantageous, if, as the new judicial scheme proposes, the pecuniary jurisdiction of all classes of Munsiffs is to be raised to Rs. 1,000.

We have above given the salient points of the new judicial scheme proposed for this Province, which is, to a considerable extent, to supersede the present system. It will be observed that the scheme does not present a whole round body, as it were, which might gain the approval of those for whom the system is intended, the litigant public of Mysore. We have, if we may say so, chips of the full scheme being taken from it and inserted in the present judicial system, which, as we have said, is 21 years old, and not much fault can be found with it. It is like the proverbial tackiog on of a new piece of cloth to mend a rent in an old garment; the rent is, by and by, made worse; but our wise men, who constitute the Government of His Highness the Maharajah, do not seem to see the inconsistency of elaborating a grand new judicial scheme for the State, and, instead of introducing it as a whole, letting it in little dribblets, as it were, which have already begun to be embarrassing both to those who are the judicial officers of the State and to the public. If the new scheme of judicial administration was not quite ready in all its details, for introduction, as a whole, into the Province, surely, it did not require the exercise of very exceptional wisdom, but the merest common sense, to point out that a postponement of the introduction of the scheme, till it was quite ready, was the best course to follow.

THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

WE have had before us, for some time past, the Report of the East India Association for three years, from 1879 to 1881, but which we have had no time till now to peruse, for the purposes of a notice in these columns. We have much pleasure now in taking up the Report, and noting the various items of importance recorded within its pages.

Owing to the old offices of the Association, at No. 20, Great George Street, Westminister, being required for the purpose of locating certain public offices, for which purpose the Government had purchased the buildings, the *locale* of the Association was removed to rooms in premises, No 14, Bedford Row, by which a saving in house rent of £75 per annum has been effected. Two suggestions made by the Association were adopted, the one by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and the other by the British Cabinet. In a memorial to the Secretary of State, the Association advocated "Conciliation as a remedy for agrarian disorders in India." That suggestion was practically adopted in a legislative enactment, now in force, by which the civil courts entertain no suits on such questions, till officially satisfied that the disputants have gone before the "court of conciliators" and have failed to adjust their disputes. The other was a paper read by Mr. G. Foggo, a member of the Association, on the "Employment of Native troops in Europe," a paper which resulted in the late Prime Minister ordering Native Indian troops to Cyprus, during the war between Russia and Turkey. On March 18, 1880, a meeting of the Association was held, under the presidency of Sir C. J. Wingfield, at which (the late) Sir David Wedderburn, M. P., read an interesting paper on "Popular Representation in India," which evoked a discussion amongst the members present, a record of which will be found in Vol. 13, Pages 1-21 of the *Journal* of the Association. On the 3rd June following, a meeting was held, presided over by Sir Arthur Hobhouse, at which Mr. Dinsha D. Davar, a member, read a paper on the "Relations of Natives of India to the Government," at the conclution of the reading of which, a discussion followed, a report of which will be found in Vol. 13, P. P. 22-47 of the *Journal*. On the 16th of the same month, a meeting was held, presided over by S. E. Rolland, Esq., at which Lord Stanley of Alderley delivered an address advocating the establishment of a "Court of Appeal for Indian Grievances." A discussion followed the reading of this paper, a report of which will be found at pages 49-74 of Vol. 13 of the *Journal*. On December 15th of the same year, a meeting was held under the presidency of Sir A. Taylor, when Lieutenant Col. James Browne read an interesting paper on the "Retention of Candahar and the Defence of the N. W. Frontier." The discussion which followed the reading of the paper will be found in Vol. 13, pages 75-103 of the *Journal*. In March 1881, a memorial from the Bombay Branch of the Association was forwarded to the Prime Minister against the imposition of any portion of the expenses of the Afghan War on the revenues of India. A copy of the memorial, together with the reply, will be

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The *Statesman* —We regret that both our local contemporaries accord their approval to the proceedings of the High Court in the case of the Editor of the *Bengalee* We feared this, for to seem to defend a native Editor might at the present time involve certain unpleasantnesses which one would rather avoid But it is a vitally important question for the Press, whether the High Court really has the jurisdiction and the powers which it has assumed in this case If it has, the liberty of the Press, in the way of criticising the conduct of High Court Judges, is just so much as the Judges, for the time being, please to allow it and no more A Judge of the High Court thinks (rightly or wrongly) that something in a newspaper regarding himself is contemptuous A rule is issued against the paper without warning At two days, or, if the Judge pleases, at a single day's notice, the accused has to appear He is charged with contempt of Court, but there is no legal definition given of his offence, no law is specified as sanctioning the proceedings of the Court, no precedents are cited There is nothing but the opinion of the Judges to decide whether what he has written is contempt or not The Judges are at once plaintiffs, prosecutors, and judges. Their own discretion is the sole guide as to the amount of the penalty

Now, granting that the article in the *Bengalee* is indefensible, and that the Editor deserved to be prosecuted and punished is it not plain, nevertheless, that the power exercised by the Court in this case is one which may be used to the destruction of the liberty of the Press, so far as criticism of our judges is concerned? If law and precedent really give this power to the Court, it is surely a most dangerous power If the Court does not possess this power, is it wise in the Press to allow it to usurp it without protest? We have already pointed out that the jurisdiction of the Court is at least open to serious question that it has been denied by our ablest lawyers, that in the last preceding case of the kind (the only one that we remember), in which the *Englishman* was charged with contempt, the foremost counsel in Calcutta argued that the Court had no jurisdiction, and we believe their arguments were unanswered When the Editor of the *Englishman* was charged with contempt, the jurisdiction of the Court was called in question, why should it be allowed without question when the accused happens to be a Bengalee Editor? No matter how scurrilous, or libellous the article may have been, the serious question is—not what was the character of the article, but what is the jurisdiction of the Court? We do not ask that newspaper articles, libelling or abusing the Judges, should go unpunished, we do ask that offenders should be prosecuted and punished according to written law Is that an unreasonable demand?

THE RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, *Saturday* —An immense meeting of natives was held yesterday afternoon to express indignation at the result of the recent contempt of court case It is said that there must have been 10,000 people in Beadon Square and its approaches No European police were sent, and only twelve native constables were on special duty Portions of the crowd filled three large native theatres in Beadon Street Reporters, with the exception of the representative of the *Statesman*, did not attend One reporter, who presented himself at the National Theatre, where the principal speeches were made, was turned away The *Statesman's* reporter, accompanied by Babou Lali Mohun Ghose, the Dacca orator, received quite an ovation The following report is taken from the *Statesman* —

On the raised dais were seated the leading pundits of Bengal, priests, gurus, and even moulvies and kazis. To estimate the sense of the meeting at the three theatres, it would perhaps be sufficient to describe the proceedings at the largest The president was Pundit Deno Nath Vidiaratna He simply introduced the first speaker, Pundit Kally Prasanna Vidiaratna, who in the vernacular briefly informed his hearers that a gross infringement against the religious rights and privileges of the Hindoos had been committed through the advice of a Hindoo interpreter by one of the Judges of her Majesty's Government in India It has always been one of the first principles of the British Government not to interfere with religion For the sake of religion, all India was willing to stake their lives In this case, an idol, which was worshipped with all their hearts, minds, and strength, had been polluted An object of worship was always kept in a sacred place and for it to be moved into a court of justice was worse than sacrilege Pundit Ray Coomar Nyayaratna also commented freely on the procedure adopted by Mr Norris with regard to the idol He quoted largely from the Shastras and seemed to carry the whole assembly with him as he proceeded with his address He added that the God of heaven was an object of worship "He is the creator, protector, preserver, and destroyer of things on earth, and now it occurs for the first time in the annals of British Indian history, that a creature of the earth could order about a God of heaven as he liked This is a matter for regret But what remains to be done? The whole of her Majesty's Indian subjects have to bear it Go to her door and weep But it is their duty to take steps to prevent a recurrence of such sacrilege. Our Queen is loved equally by all her subjects, and we natives of India are even more loyal than Anglo Indians It is almost impossible to describe the manner in which each of the above speakers carried the audience with him, and the determined, yet temperate, enthusiasm which was manifested, went a long way to indicate the earnestness of the meeting Two speakers followed in English Baboos Herambo Chunder Mittra and Lal Mohun Ghose, both of whom urged upon the meeting not to allow any temporary feelings of excitement to gain the ascendancy over the better weapon of discreet argument The former speaker regretted the obstinacy of some of the Anglo Indian journals and even the London *Times* correspondent in perverting the actions of the Hindoos The result of the feeling on the Jurisdiction Bill is enough to show how the action of natives could be misrepresented to the people in England, and how the tide could again be turned in their favour when matters reached them in their true light Both speakers impressed upon the more youthful of the assembly to abstain from street brawls and encounters. If they sought to help their elders in espousing a true, honest and good cause, they could not do better than to place themselves quietly under a leadership The meeting before it broke up, resolved to represent to her Majesty the Queen Empress through the proper channel, that the whole native community express their sense of deep regret, that Mr Norris, one of her Majesty's Judges, should authorise an act offensive to their religious rites and privileges It must not be omitted to mention that one speaker but the last spoken in warm terms of the want of tact in Mr Norris having expressed an opinion of the Bengalees as he did at the Oriental Seminary The meeting at each place broke up quietly and there was no disorder whatever —*Correspondent of the Times of India*

EUROPEAN AND NATIVES

The following letter by Sir George Birdwood on social intercourse between natives of India and Europeans is reprinted from the 'Transactions of the East India Association' —"My dear Mr Dadysett —I was very sorry not to be able to speak on your paper yesterday, but the political turn the discussion took, put it out of my power I sympathize with the greater part of all you said and heartily approved of the excellent spirit in which you treated your subject You were blamed for want of tact in standing by the Parsees so strongly But you did what being a Parsee you ought to have done, and I hope will do again and again, you spoke from your heart and the truth of your heart You must ever do so and you will find moreover, that the truth is always in the end the highest tact. I should have taken very much Mr Modi's line in my remarks The improvement of social relations between Europeans and natives in India is of considerable importance The natives are loyal to us, they recognize that our government is more strong, more just than any which preceded it, and it is painful to know that notwithstanding this, they find it more irritating to their susceptibilities But too much may be made of the elements of repulsion which mutually separate us, and I would myself leave them as much as possible to the silent and beneficent mediation of time It is impossible that two people, each so unique in their own way as the English and Hindoos—and you Parsees and Mussulmans in India are all Hindoos—should come into contact and not experience mutual repulsion as well as attraction, only the repulsion is but for a time, while the attraction is for ever We belong to the same stock, and in returning to India, after long wanderings from our common home in Central Asia, we but return to a country peopled by men of our Aryan blood But meanwhile we have developed in a distant island of the Atlantic a highly specialized race and culture, and you Hindoos and Hindoonized Parsees and Mussulmans, as independently formed and strongly marked a race and culture of your own, while the isolation in which the race of Brahminical Hindoos has been produced in India has not been due to the Himalayas as some argue, but has been artificially created by the Code of Manu There is the rub The repulsion between us is more due to your caste system than to any exclusive spirit on our part Remember how, when a native pleader was made a judge the other day in Calcutta, and was invited by the native pleaders to a dinner in honour of the event yet because he was not so high a division of the Brahminical caste as his host they occupied the chief inner room, while he one of the judges of the Calcutta High Court was relegated to a lower on side one and had to sit outside with Brahmins of a lower order You know very well that, when a Hindoo shakes hands with a European he has immediately afterwards to go and ceremonially clean himself from the assumed pollution and then there is your unmanly treatment of women All these things should be considered before we English people are blamed for our unsocial social customs, and manners and bearing We on the other side ought to allow more than we ignorantly among us do for a people who have sat behind the dim days for 3000 years and in the light of the Brahminical law and who now find themselves suddenly overtaken by a flood tide of Anglo freedom—free laws, free speech free trade, free thought free morals and a free world, and a free course in it for everybody That is really where we wound the susceptibilities of the sacred soul people of India Particularly you educated native gentlemen should make the utmost allowance for any reticence of manner and aloofness you may observe in English men in their social relations with the people of India for when after years spent in England you return to India you feel as keenly as any Englishman, the gulf your superior, or rather, I would say your modern Western culture has placed between you and your own countrymen who have always stayed in their antique Eastern home But this will all pass as the people of India come to know more and more of English culture which has an immense attraction for them and the people of England come to know more and more of Hindoo culture, of which unfortunately they are still very ignorant, but which the loving labours of Professors Max Muller and Monier Williams are surely if slowly, making plainer to their understanding The good change will come before you have reached your three score years and ten Meanwhile, always speak as kindly of us as you can in truth and particularly of young civilian and soldier 'boys of nineteen, on whom you press so hardly Think of the countless facts you have seen in the *Illustrated London News* and the *Graphic* for these five years past of beardless boys who have died a battle for our common Aryan civilization Neither in less glorious paths of human duty have they done so very badly It is these English boys of nineteen' who in commerce, in the mercantile marine, the army and the navy and the colonial and the Indian civil services for the most part keep together the proud Empire, which has been handed in their devotion and their blood Ever sincerely yours, GEORGE BIRDWOOD St Stephen's Club, Feb 8'

FATAL ASSAULT ON A NATIVE

MADRAS, *May 9* —The trial of Mr Joseph permanent way inspector of the State Railway, at Jaora, for fatally assaulting a native has concluded Captain Robertson, the first Assistant to the Agent Governor General took great pains in examining the witnesses on the spot who saw the unfortunate accident occurred, and succeeded in unearthing every thing that was necessary to explain the subject in question Apart from the sentence that he has inflicted upon the accused, his observation on the ill treatment of the natives of India by the railway officials of the lower grade will be read with interest, especially at a time when the ill advised Jurisdiction Bill has provoked much race feeling I give below some extracts from the long and elaborate judgment which he delivered in the court this morning in the presence of the accused, who has been sentenced to undergo two months' simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs 200, or in default to undergo two months' further imprisonment The fine if recovered is to be paid to the wife of the deceased at Jaora

The following are the extracts referred to —"In this case the accused is charged with having committed the offence of voluntarily causing hurt under the following circumstances —"The accused is a permanent-way inspector on the Holkar and Scindia State Railway, and his residence is about 250 yards to the south east of the Jaora Station main-building On the 16th ultimo, during the absence on duty of her husband, Mrs Joseph took execution to the proceedings of two chaprasis, Dowji, now deceased, and Panna, his son (witness No 2) on the ground that these men were digging for stone in undue proximity to her husband's house She sent her sweeper, Inamu (witness No 1) who brought the offending chaprasis to the accused's house where they were ordered to sit down With this request they complied Shortly after, Joseph returned, and in consequence of a complaint made to him by his wife he committed an assault on Dowji, deceased Panna (deceased's son) was not actually present at the time, having gone at a well close by for some water'

'Putting aside for the moment the manner of the assault, which was admittedly committed it appears that the deceased ran away, being followed for a short distance by the accused (the latter is a very short and lame man and is probably unable to move with much speed) A small mound and shallow ditch exists on the west side of the accused's house but there are two openings which admit of fairly easy ingress and egress Through one of these openings about 25 paces from where the assault was committed the deceased passed falling at two yards on the waterside He then got up again, and either ran or walked about 100 yards in a north westerly direction There the deceased vomited and purged and died almost immediately Everything in the case hinges on the manner in which the deceased was treated by Joseph, and unfortunately the evidence on this vital point is of a most unsatisfactory nature Regarding the cause of death there can be no question the medical evidence established clearly that the deceased had a spleen which was nearly five times larger than this organ should have been, that it was found to be rent to a length of 6½ inches in close proximity to the spinal column, and that the rent which might have been caused by a kick or a blow in the region of the abdomen, or even by a fall was itself, as having occasioned an effusion of blood into the abdominal cavity, amply sufficient to cause death

"On the whole I am disposed to believe that Joseph either hit or pushed the deceased violently, and that had the latter not run off, the violence would have been repeated It is impossible to say with any pretence at accuracy whether the violence used caused the injury to the accused's spleen as a result of which he subsequently died, or whether he left the accused's presence practically unhurt, and injured his organ by the fall in the attempt to escape further violence I can not resist the conclusion that Joseph hit the deceased, in that part of the body is not of course clear but the commission of an offence under 323 I P C appears to me abundantly clear

'But in the present state of the record I am unable to find that the accused committed any act which he either knew or had reason to believe was likely to cause death or indeed any serious consequence to Dowji Under these circumstances the charge under section 323 I P C appears to me very appropriate This case is a serious one and in awarding the punishment the case requires I am unable to ignore that numerous complaints have been made against the accused regarding assaults by him on natives of the country Some of these reports may have been exaggerated, but it is probable that they are not wide of the mark It is very desirable that the lower class of railway officials should be made to understand that the mere fact of their investure with brief authority does not carry with it a right to all use the natives of the country and having regard to the grave consequences of the accused's actions in this case, I am compelled to award a punitive imprisonment in addition to a fine" —*Correspondent of the Times of India*

A HANDSOME —Woman please the eye, but a good woman pleases the heart The one is a jewel, and the other is a treasure

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[FIRST SELECTIONS]

EUROPE

TELEGRAMS TO BY MINISTERS

Simla 23rd May—A native of Lahore having telegraphed to Mr Gladstone enquiring the result of the Memorial to the Queen regarding Surendra Nath Banerjee has been informed, under orders from the Secretary of State that members of Her Majesty's Government cannot correspond directly with persons in India on such matters

THE FRENCH ATTACK ON MADAGASCAR

London, 24th May—News has been received from Madagascar that the Admiral of the French fleet has bombarded the town of Majunga The bombardment lasted six hours, after which the troops were landed and captured the Hova posts at Sakalava and occupied the Custom House The fleet then retired, leaving a strong garrison at Majunga, securing the road to Tananarivo The Hovas sustained heavy loss

AFFAIRS IN ZULU LAND

The under Secretary for the Colonies, in reply to a question said that Her Majesty's Government does not intend to interfere in Zululand

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY MAY 28, 1883

JUDICIAL REFORM IN MYSORE

THE reforming hands of the states craftsmen of the day in this Province have been laid upon the judicial administration, with which the people have been hitherto satisfied, and are even now satisfied, and in which they wish no change At all events, there has not been the slightest expression of public opinion on the subject Nevertheless, it has struck the minds of the statesmen who now rule the destinies of this State, that a judicial system, which is founded on the judicial system of British India, and which has had a trial of twenty one years, requires reformation and modification Indeed, from the manner in which the so-called reforms are to be brought about, it seems as if the reformers are under the impression that the changes about to be introduced are rather superior to the British system now in vogue in this State, whereas, when we come to look at the "reforms" a little more closely (as we shall presently do) we shall find that the leading object is that chronic bugbear of this State the saving of expenditure, or, as it is euphemistically called, the "combining of economy with efficiency," but which we have had sufficient time to discover, both before and since the rendition of the State, simply means the most unmitigated parsimony, which in the end, must result in the most undesirable confusion in, and collapse of, the judical administration of the State

There does not seem to be any very definite shape or symmetry in the proposed—or, rather, half introduced—system of judicial administration, which the wise men of our State have devised A compactness in the scheme and its operation is, no doubt, intended, but it is not apparent, especially as the system has begun to be introduced by piecemeal, in a nervous, tentative, sort of a manner, which is tantalising to the public, and must be vexatious to the judicial officers concerned The most conspicuous feature of this malformed scheme is the ruthless abolition of the courts of the Subordinate Judges. There were seven Subordinate Judges' Courts, there are now but three in the Province, namely, at Mysore, Shimoga, and Tumkur And here the reader will be pleased to allow us to pause a little in order to point out how mere less the operation of the new scheme is towards a large number of subordinate officials employed in these courts, and whose only source of income was drawn there from Taking the average number of officials, from the Sheristadar downwards (exclusive of peons and other menials) employed in these courts to be twenty five, we have now about a hundred persons, most of them in the prime of life and well able to work still for a score of years, thrown absolutely out of employ, by the abolition of these four Sub-Judges Courts, the circulars announcing their abolition pitilessly remarking (as if it were a casual remark, producing no sort of vital consequences to others) that the "Government reserves to itself the option of dispensing with the services of the subordinates of these courts," there being no proviso or saving clause, by which the subordinates might entertain some hope or chance of obtaining a place once more in the State service

The next point in the new judicial scheme is the increase to the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Munsiffs, without distinction of grade or personal qualifications or experience in the service The pecuniary jurisdiction of all the Munsiffs in the Province is to be raised from Rs 500 to Rs 1,000, and there will, of course, be no intermediate court, like a Sub-Judge's Court, in which suits above a thousand rupees in value may be instituted, but such suits will have to be at once filed in the civil court of a district, which has unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction and within which the cause of action may arise, except, of course, in the three still favoured places in which the Subordinate Judges' courts have been retained But, unhappily—and a circumstance which shows the experimental nature of the scheme—the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Munsiffs has not as yet been raised to one thousand rupees, as the new scheme proposes, and the result is that, in three-fourths at least of the Province, all suits above the value of Rs 500 have been directed to be filed in the district civil courts, thus very greatly overburdening the files of those courts, and over-working the judges (who are also Sessions Judges for three or four districts in one) and their office establishments, to which not the slighest addition has been made, though there are many hands available amongst those who have been thrown out of employ, on the abolition of the Sub-Judges' Courts

Last of all, there is to be a new High Court for the Province, forming part of the new judicial scheme, but this High Court is not, we understand, to be inaugurated till September next. The court is to consist of three judges, the first of whom will be a European, and the second and third judges Natives It is, of course, to be an appellate court, both in civil and criminal cases, but in the former, the judges are to be judges both of law and of fact, that is to say, civil appeal suits to the High Court are not (as they are now to the Chief Court) to be confined to mere questions of law, but to include also questions of fact and the appreciation of evidence, which will be an immense advantage to suitors, when the High Court is constituted, because we must say it, though it may give offence, that many of the judgments of the courts of what are called "courts of first instance" that is, Munsiffs' courts, are very eccentric in their appreciation and application of the evidence adduced in a suit, and, unfortunately, under the present system, that appreciation and application cannot be called in question in a second appeal before the Chief Court This innovation in the law and procedure in appeal suits will be specially advantageous, if, as the new judicial scheme proposes, the pecuniary jurisdiction of all classes of Munsiffs is to be raised to Rs 1,000

We have above given the salient points of the new judicial scheme proposed for this Province, which is, to a considerable extent, to supersede the present system It will be observed that the scheme does not present a whole round body, as it were, which might gain the approval of those for whom the system is intended, the litigant public of Mysore We have if we may say so, chips of the full scheme being taken from it and inserted in the present judicial system which, as we have said, is 21 years old, and not much fault can be found with it. It is like the proverbial tacking on of a new piece of cloth to mend a rent in an old garment, the rent is, by and by, made worse, but our wise men, who constitute the Government of His Highness the Maharajah, do not seem to see the inconsistency of elaborating a grand new judicial scheme for the State, and, instead of introducing it as a whole, letting it in little dribblets, as it were, which have already begun to be embarrassing both to those who are the judicial officers of the State and to the public If the new scheme of judicial administration was not quite ready in all its details, for introduction, as a whole, into the Province, surely, it did not require the exercise of very exceptional wisdom, but the merest common sense, to point out that a postponement of the introduction of the scheme, till it was quite ready, was the best course to follow.

THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

We have had before us, for some time past, the Report of the East India Association for three years, from 1879 to 1881, but which we have had no time till now to peruse, for the purpose of a notice in these columns We have much pleasure now in taking up the Report, and noting the various items of importance recorded within its pages

Owing to the old offices of the Association, at No 20, Great George Street, Westminster being required for the purpose of locating certain public offices, for which purpose the Government had purchased the buildings, the *locale* of the Association was removed to rooms in premises, No 14, Bedford Row, by which a saving in house rent of £75 per annum has been effected Two suggestions made by the Association were adopted, the one by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and the other by the British Cabinet In a memorial to the Secretary of State, the Association advocated "Conciliation as a remedy for agrarian disorders in India." That suggestion was practically adopted in a legislative enactment, now in force, by which the civil courts entertain no suits on such questions, till officially satisfied that the disputants have gone before the "court of conciliators" and have failed to adjust their disputes The other was a paper read by Mr G. Fogge, a member of the Association, on the "Employment of Native troops in Europe," a paper which resulted in the late Prime Minister ordering Native Indian troops to Cyprus, during the war between Russia and Turkey On March 18, 1880, a meeting of the Association was held, under the presidency of Sir C J Wingfield, at which (the late) Sir David Wedderburn, M P, read an interesting paper on "Popular Representation in India," which evoked a discussion amongst the members present, a record of which will be found in Vol 13, Pages 1 21 of the *Journal* of the Association On the 3rd June following, a meeting was held, presided over by Sir Arthur Hobhouse, at which Mr Dinsha D Davar, a member, read a paper on the "Relations of Natives of India to the Government," at the conclusion of the reading of which, a discussion followed, a report of which will be found in Vol 13, pp 22-47 of the *Journal* On the 16th of the same month, a meeting was held, presided over by S E Rolland, Esq, at which Lord Stanley of Alderley delivered an address advocating the establishment of a "Court of Appeal for Indian Grievances" A discussion followed the reading of this paper, a report of which will be found at pages 49-74 of Vol. 13 of the *Journal*. On December 15th of the same year, a meeting was held under the presidency of Sir A. Taylor, when Lieutenant Col. James Browne read an interesting paper on the "Retention of Candahar and the Defence of the N W Frontier" The discussion which followed the reading of the paper will be found in Vol 13, pages 75-108 of the *Journal* In March 1881, a memorial from the Bombay Branch of the Association was forwarded to the Prime Minister against the imposition of any portion of the expenses of the Afghan War on the revenues of India. A copy of the memorial, together with the reply, will be

found at page 140 of Vol 13 of the *Journal* On the 5th May, 1881, a meeting was held, presided over by Sir W Hill, at which the Revd James Johnston read a paper on "education in India a case for enquiry" A discussion followed the reading of this paper, a report of which will be found on pages 113-145 of Vol 13 of the *Journal* The gratifying result of this effort of the Association was the appointment of the Education Commission, by the Government of India, under orders from the Secretary of State for India The results of the Commission of enquiry are yet to be published On the 21st December 1881, a meeting was held, presided over by Mr G Noble Taylor, at which Mr A Rogers read a paper on the "Land Tenures of Bombay," at the conclusion of the reading of which, a discussion followed, a report of which will be found at pages 1-25 of the present volume (No 14) On January 18th, 1882, a meeting was held, presided over by Sir Arthur Hobhouse, at which Mr E J W Watson read a paper on "India and the Silver Trade" A discussion, in which the chairman took a prominent part, followed, a report of which will be found at pages 26-55 of vol 14 of the *Journal* Two memorials by the Association, on the subject of the import duty on Indian gold and silver plate, were the results of this discussion, addressed to the Secretary of State for India and the Prime Minister, but with no satisfactory replies up to the present moment On March 12th, 1882, Sir Richard Temple, late Governor of Bombay, was appointed President of the Association, and delivered an inaugural address on the occasion, a full report of which will be found at pages 57 76 of vol 14 of the *Journal* On March 23rd following, a meeting was held, presided over by Mr Aldermar F N Fowler, M P at which Mr. John Dacosta read a paper on the question—"By whom is India Governed?" in which he endeavoured to show that the Government was two much in the hands of the Secretary of State for India and his Council, who were very ineffectively controlled by the Cabinet and Parliament A discussion followed as usual, a report of which will be found at pages 77 118 of Vol 14 of the *Journal* The remaining portion of the Report is occupied with a record of the papers published in the *Journal* during the past year, a record of deceased members of the Association, and those newly elected, and other miscellaneous matters There are copies also of the two memorials by the Association on the subject of the duties on Indian Gold and Silver Plate

Original and Selected Notes

We are glad to state that Mr Shephard is satisfactorily recovering from the effects of his accident on the Saturday before last

A telegram to the *Statesman* announces that His Highness the Maharaah of Cooch Behar will be installed in November next Great festivities will take place

War preparations are being actively carried on in Madagascar Correspondence from Tamatave states that the Malgasies continue very busy manufacturing sagaies and other weapons More than 1,500 are said to be made daily in Tamatave It is declared that not an inch of territory will be given up to foreigners

The *Pioneer* learns by telegraph that the only business transacted in the Legislative Council on Thursday was the appointment of a Select Committee consisting of Major Baring, Mr Ilbert, Sir Steuart Bayley, D Hunter and Mr Quinton, to whom the Bill for introducing Local Self-Government into these Province were referred

Rajah Surendra Mohun Tagore, Mus Doc, C I E, has been created a Chevalier of the Order of the Oak crown of the Netherland. The brevet and decoration of the Order have been received by the Rajah through the Dutch Consul at Calcutta who, called personally at the house of the Rajah to hand him the Royal present.

The Ahmedabad correspondent of the *Times of India* telegraphs:—"At a large and influential public meeting held to-day (Friday) to commemorate the anniversary of the Local Self-government resolution motions were unanimously carried expressing deep gratitude and loyalty to the Queen Empress, Lord Ripon, and the British Government while prayers were offered for the continuance of British rule and Lord Ripon's administration The hall was illuminated and decorated with flags and evergreens"

Colonel Olcott, the reputed leader and originator of the Theosophical Society, has lately been starring it at Durbhungah at the Maharajah's request The *Behar Herald* says "that the conversion of the Maharajah of Durbhungah to Theosophy is not an unexpected fact Since some time past, His Highness was favourably inclined towards it, and had been a constant reader of Theosophical literature" A Calcutta contemporary remarks:—"We are inclined to think that Banting would have suited the Maharajah better"

The Hon'ble G H P Evans, Barrister, member of the Viceregal Council, replying to the Municipal Corporation on the question of the disqualification as a Commissioner of the town of Calcutta of Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee, in consequence of his being sentenced to imprisonment, has expressed great doubt whether the wording of the law ought to be construed as applying to contumacies for contempt The Hon'ble gentleman, on the other hand, can not advise with confidence that the law may not be construed by the courts in the wider sense as covering such a case as that of Surendra Nath's Under these circumstances, he thinks it open to the Municipality either to take further opinion on the subject or leave the matter as it stands The matter is therefore unsettled, but further legal opinion is to be taken on the subject

The following graphic and touching description of a fire appears in a native paper published in the Central Provinces:—"The clock struck one and the eastern corner of this town caught fire Wind blew from east to west, and in an hour the whole bazar was in full blaze Hut followed hut and house followed house It is now four o'clock and nearly half the town is with the ground The desperate cries of wives and mothers soften every heart that passes by The loss is estimated to exceed a lakh of rupees Two or three lives are said to be lost and as many more are missing Hard hearted men play women's part and their tears, it is said, will not be wiped for three years of plenty to come The official element was very active to put down the fire, but the thatched roofs were too ready to catch it Besides, the excess ve heat of the day would not allow persons to venture and extinguish the fire Many of the Government servants suffered slight injuries by the proximity of the flames Thus in one-fourth portion of a day was lost the labour and skill of many years of the people

Dr Agornath Chattopadhay, one of the leaders of the party opposed to the resolution of His Highness the Nizam's Government, anent the Chanda railway scheme has been deported in charge of the police beyond the limits of His Highness's territory, with an injunction that his return will be followed by apprehension and trial We learn from a contemporary that by means of certain representation an attempt has been made to arouse public feeling, and even Pathans and other bodies have, it is said, been tampered with Sultan Nawaz Jung, a well-known Arab Jamadar, who had been induced to sign a memorial to the Viceroy by its having been represented that the British Government pressed the scheme on the acceptance of His Highness's government in order to secure the assignment of the Aurungabad and Naldrug districts, withdrew from the movement on hearing the true particulars, and was urgent in his demands that certain persons should be deported, offering his aid in doing so

It appears from the season reports that small-pox is abating throughout the Bombay Presidency On the other hand, cholera is reported to be on the increase in the Mofussil, especially in the Deccan In Nassick the disease is prevalent in all the talukas except in Nandgaon, as many as 260 deaths being reported Five talukas in Tanna are affected by the disease, 85 cases with 52 deaths being reported The Poona district is very generally affected, 256 cases, 136 of which were fatal, being recorded The Ahmednuggur, Sholapore and Sattara districts are also affected by the disease, the latter district only slightly In Bombay city there were only 17 deaths from small-pox last week against 46 deaths in the preceding week There were 25 deaths from cholera, which were confined to 11 sections out of the total 32 sections in the city The greatest mortality from the latter disease was in the Cammateepoora district, where eight deaths were registered Of the 25 deaths, 13 were those of lower caste Hindus eight of Hindu outcastes, and four of Mahommedans Since the date of the last returns only three deaths have occurred, these occurred on Tuesday On Thursday one case was reported

A correspondent writes to the *Indigo Planters Gazette*:—His Highness the Maharajah of Durbhangah, has a great penchant for shooting The other day he killed a leopard, which had been in his menagerie for some years, in rather a novel way Spots was taken out of his cage and let loose in an open field while the Maharajah, standing a few yards off, fired twice at the animal but missed him Captain Kunhardt, who accompanied the Maharajah, then opened fire and wounded Mr Spots, who, not appreciating cold lead, moved off a little distance and lay down One of His Highness' *khawas* (menial servant) went and touched him up with a spear, when the leopard sprang on the man and caught him by the arm The rush of the sowars and sepoys to save the *khawas* caused the brute to let go his hold but only to collar one of the Maharajah's *pahelwans* (wrestlers) by his leg Another rush of the rowd on him and a second release was effected Captain Kunhardt now lodged two bullets in him, and thus ended his life The poor fellows who were wounded are now lying in the hospital, and it is very doubtful if the *khawas* will recover It was the intention of the Maharajah to spear this animal on foot, but as events happened, perhaps it was just as well he did not carry his idea into execution The two men who were wounded have both received handsome rewards as compensation

Local and Provincial

The Central College:—The Central College reopens for work this morning after the late long vacation

The Central Jail:—During the absence on leave of Dr P H Isaacson, Captain Macnaire, the Deputy Commissioner, will be in charge of the Central Jail.

More Light:—The Pettah Municipal Board has directed a four branched lamp to be erected opposite the Ballapore Gate Police Station, where four roads meet

The Dewan:—We understand that the Dewan, his Secretary, and Mr W A Porter, H H's Private Secretary, left Ootacamund for Mysore, via the Segore ghat, and arrived on Saturday last at the capital

Mr F B. Lyall:—It is stated that Mr F B Lyall, the new British Resident at the Court of Mysore, will arrive in Bangalore and take charge of his office by Wednesday or Thursday next

H H the Maharajah:—His Highness the Maharajah arrived from Ootacamund at Mysore, on Saturday the 19th instant, at nine o'clock at night, in the midst of a pelting and driving shower of rain, accompanied by much lightning and thunder

The Town Municipal Board:—The offices of the Pettah Municipal Board have been removed to rooms in the Division Catchery The old building in the Pettah, where the Board hitherto met, will be handed over to the managers of a private English school established by certain educated Hindus.

Sir James Gordon:—Up to last Saturday, the news regarding the health of Sir James Gordon, the British Resident, was reassuring Sir James is progressing favourably at Ootacamund, and will, probably, stay at Coonoor for a short while, whence, perhaps, in a week hence, he will proceed to Madras.

The Civil Courts:—All the Civil courts in the Province, as also the Civil Court of the C and M Station, reopen for work this day, after the annual recess Mr. H. Tremenheere, M C S, takes his seat as Civil and Sessions Judge of the C and M. Station, in the room of Colonel H G. Thompson, who has proceeded on three months' leave.

The Salvation Army:—The Salvation Army has begun operations, in the C and M Station of Bangalore On a certain day last week two lady "Lieutenants" came down and held a meeting near the Old Market They returned to Madras on Thursday evening last after distributing tracts and copies of the "War Cry," their organ The whole detachment will be here shortly from Madras

Accident with Dynamite:—A native was admitted yesterday into the Bowring hospital for an injury to one of his hands, whereby he has lost his thumb and two fingers The man some time ago had picked up from a roadway a dynamite cartridge cap. He kept it in his house Not knowing exactly what it was he yesterday began to scrape out the detonating matter, when the cap exploded, shattering his hand in the manner above described —*Spectator*

Assault:—We are informed, that an assault committed on a native lady by some of the Ootrey peons at the Railway Station, has formed the subject of some correspondence between the President of the Municipal Board, C and M Station, and a native officer high in the Judicial Service, which is not likely to terminate without the interference of a Judicial tribunal, as we understand it, it is the intention of the aggrieved party to obtain some substantial redress for the indignities sustained —*Spectator*

The Anniversary Parade:—A grand review of all the troops in garrison in honour of the 66th anniversary of the birthday of the Queen Empress, took place, on Thursday morning last, on the South Parade ground A royal salute of 31 guns and *a feu de joi* were fired, and three hearty cheers for Her Gracious Majesty were given by the troops. Medals for the Afghan campaign were distributed to the officers, non commissioned officers, and men of the 1st Madras Light Cavalry, after which the troops marched past, and the review was over

A Curious accident says the local *Spectator* happened on Thursday morning on the Bangalore Parade-ground, when the troops were doing honour to Her Majesty the Queen Empress A "European soldier by some means or other, managed to get the spike of a helmet into his eye He was at once removed to hospital, and it is feared the sight of the eye is entirely destroyed" We hear that the Bangalore Volunteers are to have buttons on the points of their helmet spikes to prevent such accidents as that related above They should remember Dr Watt's pathetic lines

"Those little spikes were never meant
To poke each others eyes!"

A case of Defamation:—The hearing of a case of defamation, by the Second Magistrate of the C and M Station, was proceeded with on two days last week, and is still pending The complainant Mr J. W White, the Station Master of Bangalore Railway Station, and the defendant is one Narainswamy, the alleged writer of the Tamil letter to the Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway, defaming Mr White's character, as leading and unloading contractor to the Railway, at this Station Mr. E Sidney Smith, advocate, appears for complainant, and Mr A Sreeneevasa Chary advocate, for the defendant. The further hearing of the case has been adjourned, the accused being released on bail.

The Mysore Gazette.

Bangalore, Saturday, May 26, 1883.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

The 21st May 1883 No 146.—Gundappa, Amildar of the Mudgere Taluk, is granted privilege leave for 53 days from such date as he may avail himself of the same

The 23rd May 1883 No 147 —M Srinivasaiengar, Munsiff of Hole Narsipur, is granted privilege leave for three months' on halfpay from the 25th May 1883, or such date as he may avail himself of the same.

C Subba Rao, Amildar of Kadur, is appointed to act as Munsiff of Hole Narsipur during the absence of Srinivasaiengar, or until further orders

The 25th May 1883 No 148.—Sharanaiya, Amildar of the Tarikere Taluk, Kadur District, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence from such date as he may avail himself of the same

Ramanujaiengar, Sheristadar, Tarikere Taluk, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of that Taluk during the absence of Sharanaiya, or until further orders

General Summary.

MADRAS

GRATUITY ON COMPULSORY RETIREMENT —The Local Government have been authorized to grant gratuities to a limit of Rs. 1,000, calculated at one months salary for every year's service, to men compelled to retire from the service of Government —*Mail*

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE —New postal vans for the conveyance of mails by railway, we understand, to be constructed for the use of the railway mail service in India The accommodation will be on a considerable scale than that afforded by the postal vans now in use —*Ibid*

A MISTAKEN DISATTENDANCE —Between 12 and 1 o'clock on the night of Saturday last one of the nurses in the General Hospital went to the bed side of a patient named Mooniem, who was dying, and rubbed some liniment over his body, and covered him with a blanket, she then went to the adjoining ward to attend to another patient, and was absent for about a quarter of an hour On her return to Mooniem's bed, expecting to find him dead she found that he had disappeared She immediately reported the matter to the Apothecary, Mr Stagg and a search was made throughout the hospital, but without success, the gate was also found closed, and the peon allowed that a body had gone out Information has been given to the police —*Ibid*

INSOLVENT CLERKS DISCHARGED FROM PROMOTION —In consequence of the recent order of Government with regard to insolvent clerks, the Chief Engineer, P W Department, has made the following departmental order In withdrawing the threat of insolvent held out to those members of the office establishment whose salaries are under attachment, the Secretary desires it to be understood by the individuals concerned, that he regards pecuniary embarrassment carried to the extent of having to seek the protection of the Small Cause Court, as a bar to future advancement in the office The members of the office so circumstanced, are therefore distinctly to understand that they will receive no promotion till the injunctions now outstanding against them have been withdrawn —*Ibid*

BENGAL

CHOLERA —We regret to learn that cholera have broken out in a dreadful form at Gurpar in the north east suburb of the town and has carried off some 29 victims within the short period of a couple of weeks, out of a small population In one single family six members are said to have succumbed to the dire malady The general complaint in that part of the suburb is the want of proper sanitation

THE HOWRAH TOWN HALL —We are informed that the senior Rajas of Algul, Sonnuty Nobo Doorga, has subscribed Rs 1,000 towards the Howrah Town Hall Fund —*Statesman*

BRUTAL MURDER —At about 11 A M, of the 13th instant, the native landlady of the premises No 13, Sukeas Street, gave information to the Police that two lodgers of hers, a female named Promotha and her paramour Ananda, were lying in their room with their throats cut On the arrival of the Police at the house, it was found, that the door of the room in which the couple lived was fastened from the inside. The door, however, was burst open and the man and woman found lying on a *charpoy* with their throats cut. The woman was quite dead, her throat having been cut from ear to ear with a *dao* which was found lying close to her covered with blood The man was found with his throat cut, but still breathing his windpipe being untouched He was at once removed to the Medical College Hospital and is not expected to survive It is surmised that the man murdered his paramour and then attempted to take his own life No reason has yet been assigned for this deed, and no one could have by any possibility entered the room in which the tragedy was enacted as the entrance to it and the windows were securely fastened from inside —*Englishman*

MEETING OF BENGALEE LADIES —A numerously attended meeting of Bengalee Ladies was held on Thursday last, at the premises of the Girl's School in Cornwallis street at the instance of the Bengal Ladies Association The object of the meeting was to express sympathy and hearty condolence of the Bengalee Ladies with Mrs Surendranath Banerjee The deepest sorrow was expressed by the ladies present at the sentence of imprisonment passed by the High Court on Mr Surendranath Banerjee, and several speeches were made on the occasion A letter of condolence to Mr Blamey was adopted at the meeting, and signed by all the ladies present Perhaps a more interesting indication than this could not have been afforded of the extent to which the feelings of the native community have been stirred by the recent decision of the High Court Some 70 ladies, including the wives of many gentlemen occupying high positions in native society, were present at the meeting

A GUARD TERRIFIED —As a rule, the guards running on the East Indian Railway are plucky, but in very few instances have their courage been tested The other day however, one of these gentlemen had a lively time of it. A Maharajah sent a young tiger to Calcutta from Mokameh, with a request that it be kept there pending instructions from Lord William Beresford for whom it was intended as a present When the cub came to the station for despatch, it looked so quiet and gentle that the station master ordered it should be put, its little cage and all, into the break van This was done and many a guard and ticket collector, before the train left went into the van and petted the brute as he lay perfectly still in his cage The train started, and after running through three or four stations the guard heard a noise in the van, and peeped through the glass look out into it, when he found that the oscillation has displaced the bars of the cage, and youthful stripes was gambolling about among the luggage A couple of cages of poultry soon caught the cub's eye He slapped open the bamboo cages in which these were cooped, and commenced to knock them about The unfortunate guard was intensely terrified and whenever the tiger gave a leap over any thing inside the van, he did likewise in the van corridor, and continued doing so until he fell into a faint from exhaustion and terror After the arrival of the train at Howrah, it was three days before the animal was secured, and then it was transferred into another cage by the man of Mr Rattle'gs menagerie, for it was very violent and desperate from hunger —*Statesman*

Extracts.

RACE ANTAGONISM

The *Hindu Patriot* —The petition of the Independent Britons to the House of Commons against Mr Ilbert's Bill is destined to remain a lasting memorial of their intolerance, race-pride and antagonism of feeling to the children of the soil However ably drawn, closely argued, skilfully displayed and temperately worded—it has not escaped the common lot of Indian petitions, long windedness—it cannot be read by any right minded man without feeling pain and sorrow. It shows that civilization and Christianity do not necessarily lead to righteousness of feeling and dealing It has been the glorious policy of British rule in India to raise the Indian gradually to the high platform of the Englishman, to clothe the former with the rights of the latter, and to present the advanced Hindu to the civilized world as the product of British statesmanship in the East, but the end and sum of this memorial is to keep the natives of India down to their old level, to hold them at arm's length in all matters of social and political importance, to put them down with a strong hand, to repress their aspirations, and to deny them the rights and privileges of free men and free citizens. We are no less surprised than distressed when we contemplate how a body of men endowed with God's gifts, pretending to be well educated and ere this professing the most generous friendship for the children of the soil, could bury in oblivion their noble instincts, sympathies, and traditions, and find pleasure in low bigotry, intolerant cant, and grovelling nonsense

The times are out of joint and in this crisis it is our manifest duty to speak out. It is true that the independent Europeans in this country at the present time have lost their temper and are heaping all sorts of abuse on our devoted heads, that ordinary flesh and blood cannot brook these insults and abuses that retort is natural, and that the language of retort cannot be measured We understand all this, but we still think that we lose nothing by moderation This has always been our principle though perhaps not much to the liking of that class of our countrymen whom we may call too ardent politicians It is needless for us to remind them that abuse is not argument. We are now in a transition state, and if we wish to acquire and retain political power, we must learn prudence and moderation. Those who cannot practise self-restraint are not fit for self-government in matters of administration. We do not by any means wish to fetter criticism of public measures and men—let it be as full, inclusive, and effective as you like, but let it be fair, reasonable, and just, and couched in decent and gentlemanly language Civility costs nothing—moderation aids but does not take away from the strength of argument Only last year the Vernacular Press Act was repealed, and its repeal has immensely increased our responsibilities. We cannot do a greater service to the nation than to demonstrate to our rulers by our action and conduct that we are well worthy of the trust reposed in us The Anglo Indians have placed themselves on the wrong box by their intolerance, violence, and aggressiveness, and we have consequently gained a vantage ground, which it would be sheer madness on our part to lose If our ardent friends wish to subject to infamy the unscrupulous portion of the European agitators, let them call elegant extracts from their writings, circulate them extensively in England, and thus show up their true character instead of returning abuse for abuses.

JUDICIAL CHANGES IN MYSORE.

Ever since the revolution of the Mysore State to the Native Government, the various official establishment of the State Service have been kept in an almost constant state of ferment, and the employes composing them have had abundant cause for realising the truth of the adage that man cannot know what a day may bring forth There is not a department the members of which have not had to swallow, *nolentes volentes*, the bitter pill of 'reduction,' and have not felt the sharp incisions of the 'shears of retrenchment' The land has literally had no rest, so far as its office establishment and courts of law are concerned, and the officials of the various departments, especially those composing the subordinate agency, have gone to their work with an uncertain feeling that they may, at any time, receive brief notice that their services have been dispensed with, and that they themselves have been relegated to the pension list, or turned adrift on a gratuity, if their services have not reduced the period to entitle them to a retiring pension Even now the feeling of uncertainty has not abated and the incubus of pension or gratuity still broods over the unhappy minds of officials of every grade of the State Service, producing a condition of depression of spirits and despondency which does not augur well for the efficiency of official work, for how can men be expected to discharge their duties with alacrity and cheerfulness, if, at any unexpected moment, they may be called upon to resign those duties?

The general official establishment of the State having been sufficiently worried and thrown into an existence of anxious uncertainty, they have been apparently let alone for the present The hand of reform has begun amongst the law courts here, and changes are evidently intended to be of a sweeping kind. The late Dewan, in his first public speech, at the Dusserah gathering of 1882, foreshadowed those changes in the judicial administration of the State, which the present Dewan has now taken in hand. The leading idea of the new system is, of course 'economy combined with efficiency,' terms which have been twisted into a meaning which is somewhat obscure, when applied to the economical condition of the State. There are in the province—we speak only of civil courts—the Chief Court or High Court of appeal, the District and Sessions Courts, the Subordinate Judges' Courts, and the Munsiffs' Courts of various grades. The Subordinate Judges' Courts are intermediate between the Munsiffs' Courts, the lowest, and the District Courts, the highest, courts of original pecuniary jurisdiction, the jurisdiction of the latter being unlimited, and of the former extending to five hundred rupees. The pecuniary jurisdiction of the Subordinate judges extends to five thousand rupees. By the new system of judicial administration, it is proposed to abolish the Subordinate Judges' Courts, to increase the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Munsiffs from five hundred to one thousand rupees, and to relegate all other civil suits above the value of one thousand rupees to the District Courts. This scheme has been partially carried out. Four out of the seven Subordinate Judges' Courts in the province have been already abolished, the last being the Bangalore Sub Judge's Court, the circular announcing the abolition stating that, "the services of all the subordinate officials belonging to the Court will be dispensed with at the option of the Government," the meaning of which is, that the Sheristadar to the humblest *machi* or peon, will be sent adrift (most of the men in the prime of life) on a small pension, a gratuity or a 'bonus,' the last facetiously so called for the little good it does to the recipient. The pecuniary jurisdiction of the Munsiffs' has not as yet been augmented, as proposed, so that for the present, all suits above the value of five hundred rupees, will have to be instituted in the District Courts. The other part of the new judicial scheme for the Mysore State is the formation of the present highest Court of appeal, known as the Chief Court of the Province, presided over by one European Judge (Mr. C. G. Plumer of the Madras Civil Service) into a High Court, presided over by three Judges, one European, First Judge, and two natives, Second and Third Judges, respectively. This High Court, we believe, will not be inaugurated till the beginning of September next. The Court, of course, will exercise the functions of a court of appeal and revision, with this addition, that it will not merely decide points of law in appeals brought before it, but also points of facts, arising from the evidence recorded in the lower courts—a large advantage not hitherto enjoyed by appellants, except in criminal cases

Such in brief, is the new scheme of judicial administration intended for the Mysore State It seems to us very like a haphazard scheme introduced in a tentative and haphazard manner, here a little and there a little. Clearly, it is necessary and expedient, in the public interests, that any new scheme of judicial administration anywhere should be introduced in its entirety as a whole, and not by piecemeal As the judicial administration in the Mysore Province now stands, we shall have in one division of the province only two classes of original civil courts, namely, Munsiffs and District Courts, in another division, we shall have three classes of such courts, namely, Munsiffs', Subordinate Judges', and District Courts, while the grand scheme of a High Court of three judges and the increase to the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Munsiff's stand in abeyance We repeat that, if the Native Government of Mysore intended to introduce, if not an entirely new, at least, a radically changed system of judicial administration, it should have matured the scheme at all points, and then introduced it as a whole so that the course of time might have showed its practical working and the advantages derived by the public, as a whole Under the present experimental manner in which the new system has been introduced, the piecemeal we have to take of it, it presents a very unsatisfactory illustration of the nature of minds that could have devised and introduced it in the manner in which it has been introduced. It strikes us, moreover, that the half and half system will tend to produce a great deal of confusion in the judicial administration of the country and reasonable and just dissatisfaction in the official mind.—*Standard.*

GRAND MEETING IN THE TOWN HALL

Rao Saheb Baburao K Gokhale also an elected commissioner and a thriving pleader of the Poona Bar then moved the second proposition which was as follows:—

MR PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,

It is with very great diffidence that I rise to say a few words in support of the important Resolution entrusted to me. Indeed I feel that I am unfit to do justice to tonight's subject and yet I have ventured to stand up here, because I know that the charge of apathy and indifference as to the provisions of this bill levelled against us, Natives, is not true with respect to any one of us here; that you, the citizens of Poona, have with the

keenest and most intelligent interest watched the discussions and agitation concerning Mr Ilbert's famous bill, that you all sympathise with, approve, and highly admire the principles laid down in it and that you entertain the highest respect, gratitude, and admiration towards our great Viceroy, Lord Ripon Gentlemen, knowing these feelings of yours I am sure there is no need of a powerful orator like our learned, zealous, kind and, above all, courteous friend Mr Branson of the Calcutta bar to induce you to do all you can to support this Bill Under these circumstances I see it is perfectly unnecessary to inflict a speech upon you in support of the resolution but, gentlemen excuse me when I say that I cannot but make a few remarks on this occasion, my feelings about this subject are so strong that I cannot allow this present opportunity to pass without giving vent to them Gentlemen, I am really very sorry for the great body of the non-official Anglo Indians in this country For by the storm that they have raised in connection with this bill they have done themselves a harm of which they are scarcely conscious They have sullied not only their own good name but that of the great English nation itself Up to this time the natives have generally believed that the doctrine that all men are equal in the eye of the Law is as much a part of the political creed of an English man as that all human beings are equal in the eye of God is a part of his religious creed that the one is as much ingrained in his nature as the other Amongst us it has always been supposed that inequality of Law is something very unjust and unnatural in the eyes of an Englishman and that he abhors it. It has always been the fashion with the educated young son fresh from College with his knowledge of history and philosophy, his knowledge of the Laws and Institutions of free England, to say to his old and ignorant fathers "Mark the difference between an uncivilised and a civilised, a selfish and a noble people Look at the Brahmins themselves You are proud of their learning and their great scientific attainments. You boast of their great religious *devotion, morality,* and *righteousness* and yet they had one set of Laws for themselves and another for the Sudras as if the blood flowing in the veins of the latter was inferior to that of the former Now look at the English people The same Penal and Civil Codes govern all alike Under the English Government the highest man, be he native or European, has to bow to the authority of a legally constituted Court. Such has always been the language used with respect to Englishmen Now, after the present rash and violent agitation, both here and in England who will talk of them in that strain? Have they not now shown that they are the Brahmins of the present day? That though the Laws may be the same, yet by insisting upon having special means and ways and manner for administering them have they not proved that man after all is man? England a great mission, we are every day told, is to take her sister India, by the hand and lead her on in the path of intellectual, moral, social and political progress. Is this the way of doing it? Is it indeed easy to teach by means of precepts but is *is example,* gentlemen that is more efficacious. And what is the example, the Anglo-Indians have shown us, the Natives of India, who are in the same breath taunted as being people "fond of personal privileges" The lesson is simply this "try by all means to keep up your personal privileges It does not matter much if they are unreasonable. It matters still less if they are unjust or cause inconvenience to others. Agitate and agitate until you are assured that you would not lose much" This is the lesson that the advanced Anglo Indians, our teachers, have taught us If by such examples, the Anglo-Indians, and through them Englishmen generally, are lowered in the estimation of the natives, they have to thank themselves for it. Gentlemen, I must again say that I am really sorry for this fall that has been incurred by means of this ground less agitation. Let not Englishmen say "what is there in a name?" For no prudent man ought to have too much confidence in his sword At all events you cannot praise much the wisdom of a people who being in possession of the affections and respect of their subjects are ready to lose them for the sake of a mere trifle.

But, says the Anglo-Indian "you natives may call it a trifle But with us it is no trifle. The right of being tried by our own countrymen is a most important and precious privilege, which for our own sake and especially for the sake of our ladies is dearer to us than our lives. In fact it is the birth-right of an Englishman to be tried by his countrymen." Gentlemen, I must confess that I am unable to control my rankles when I see this arguments seriously advanced by men who certainly ought to know better For, to my mind this talk sounds very much like that of a Brahmin whose birth right it was not to be sentenced to death for any number of murders. One can understand a man's birth-right to be heard in his defence to be tried before he is condemned but it is not so easy to understand his birth right to be tried by his own countrymen in a foreign country It is undoubtedly the right of the judicial officers of a state, whoever they may be to try those who are alleged to have committed offences against its laws and this of course is the most paramount right no other right can in principle be allowed to over-ride this. If you go to a foreign country nothing is more clear than that you should abide by the laws of that country and submit to be tried by its judicial officers, whoever they are, in case you are accused of the breach of any one of those laws If for instance a Brahmin is accused in England of a certain crime against the Laws of England he must submit to be tried by the Judicial officers of England If he were to say according to Manu and Yajnavalka it is my birth right to be tried by the king assisted by a certain number of Brahmins learned in the Vedas and according to the procedure laid down in the Shastras" would he not be laughed at? Would not this claim of his be pronounced as most absurd? And yet English men in India are putting forth a claim exactly like this. Indeed it is even worse They have given us our laws, our procedure, our Judicial officers, and if after all this they do not wish to submit themselves to their authority the only irresistable inference is that they wish to keep up an invidious caste distinction between the rulers and the ruled, that they are the present followers of old Brahmins and that they cannot bear the very idea of a European going to be tried before a native That a white man or a white woman should go as an accused before a dark man and should stand in the dock before him while the dark Judge or Magistrate should be enthroned in the judgment-seat in the Court house is, it appears in the eyes of the Europeans, a humiliation to them. In fact this is to them a state of matters inconsistent with the general fitness of things and a state which Nature never intended.

Gentlemen, unfortunately race feeling and caste pride is now reigning so high amongst Englishmen in India that they do not hesitate to lay down in so many words that as a question of principle a dominant race must be protected by exceptional privileges in India No such thing The only principle that can be recognised in governing India according to the spirit of the policy which the English Crown and Parliament have hitherto pursued towards this country is that the only qualification for an office is a man's moral and intellectual fitness for it and that no distinction of caste or creed can be recognised amongst our officers That this is the only right principle and which the Queen and Parliament have again and again promised to carry out in the Government of this country is well known But the Anglo-Indians are afraid of certain things They think they are beset by certain dangers from which they must seek protection And what are these dangers? I will mention a few

It is said that natives are not conversant with English manners and customs and English habits of thought Many of them have but an imperfect knowledge of the English language and they are therefore in the very nature of things unfit to try English Gentlemen Are not thousands of natives every day tried by Europeans who are for the same reasons unfit to try us I did not for a long time see the question answered and was therefore under the impression that it was a good argumentum ad hominum which the Europeans were unable to meet But the question was answered and that in no less a place than the Council Hall of the Viceroy and by no less a person than the Hon'ble H S Thomas, member of the Viceregal Council He said 'Europeans in India are compelled to learn the languages of this country, they have to learn them before they are even appointed in England; they have to still further qualify in them in this country before they can be promoted" Now, Gentlemen, for aught I know Mr Thomas may be a good vernacular scholar himself I do not profess to know any thing about the state of things on the other side of India, but I have been practising as a Vakeel for the last seven years in the Poona and Sholapore Zillas and have known several Magistrates, Judges, Assistant Judges, and I have not the slightest hesitation in saying boldly and without the least fear of contradiction that not many of them displayed even a respectable knowledge of the Marathi language You perhaps do not realise the feelings of a Vakeel when he finds that the trying Judge is unable to understand, for instance, some curious expression used by a witness which would *lead to an important question in cross-examination* and which would ultimately give rise to an important argument in the case I have often suffered from this imperfect knowledge of the vernacular in the officer But I need not enlarge upon this You are all familiar with 'Sahebee Marathi' Indeed I challenge Mr Thomas or anybody in the world to point out two in a thousand English men who could speak or write Marathi half as well as I will not say a Ghose or a Telang, Mehta or a Badroona but any average Native B A can speak or write English And judging from analogy the same must be the state of things all over India And in spite of all this, we are told by one of the members of the Viceroy's Council that the English officer's knowledge of the Vernacular is perfect. I should venture to think that instead of the Englishman's knowledge of the Vernacular being perfect he has an idea within himself that it is so I remember a story told me by a deceased and respected Brahmin friend He was once sitting as an examiner appointed by the Bombay University in the Town Hall of Bombay with his English Colleague This latter gentleman ordered in Marathi the peon that was there to send for his carriage He repeated his order several times, but the peon could not understand him At last he requested the Brahmin friend to give him the same order No sooner was this done than it was understood Afterwards the Saheb attributed this confusion to the unwillingness of the peon to obey the order rather than to his inability to express it Gentlemen I can multiply instances, but it is unnecessary Then Mr Thomas further on speaking of the English officers intimate knowledge of everything Native gives a very glowing description of it and says Europeans in this country pass their lives among the classes they have to try" Yes, if passing their lives among the natives means living in the land of the natives and perhaps in their neighbourhood this is true but it is not correct in any other sense Would know of what kind is the intercourse between us and Europeans and whether they have any proper knowledge of our manners and customs our prejudices and motives, our feelings and habits of thought. But leaving this argument undhonoured aside is it true that the few native officers in India who can get the powers contemplated by this bill are so ignorant of the English language of Englishmen and their manners that they are unfit to hold a trial in which they can sentence an Englishman to one year's imprisonment only, decidedly not, I think it is a libel upon them to say so

There is another danger of which the Europeans are very much afraid They say that Native officers are liable to be influence by caste prejudices, it is, therefore not safe to entrust the natives with criminal jurisdiction over Europeans This talk is really very insulting It is insulting because it attributes judicial weakness or rather moral depravity to the Native Civil Servants without the slightest rhyme or reason' Is there one single instance which would go to justify this slander? Have native judges ever been unjustly partial to their countrymen? Have the opponents of this bill brought forward one single instance of native Judge false to the cause of impartial justice? None. And yet they do not feel the slightest hesitation to hurl these calumnies at us. Gentlemen I cannot help saying the truth is that the Europeans, I mean the unthinking portion of them conscious of their power as conquerors, do not think it necessary to take care not to insult or hurt feelings The natives do not deserve much consideration They are not fit to be politely treated The usual rule of justice and gentlemanliness that you must not say anything ill of others unless you have strong and substantial grounds does not be observed towards the natives. The Christian doctrine "do unto others as you would be done unto by them" need not be applied in the case of the Natives. Of this kind only can be the state of mind which leads the Europeans to talk ill of our Judges without a shadow or a pretext of reason.

Gentlemen, there is another vice which is lead to our charge. It is said that in this country, false evidence is very skilfully made, that false witnesses can be cheaply procured and that people are in the habit of satisfying their revenge by preferring false charges against their enemies. Another vile and groundless calumny Is there anything to show that fabrication of false evidence is more common here than in England? Anglo-Indians who look down upon the natives as a race of beings far inferior to themselves see all kinds of vices in us The dark Hindu is, in their eyes, sexually, morally and intellectually, a low being Their pride makes them think so, and their position emboldens them to give expression to what they think. I know there are men like Monier Williams or Max Muller who are kind enough to say that the Hindus are not a dishonest people, but their certificate does not seem to have much weight with their countrymen They are determined to call us bad and we are therefore, in duty bound to raise our voice and tell them in our public meetings and in our newspapers that we resent these false calumnies, and that instead of our being addicted to fabricate false evidence and prefer false charges they are in the habit of making false charges against us.

Gentlemen there are several other objections urged by the opponents of this bill But I will leave them to be answered by my friends who will follow me I only wish all of you to understand that the present cry raised against this bill is thoroughly groundless that there is no chance of its doing any harm to our European friends that no one can talk of a birth right in a foreign country especially when it causes inconvenience to the inhabitants of that country and that even if it be supposed that Englishmen have a birth right of being tried by their countrymen this Bill does not take it away from them for their right of being tried by a jury of their peers is left undisturbed by Mr Ilbert's Bill In conclusion let me tell you that the strength and permanence of the British Government depend upon doing away with all distinctions of caste, colour and creed and that it is our duty as its well wishers friends and supporters, with one voice, to proclaim this truth to our mistaken English brethren Let us all hope that the day will soon come when our Criminal Procedure Code shall like the Civil Procedure, Code contain the noble section

No person shall, by reason of his descent or place of birth, be in any Criminal proceeding exempted from the Jurisdiction of any of the Courts.—*Mahratta*

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

EUROPE

RUPTURE BETWEEN FRANCE AND CHINA

The *Times* publishes a telegram that a rupture is imminent between France and China

CORONATION OF THE CZAR

Moscow 27th May—The Coronation of the Emperor and Empress of Russia took place here to-day The ceremony throughout was a brilliant success, and the whole proceedings were totally unmarred by any disturbance An imperial manifesto has proclaimed an amnesty to all Poles promising fidelity to Russia and a partial remission was granted of penalties for arrears in the payment of taxes No reforms were announced In an Imperial rescript His Majesty disavowed a policy of conquest

PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS OF THE SESSION

London 29th May—Mr Gladstone has convened a meeting of the Liberal party to-day to consider the condition of business

THE CZAR AT MOSCOW

Moscow, 29th May—The Czar drove to see the illuminations this evening unescorted

THE EUROPEAN FORCES IN INDIA.

London, 30th May—Sir Arthur Hayter Financial Secretary at the War Office replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that the requisite number of men in order to complete the Indian establishment, was under 5000 He said that communications are now passing between the India Office and the War Office, with a view of considering the expediency of offering bounties to soldiers of from four to six years' service in India, as an inducement to extend their service to ten years

PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS

Mr Gladstone made a statement in the House last night, concerning public business. He said that it was the intention of Government to abandon the London Municipal Government Bill, and to press forward with the Corrupt Practices, Tenants' Compensation Bankruptcy, Criminal Code, Appeals and Patents Bills.

THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR

Lord Fitzmaurice, replying to a question last night, said that Her Majesty's Government had not protested against French action in Madagascar

MAJOR BARING'S APPOINTMENT IN EGYPT

London 1st June.—The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night said that Major Baring will hold the same rank in Egypt as Sir Edward Malet, at a salary of £4000 a year, with extra allowance

OUR RELATION WITH MEXICO

Replying to another question His Lordship said that special envoys would be accredited to Mexico and London to negotiate a renewal of diplomatic relations between the British and Mexican Governments

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1883

RESIDENT AND PRESIDENT

From the issue of the *Daily Post* of the last instant (Friday last) we observe, that the President of the Municipality of the Civil and Military Station and the British Resident at the Court of Mysore, do not stand in a very pleasant attitude towards each other We can not correctly see the matter as acquired between these two members of the powers that be, for in the document before us (published by the *Post*) a letter from the Assistant Resident (written by order of the latter) dated the 7th Ultimo, we find that the President comes in for an official "wigging," the severity of which rather astonishes us, seeing that we in common with the public, have been under the impression that there has always been a cordial understanding between Sir James Gordon and Major Malthy One can hardly believe, in reading the letter written to the Municipal President, under instructions, of the Resident, that the latter is the same high official who, but recently, supported the former in his determined efforts to impose upon the Hindu inhabitants of the Ulsoor division of the Civil and Military Station a European or Parsian Inspector, for the purposes of sanitation and conservancy, when they pointed out the hardship and injustice of such a measure, on just and reasonable grounds of their religion and caste The letter consists of nine paragraphs, and from part 2 to part 9, there is a series of outspoken remarks on the conduct and proceedings of the Municipal President, Civil and Military Station, which only an official of extraordinary equanimity, or remarkable thick skinedness, can bear patiently, in our judgment We do not know as yet how Major Malthy intends to take the Resident's severe censure, but this is not the question at present. We shall see by and by Probably, the President and his colleagues at the Board will content themselves with recording a protest against the Resident's severe and intemperate of expostulation to have on the subject But what we wish to refer to at present is, the cause of this official row, and the manner in which it is treated by Sir James Gordon The cause of the *contretemps* is the unfortunate question of the water supply of the Civil and Military Station, about which no sort of controversy would have arisen at this time of day, had the predecessors of the present Municipal Commissioners and the former Chief Commissioners of Mysore, including Sir James Gordon himself, acted with considerably more prudence and foresight, with regard to the water supply of the old Cantonment of Bangalore, than they appear to have done Sir James Gordon himself has to bear the greater responsibility for the scanty supply of good drinking water, from which the inhabitants of the Civil and Military Station have suffered and are even now suffering He became Chief Commissioner in April 1878, at the close of the dreadful famine days, he retained the office up to the time of the resumption of the Province, in March 1881, and he has been British Resident for over two years, that is to say, Sir James has had five years' ample time—a period during which Governors of British territory generally distinguish themselves by some conspicuous action or actions—in which to do something for the good of the inhabitants of the C and M Station, and there could be no greater public boon than securing a good supply of drinking water, and yet Sir James did nothing, and he, probably, would not have noticed the question of a water supply for the station, had it not been forced upon the attention of the public in the urgent manner that it has been recently done If, therefore, some uneasiness and vexation have arisen on the question between Resident and President, as the letter before us but too evidently discloses, we think that Sir James Gordon ought to bear a portion of the blame, because it was within his power long ago to have laid the question of a permanent water supply for the Civil and Military Station settled The Resident's letter to the Municipal President does not make the slightest allowance for the urgency of the case, is regardless of the necessities of the water supply and the threatened scarcity of water to the inhabitants of the station, at the time that the President, with the sanction of his colleagues at the Board, took the action in the matter which the Resident so severely condemns That action, taking Sir James Gordon's own version of it, consisted in the President ordering the "reconstruction of the dam just below the Hind Sluice in the Sampangi Channel," and the only objection to Major Malthy's action was that this dam is situated beyond the Station limits' It is true that this order of the President's, as pointed out by the Resident, in his minute on the subject, may be contrary to the provisions of the present Municipal Regulations of the Civil and Military Station, but the breach was not so serious as to call for so grave and almost angrily worded a censure of the President and his colleagues of the Board The controversy between Captain Kensington, Executive Engineer of the Mysore Government, and the Municipal President, in the action of the latter in having the sluice alluded to repaired, set taken up by Sir James in favour of the former Captain Kensington had written to Major Malthy in rather peremptory language on the subject of the sluice, and had intimated that he would put a stop to the work ordered to be done by Major Malthy The President and the Commissioners resented this action on Captain Kensington's part, in the memorandum drawn up by Major Malthy, and in the letter addressed to Sir James Gordon The latter now holds that the Commissioners were wrong in complaining against Captain Kensington, whose letter, Sir James holds, was not wanting in official courtesy. There can be no doubt, however, that the Commissioners of the Station Municipality used rather strong language, in discussing the subject of the water supply of the Station, against the Mysore Government, or rather against what they supposed to be the conduct of that Government in the matter. Sir James Gordon puts the charge against the Commissioners and President as strongly as possible. He writes as follows :—

"Under such circumstances the Resident very greatly regrets the language used by the members of the Municipal Board and imputations thereby conveyed against the Mysore Government Such language was scarcely called for, if the facts have been as supposed, but with the facts as they are it was singularly unfortunate and ill judged Amongst other strong expressions made use of on the occasion, the action of the Mysore Government was pronounced to be "very ill judged and vexatious", it was said to be "simply setting the Municipality at defiance," and the Board "exceedingly regretted the action of the Mysore Government in leaving the Station without water by cutting off the supply to the principal reservoirs," and it was declared that the Board must "insist upon," and "demand," certain action on the part of the Mysore Government. Again, the preposterous idea was set on foot that the water supply for 20,000 or 30,000 of the inhabitants had been tampered with, for the sake of a few ornamental arrangements in the Palace grounds" ! ! !

"Language such as this may perhaps be justifiable when there is the clearest proof of the facts implied by it, but when, as in the present case, such facts have been assumed upon no proof, and no inquiry made to ascertain the truth, the use of such language is calculated to do much harm and to diminish public confidence in the deliberations of the Board."

We must admit that the above language was unparliamentary, and ought not to have been allowed by the President; but, so far as we remember, we think Captain Kensington's letter, to some extent, justified the language, for, if we recollect aright, there is an allusion, in Captain Kensington's letter to the Municipal President, to the requirements of the Maharajah's palace grounds for water, from this reservoir from which the Station Municipality rightly thought the inhabitants should be supplied with water, in their due need

On the whole, it is a fine little controversy this between the Resident and the President It is, however, not of much consequence to the public now, since the Mysore Government has come promptly and cheerfully forward to aid the Station Municipality, in advancing the progress of the water supply for the Station. We may note, in conclusion, that the result of the controversy has been that henceforth the President of the Station Municipality has been directed not to hold direct communication with the officials of the Maharajah's Government, but in all matters to go through the Resident.

REDUCTIONS AND RETRENCHMENTS.

It is most commendable that this State since its restoration to the Native Government should be on a continuous retrenching

ferment with respect to the strength and cost of the official machinery by which its affairs are administered. From the early part of the year 1878, when Sir James Gordon began to devise and inaugurate the arrangements which were to prepare this State for its rendition to its native ruler, to March 1881, when it was restored, and from the latter period up to the present moment, the land has not had rest from the shiftings and changes of the reductions and retrenchments which have been constantly thrust upon almost every department and branch of the State service. The past five years have indeed, been a period of trouble and anxiety, of suspense and uncertainty to all servants of the State from the highest to the lowest. The principle upon which these reductions and retrenchments were said to be based was that economy might be combined with efficiency, that is to say that while the expenditure of the administration should be reduced, its effectiveness should not be impaired. Overlookers saw at once that if there were reductions in the great body of subordinate hands employed to keep the State machinery moving, there would be much clogging of the wheels, or of the risk of it; but the public were willing to believe that, once having effected the reductions and retrenchments devised, there would be an end of them, and an end of all uncertainty and anxiety to those most concerned, namely, the large body of subordinate officials who depended for their subsistence entirely on their salaries. The public, in fact, looked for some well devised and unified scheme of reduction and retrenchment, which would settle once for all the cost and constitution of the future administrative machinery. At all events, the public expected that after the State had been restored to the Native Government there would be no more necessity for disturbing arrangements which the public justly supposed had been previously settled and fixed. Instead of this, we have had, since March 1881, a continuous series of chopping and changes which have shaken the confidence of the State servants of all sorts and degrees, and made them look upon the Government as being led by a policy of fits and starts. Twenty six months after the rendition, when, surely, there has been ample time to settle all matters into undisturbed working condition, we read the paragraph like the following in the *Daily Post* of Saturday last. Our contemporary says—"We learn on good authority, that instructions were received yesterday from the Dewan, to carry out the reduction measures in various public offices in Bangalore." Our contemporary adds that every subordinate official from quill drivers to Managers and Chief Assistants of offices, are in a stew. And well might the officials be disturbed and thrown into a state of unwholesome anxiety by such proceedings. We might well ask when these constant orders for reductions and retrenchments will cease? It is only when they cease, that the State machinery will begin to work smoothly.

Original and Selected Notes.

THE subscriptions to the New Ripon Hospital at Simla aggregate nearly two lakhs of rupees. To this sum the Imperial and Punjab Governments have added Rs. 40000.

MR. LAL MOHUN GHOSE, who has been deputed to London by a Calcutta native association in connection with the *Bengali* contempt case, and other matters, left Bombay by mail steamer on the 25th ultimo.

A REPORT, dated the 27th April, from the Political Agent, Zanzibar, brings news of a volcanic eruption in the island of Grand Comoro. Several villages are said to have been destroyed.

WE hear that the Madras Government have sent home a strong recommendation that the scheme of proportionate pensions should be extended to the Madras Civil Service for a further period.

SOME six or seven hours heavy rain fell at Simla between Thursday night and Friday morning, "so its unfortunate inhabitants are no longer threatened with a water famine, and have not even the dust to growl at."

MRS. ANANDABAI JOSHI, the Maratha lady who left Calcutta lately for America for the purpose of studying medicine, arrived in London on the 9th ultimo, after a pleasant voyage. She was to leave London for America on the 15th idem.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Sir Alexander Grant, and Lieut-General Walker, R. E., Survey General of India, are among the distinguished persons on whom the Cambridge University propose to confer the honorary degree of L. L. D. on the 13th of June.

THE native of Lahore, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, who has immortalised himself by telegraphing to Mr. Gladstone about Surendra Nath Banerjee, was a Bengali Babu of Mian Mir, named Vasunto Kumar Dev. "We believe this is the first time he has distinguished himself."

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Agra says: "The railway between Delhi, Cawnpore, and Calcutta seems hopelessly blocked with grain, and a great outcry is being made about it." The Madras Railway would be fortunate if it had such a complaint about heavy traffic over its rails.

A SLIGHT shock of earthquake was felt at Akyab on Wednesday, the 16th ultimo, and a violent gale blew there for upwards of four hours on the following Friday. Twenty two sampans were driven on shore and destroyed, and six fishing-boats with their crews are missing.

MAJOR Baring has been appointed to succeed Lord Dufferin in Egypt. Government of India, says a telegram to a Calcutta paper, has not the faintest idea who will succeed Major Baring. His successor will probably be chosen in England. The post however, is a most difficult one to fill, and it may be some time before the Secretary of State finds a suitable man.

DURING a theatrical performance at Ahmednagger, on Saturday evening, a false of alarm of fire was raised, with the result that a panic immediately ensued amongst the audience. Several people were injured by being trampled under foot by the crowd, and one woman was rather seriously hurt. When the confusion had subsided it was discovered that there was no truth in the statement that the building was on fire, and a police sepoy who was at the bottom of the mischief was taken into custody.

A GENERAL Order notifies that the arsenal at Peshawar being abolished, the new arsenal at Rawal Pindi has been opened for work; and officers commanding regiments and corps at the stations of Abbottabad, Attock, Campbellpore, Dera Ismail Khan, Edwardesabad, Hazaropore, Kohat, Lawrencepore, Mackeson, Michni, Mardan, Murree, Nowshera, Peshawar, Shabkadar, and Talagang, are directed, in future, to submit all authorised requisitions for ammunition and ordnance stores required, to the Commissary of Ordnance in charge of the new arsenal.

THE question of the retention by heavy batteries and mountain batteries of their equipments during their tour of Indian service has recently been under the consideration of Government; and the *Pioneer* learns that it has been decided that the equipments are to be retained for the first eight years of service in India, and that in the annual relieffs the batteries are to be marched (in rotation probably) every third year, with their guns and establishments complete.

IT seems to be now quite settled that the Duke of Connaught is to come out to India. The Home papers repeat the story told by the *Pioneer* that the Duke is to get the Meerut command. It is certain, however, that knowing people at Bangalore aver that the Duke is coming to that station, which is alogether a far more agreeable place to live in than Meerut. Lieut. General Payn is now in his fifth year of tenure of the Bangalore command, and that fact has possibly had something to do with the mention of the Duke of Connaught's name as his probable successor.

HIS Highness the Nawab of Junagurh has—perhaps as an atonement, as a contemporary paper suggests, for the massacre of the Malyas—subscribed the sum of Rs. 10,000 for the relief of the families of native soldiers of the Indian Contingent who lost their lives during the late operations in Egypt. Only one member of a family is to be considered entitled to assistance, and men able to support themselves are not to obtain relief. The Controller of Military Accounts Bengal, has been appointed by the Government of India the distributor of the fund, on the principle and under the rules which governed the grants made from the Patriotic Fund to the families of native soldiers who died in the Afghan campaigns.

WHILE all the important Towns in India are vying with each other in shewing sympathy for Babu Surendra Nath Banerjea, the feeling also is gradually spreading among the Hindu community that, he is suffering for upholding the cause of their religion. The Pandits are now busily engaged in procuring authoritative texts from the *Shastras* for the purpose of clearly proving that the outrage committed was of the grossest nature. It is also talked about that, some leading Pandits in Calcutta have been induced by certain parties by an offer of fee, to declare that, no actual outrage was committed. If this be a fact, it will only give an additional impetus to the hindoo community to take measures, for the protection of their religion.

THE Allahabad paper says:—"The opinions about the Native Jurisdiction Bill, which the Government of India have called for from the various local Governments and judicial authorities are now pouring in. The Bengal officers are against it almost to a man. Of course an attempt will be made in some quarters to depreciate the value of their opinions by allusions to the supposed clue furnished by the Lieutenant-Governor; but a great number of those who have thus recorded their views are men of great official weight and of the most independent character, men who fear nothing and expect nothing from their masters. In the Bombay High Court the Chief Justice strenuously opposes the measure, while Justices West and Scott are generally in its favour; the Bombay Government apparently, by the way, attaching considerable importance to the views of a very intelligent Parsee gentleman. The Sheriff of Bombay—a Maharatta—proposes a compromise: it would give the extended powers to native District Magistrates and Sessions Judges, but does not expressly suggest a limit of the extended powers to native District Magistrate and Sessions Judges, but does not expressly suggest a limit of the extension to those who may enter the Civil Service through the ordinary channels, as it unquestionably should do; but in the case of a European tried by a Native Magistrate, a European Magistrate is to be associated with the latter on the bench; and where a native Sessions Judge presides the accused is to have the right of calling for a jury. Even these qualified powers would only be wielded by an exceedingly small number of native gentlemen for many years to come."

Local and Provincial.

MYSORE TOWN MAGISTRATE.—The post of Town Magistrate of Mysore was abolished, and the court closed, on the 1st instant.

DISPENSARIES.—It is stated that the Government of His Highness intend to open out public dispensaries in various large centres of the Province, where people will have medicines and medical advice gratis.

NUNDYDROOG SESSIONS.—The Sessions Court of the Nandydroog division for June has been fixed for this day, but we do not know how it can be held with the May sessions not over as yet.

THE DEWAN.—The Dewan and his Secretary came into Bangalore from Mysore, on Thursday last. The former proceeded to Madras, on Saturday last, to meet and take leave of Sir James Gordon, before his departure for England.

THE RESIDENT.—Colonel Hay, Military Secretary to His Highness, and Major Wylie, Assistant Resident, were to have started by yesterday evening's mail train for Madras, to meet Sir James Gordon at Jollarpett. They will see Sir James on board the steamer at Madras.

RETURN TO DUTY.—Colonel Le Mesurier, R. E., Consulting Engineer, Mysore D. P. W. and State Railways, and Dr. J. Henderson, Superintendent of the Central Jail, are both expected back in Bangalore, on the 12th Instant, on the expiration of their leave.

CHOLERA AND SMALL POX.—We observe that the Municipality of the C. and M. Station, have issued a notice, under section 64 of the Municipal Act, to the effect, that any person failing to report at once to the President cases of cholera or small pox occurring in his house, will render himself liable to prosecution before a Magistrate. We think a similar regulation should be introduced by the Pettah Municipality.

SIR JAMES GORDON.—It was arranged that Sir James Gordon, the British Resident should leave Ootacamund on Friday last, stay at Coimbatore for the rest of that day, and leave for Madras on Saturday evening. There Sir James, if well enough, will embark for England, tomorrow, the 5th instant. Mr. Apothecary John Sausman accompanies Sir James as medical attendant to England, and left Bangalore for Madras on Saturday evening.

UNWELCOME VISITORS.—The Salvationists from Madras have made up their minds to "invade" Bangalore. A meeting of some European and a few Natives was held, on Thursday last, in the Pettah, the object of which was to raise subscriptions to meet the cost of a pandal for the accommodation of those people, when they arrive. We are glad to state that not a pie was collected and nobody seemed to care about the Salvationists, who are the most unwelcome visitors we can ever have in Bangalore.

THE WEATHER.—We are glad to be able to record that, at length, there is a very welcome improvement in the weather. The days continue to be warm, but not so warm as before; but the mornings and evenings are cool and enjoyable. We have had some showers though not many, during the week. On Saturday, the weather grew very cloudy and threatening towards night; but the rain did not come down till about midnight or early yesterday morning. There are more indications of rain.

NUNDYDROOG SESSIONS.—The Nundydroog Sessions court, Mr. T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty presiding, began its sittings on Monday. Owing to Kolar and Tumkur districts being joined to the Bangalore district for the purpose of this Sessions court (the circuit courts being abolished) there are 14 cases to be heard, and the court was still sitting on Saturday last. Amongst the cases were two of murder. In the first case, a man was charged with the murder of his paramour in the most brutal manner, in open daylight, the body being afterwards thrown into a tank at Chickballapur. The prisoner was sentenced to be hanged. In the other case, a man named Lingappa, an ex-policeman, was charged with the murder of a little boy for the sake of the ornaments he wore on his person. He was murdered and his body thrown into a well at Gavipuram. Prisoner was sentenced to be hanged.

MYSORE STUDENTS' HOME.—Some of the more enterprising and liberal-minded members of the Brahmin community of Mysore and Madras, have subscribed a sums of about four thousand rupees, in shares of Rs. 250 each, and purchased a house in Triplicane for the location of Mysore students who come to Madras for their education. The initiative in this matter was taken by Mr. S. Rittigiri Iyengar, attorney-at-law, who represented to certain leading Hindu gentlemen of Mysore, the want of a suitable home for students who come to Madras for their education, and suggested that if sixteen gentlemen takes shares of Rs. 250 each, a sum of Rs. 4,000 may be put down and a

suitable house purchased in Triplicane, which is not far from the Presidency College, the institution chiefly attended by the students. The Secretary of a Hindu Religious Society in Triplicane took a share and presented it to the house which is to be held in trust for the benefit of the Mysore students. In consequence of the facilities placed within the reach of Mysore students in the matter of education, many of them come to Madras to study for the degree and other examinations. The amount has been fully subscribed and the home established —*Standard*

The Mysore Gazette.

Bangalore, Saturday, June 2 1883

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

The 29th May 1883 —No 149 —Kesavaiengar, Amildar, Shikarpur Taluk, Shimoga District, is granted one month and three weeks' privilege leave of absence from such date as he availed himself of the same

Subba Rao, Sheristadar, Shikarpur Taluk, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Taluk during Kesavaiengar's absence, or until further orders

The 30th May 1883 No 150 —Surgeon P H Benson, M D, delivered over, and Brigade Surgeon J Houston M D, received Medical charge of the Central Jail, Bangalore, on the afternoon of the 14th May 1883

The 31st May 1883 No 151 —K Ramaswamaiengar M A, Acting Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Mysore Taluk, is, *under the proviso to Section 337 of the* Code of Criminal Procedure, directed to take down the evidence of complainants and witnesses with his own hand in the Canarese language

No. 152 —Mr P Puchanatha Rao, Assistant Commissioner, was in charge of the Kolar District from the 25th February to the 2nd March 1883

No 153 —Mr Syed Nasaruddin, Assistant Commissioner, delivered over, and Mr Abdul Rahman, Assistant Commissioner, received, charge of the 1st Assistant Commissioner's Court of the Bangalore District on the afternoon of the 25th May 1883

The 31st May —No 154 —His Highness the Maharajah is pleased to appoint Mr W A Porter, M A, as his Private Secretary

The 1st June 1883 —No 155 —Mr Krishna Rao, Assistant Commissioner, delivered over, and Mr B G Krishnaiengar, Assistant Commissioner received, charge of the Tumkur District Treasury, on the afternoon of the 21st May 1883

The 2nd June 1883 —No 156 —Seshu Rao, Head Munshi, Nandydroog District Judge's Court, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate, Kolar Taluk on probation and during the absence on other duty of Amildar Subba Rao, or until further orders

No 157 —Piramalaiah, Police Inspector, Gukaigalur Taluk, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Mudgere Taluk during the absence of Amildar Gundappa on leave, or until further orders

No 158.—Venkatakrishnaiya, Sheristadar of the Arakere Taluk, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class during such time as he may be in charge of the Arakere Taluk

General Summary.

MADRAS.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE —The final examination of students qualifying for the grade of Apothecary, will take place from Thursday the 14th, to Saturday, the 16th instant, and that of students, in the Junior Department on Monday, the 18th, and Tuesday, the 19th instant.—*Med.*

THE VIZAGAPATAM RAJPUR RAILWAY —The Government of India having called upon the Madras Government to arrange for the preparation of estimates for the proposed line of railway—one on the 5 feet 6 inches, and another on the metre gauge, Mr A C Oregan, the Superintending Engineer, has been requested to submit the required estimates as early as practicable.—*Ibid.*

CARELESSNESS OF KLASI —The Board of Revenue have called the attention of all Tahsildars and other high and village officials to the collection of Kists which, they observe ought in ordinary seasons to be collected punctually as they become due, and not postponed beyond due dates, though there is no objection to kists being collected in advance if the ryots are willing and offer to pay —*Ibid*

COLLISION ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY —The 5-45 P M Mail Train, which left Madras yesterday evening (31st May) ran into the 11 30 A M goods train from Jollarpett at the Vellore Station last night, owing to the carelessness of the Pointsman in letting the mail into the siding on which the goods train stood According to information which our reporter has been able to gather, six passengers have been hurt, and two waggons have been completely smashed Mr H E Church, the Traffic Manager, left this morning for the scene of the accident —*Ibid*

STATE PRISONERS OF INDIA —From a return just issued as a Parliamentary paper we learn that the number of State prisoners in India and Burmah amounts now to forty seven Of these twelve are detained for life, eleven of them for rebellion during the Mutiny, being members of the Penal Family of Delhi, and the twelfth for rebellion against the Dutch Government, and thereby causing disturbances in Bandoel and The remaining thirty five are stated to be detained during the pleasure of the Government —*Hindu News*

PRONOUNCED PRESUMPTUOUS —Under a recent ruling, if it is found that fines and response ibility with Directors of State are absolute by proceed from carrying out any money or other directions with persons resident within their territories, shall be brought into any official relation with them, if such transactions or observances as to place the Government the and in obligation to the private individual, are apt to impede free flow of trade, enhance official action Under this rulings are to be cancelled all grants of lands, leases, licenses, supply of vehicles transport notions at monthly low rates, or for month to month consideration, and sales of property from estimated price Will it be evident that no loss man will find any bill due in application the rule to the success, the Government will not be induced by any merely plea of non infraction of the letter of the rules to pass an unjustified or disregard of consequent, but will, on their forfeit, visit such officers with their accurate displeasure —*Ibid*

TRAVANCOR

ROYAL PRESENTS —His Highness the Maharajah has kindly presented a present of a pair of diamond earrings to Pulpu Pillai Vishwanathan, and Rama Varman Tirumulpad the drawing of the best Kathakali is worth *more than Rs 1000 apiece* —*Travancore Times*

BOMBAY

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT —A Poona paper is sorry to learn from Satara that a few days ago, a native shikaree accidentally shot another native, while out on a shooting excursion. No one but the shikaree himself noticed the accident and humanly enough he gave himself up to the police, and confessed what had occurred The shikaree was brought up before a magistrate, but was after examination discharged —*Times of India*

RANGOON

A FALSE ALARM —Yesterday morning there was no end of excitement in Cantonments about half past five the alarm bell at the Jail was energetically rung, in hoisting a disturbance so that the population, if not popular, mutiny the troops in garrison were hurriedly turned out, and in twenty minutes or so had surrounded *the building proposed for the worst.* Strange was the idea that Mr Wood, the Superintendent, who was soon on the spot, was refused admittance, being unknown to the guard at the main entrance. Thomas Atkins was very much excited indeed, for, he had been kept completely in the dark, and did not discover *until sometime afterwards* that the General was having a game with him just to see how he would act in a case of real emergency, and had given orders that the alarm should be rung without communicating his intentions to any one. We are glad to say that the experiment proved fairly successful, and it might be repeated with advantage occasionally if it is found that it can be done without frightening nervous people out of their wits The in the sort of "wet drill" that should be tried with the Fire, Brigades. To those who had necessitated the truth, the stories to which the affair gave rise were most amusing The *night of British* and Native troops surrounding the Jail at once supplied the imagination with material for any amount of sensation, and in the course of an hour or two there were many number of people firmly convinced that the Jail had been almost depopulated, for whilst one set of newsmongers asserted that the *European prisoners* had broken out, another set affirmed with equal confidence that the Natives had escaped by the hundred Nor were horrowing tales awaiting amongst which of course the murder of the Jailor was a prominent incident —*Rangoon Gazette*

BENGAL.

A MASS PUNCHAYET OF THE URIAHS —On Wednesday last, at 9 P M, there was a scene of great excitement in Uriapara of Kumbak atolah, where more than two thousand Uriahs of Calcutta gathered together, to hold a public meeting to express their sympathy and a Memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy, expressing their grievance in connection with the recent action of the part of a Judge of the High Court who had forcibly ejected a Uriah *lodger*, who brought into Court without the sanction of the pleaders who are well versed in the *Sastras* and to express *their sympathy with Babu Saroda Nath Banerji* in his present distress Babu Saroda Nath Banerji in his present distress Mr Mohan Sircar opened with a speech which brought all about the good *religious* and Babu Saroda Nath Banerji Amrita Sircar proposed —"That this meeting begs to forward a petition to the Viceroy on the religious feeling of the Hindu community be wounded on account of the proceedings adopted by the Hon'ble High Court" The Pleas in the proposal —"That this meeting expresses its Sympathy for Babu Saroda Nath Banerji in his present condition" The proposals were passed by acclamation I have further been requested that *money should be raised among* Hindu class, to be *forwarded* to Babu Nornedra Nath Sen for carrying the appeal before Her Majesty's Privy Council. The meeting terminated with a national *chaunt* late in the night —*Indian Mirror*

A LIVING GHOST —An application was made by a native woman before Mr Northe a Division Magistrate for the restitution of her property from the hands of her brothers under the following circumstances —It appeared that the woman who came three or four days ago was selling with chickens, and heavy insensible The people of the house believing her dead, took immediate steps to remove her to the burning ground, for the purpose of cremation They made the necessary arrangements, and left her there The people in charge of the burning-ground made the funeral pile ready, and in the time they were planning the supposed dead woman woke up, to their astonishment, she opened her eyes and wanted to know what they were going to do with her The men in a fright dropped her on the ground, and ran away from what they believed to be a spirit. This was brought to such a following morning the woman walked down to her house, the door of which was shut, and knocked for admission *The brothers of the house, seeing* who she was refused to admit her, saying that she was a evil spirit, and had come to invest them They manfully refused to admit the brothers that she was only and actually a living being, and proved the story as to how she had come there Finally at last she was convinced and that she was made out to be the ghost of her own self, owing to which the evil was driven away, and also asked that her goods and chattels be given her This was also refused, and she was told that if she was really in the flesh to go and prove in court and to purify herself before they would have anything to do with her The Magistrate, after hearing her statement, gave orders to the Inspector of the local thanah to make enquiries into the case —*Indian Daily News*

Extracts.

JUDICIAL CHANGES IN MYSORE

The *Madras Times* published the following information regarding the judicial changes in, and the future of the High Courts of this province.

"An important change in the constitution of the Court which has long been in contemplation, and the necessity for which was pointed out by the late Chief Judge, Mr. J D. Sandford, shortly after the condition, has been decided upon, and is to come into operation on September next. The decision has, however, been a death-blow to a large number of the Subordinate Courts in the Mysore Province, resulting in the abolition of some of the principal Subordinate Judges' and Munsiffs' appointments. Under the old Judicial constitution, original suits were filed in Munsiffs' and Subordinate Judges' Courts, appeals were carried thence to the Courts of the Subordinate and District Judges and second appeals to the Chief Court. Under the arrangement to come into force in September next, the jurisdiction of Munsiffs is to be increased from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000, all appeals are to be carried to the District Courts, whence second appeals will follow to the High (late Chief) Court. Thus the Subordinate Judges will all have to go. The Munsiffs' Courts have also been reduced. It has now been definitely decided to make the Chief Court the Mysore High Court, with a Chief Justice and two Judges, that the Chief Justice shall be an European, and the Judges natives, and, although not gazetted yet, we believe we are correct in stating that the gentlemen to be selected for these appointments have already been decided upon. Mr Plowden, the present Chief Judge, will become Chief Justice; Mr Thamboo Chetty, District Judge of Nandydroog and Ashtagram, will be 1st Judge and Mr Moonshayer, Barrister-at-Law (Brother of Mr Sabapathy Iyer, Barrister-at-Law of Cuddapah, and also of Mr Chikkaiah Iyer, late Private Secretary to the Jaghirdar of Arcot, and Barrister-at-Law of the Inner Temple, the Government Advocate) will become 2nd Judge. The appointments thus falling vacant by Mr Moonshayer's promotion, which carries with it Rs. 500 per measem, will be filled by Mr Sydney Smith the popular advocate of Mysore. Mysore may thank Mr Sandford for this much needed change Mr Sandford had often expressed himself as dissatisfied with the onus thrown upon a single Judge of deciding, as a final Court, on cases involving life and death, and enormous amounts of property and the interests of generations. A Chief Judge, he often expressed it, was so likely to err as the Judge from whom an appeal was preferred to him. Had Mr Bunge Charlu lived but another year, the High Court of Mysore would have been one of the most valuable reforms of the many determined upon and actually commenced during his administration."

LAWLESS RULE IN HYDERABAD!

Surely some sad fatality seems to have overtaken some of those Native States! We have scarcely forgotten the inhuman deed of Junaghur, when here is another Native State trying to walk somewhat in the footsteps of the former without, apparently any compunction, or regard for enlightened public opinion The Government of Bombay must now see the mischief which its policy of cajoling and consoling Junagghar, in spite of its guilt, has silently engendered. Doubtless, the impression is abroad among those Native States that they may do anything hereafter and escape the displeasure of the Paramount Power, provided there is some semblance of excuse for it The Government of Hyderabad has afforded a signal illustration of this fact and has afforded it most opportunely indeed! Their Cheraln railway project having been viewed with popular disfavour, the Hyderabad authorities have shown their inability to cope with the evil without creating popular discontent They seem to think that matters are mended and people are quieted by being put under something like a reign of terror and by deporting persons without enquiry or trial. Sir Salar Jang would, we can say in fact a certainly, have never sanctioned such extreme measures, that aggravate the evil intended to be curbed rather than lessen it.

Such is the feeling of excitement, roused in the public mind throughout the country in consequence of two recent doings of the Government of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad that people not unnecessarily are seen asking the query whether that Government has reverted to the old Moghul system, under which the Government was irresponsible and could do anything without being taken to task for it. What is the meaning of deporting two respectable

men from the State without so much as a moment's previous warning? Assume that these men have been guilty of some offence against the State; assume that their presence in the country was calculated, in the opinion of the local authorities, to lead to mischief; but still it would appear a summary deportation such as has now been resorted to was an act of arbitrary injustice, for which there could be no sensible justification. Dr. Agore Nath Chattopadhya and Mr Dastur Hoshang may have, for aught we know to the contrary, done something to contribute to the agitation against the Chanda Railway scheme; but, even taking the worst view of their conduct, we cannot persuade ourselves to think that the Government of Hydrabad was at all justified in arresting the two men all of a sudden and removing them summarily from the country. If the authorities thought that they were the best and the most appropriate course to follow was to put the gentlemen upon their trial, to give them an opportunity of explaining their conduct, if there was any ground to suspect, that there was something reprehensible in it and then to decide what ought to be done with them. Under the British Government even under the worst of crimes, no man, however great his offence, is torn from his family all of a sudden and sent off to another place; but what the Paramount Power itself cannot do, or at least, would not be considered justified in doing, a Feudatory State does in broad daylight at this day. It was known, for instance, that Wasudeo Balwant Phadke was the leader of the dacoit, who plundered the Deccan in 1879; but when the man was apprehended, even he was put upon his defence. Dr. Agore Nath and Mr Dastur could not have done anything half as heinous, but granted that in the opinion of the Hydrabad authorities, they did something that was culpable. What, we ask, is the meaning of arresting and deporting them all of a sudden, as if they had no right to a hearing of their defence. Surely it is due both to the public and the Nizam's Government that an explanation of this apparently arbitrary act should be forthcoming. If Dr Agore Nath's offence has been simply this that he drafted the petitions of the opponents of the railway scheme, the treatment accorded to him was quite unjust and highly unconstitutional, if he did more than that and took a leading part in the agitation, even then, we submit, the punishment meted out to him has the appearance of vindictiveness about it. He should have been formally arraigned in the latter case. There can be no sensible excuse for arresting the man in his house and sending him off, without his family or furniture, to another place. By resorting to this extreme measure has not the Hydrabad Government confessed to a sense of weakness and intensified the evil of popular discontent, which it sought by means of the act to allay. What could have urged its leading officials to lose their discretion at the very moment that it was dangerous to lose it? The agitation against the railway scheme may have been misguided, the people may have been misinformed of the objects of the Government. But nothing is more absurd than to foolishly suppose that such agitations are put down or that people are made any the wiser by the adoption of arbitrary measures, that result in nothing more than in confirming the people in their belief that the Government is bent upon carrying things in a highhanded fashion.

THE JURISDICTION BILL.

John Stuart Mill's Opinion.

The *Indu Prakash.*—Our readers cannot do better than at the moment recall to mind chapter XVIII of John Stuart Mill's *Representative Government*, and study the following lines, met within that chapter, and their application to the present controversy on the Jurisdiction Bill. After pointing out one of the two modes, in which a ruling country like England is apt to injuriously interfere with the government of a ruled country like India, Mill goes on to point out the other mode:—

"Each is one of the modes in which the opinion of the dominant country tends to act more injuriously than beneficially on the conduct of its dependent governors. In other respects, its interference is likely to be oftenest exercised where it will be most perniciously demanded, and that is, on behalf of some interest of the English settlers. English settlers have friends at home, have organs, have access to the public; they have a common language and common ideas with their countrymen; any complaint by an Englishman is more sympathetically heard, even if no unjust preference is intentionally accorded to it. Now if there has been fact to which all experience testifies, it is that when a country holds another in subjection, the individuals of the ruling people who resort to the foreign country to make their fortunes, are of all others those who most need to be held under powerful restraint. They are always one of the chief difficulties of the Government. Armed with the prestige and filled with the scornful overbearingness of the conquering nation, they have the feelings inspired by absolute power, without its sense of responsibility. Among a people like that of India, the utmost efforts of the public authorities are not enough for the effectual protection of the weak against the strong and of all the strong the Europeans settlers are the strongest. Wherever the demoralizing effect of the situation is not in a most remarkable degree counteracted by the personal character of the individuals they think, the people of the country mere dirt under their feet; it seems to them monstrous that any rights of the natives should stand in the way of their smallest pretensions, the simplest act of protection to the inhabitants against any act of power on their part which they may consider useful to their commercial objects, they denounce, and succeeds regard as an injury. So natural is this state of feeling in a situation like theirs, that even under the discouragement which it has hitherto met with from the ruling authorities, it is possible that more or less of it will at some time actually break out. The Government itself free from this spirit, is never able sufficiently to keep it down in the young and raw even of its own civil and military office, over whom it has so much more control than over the independent residents. As it is with the English in India, according to trustworthy testimony, it is with the French in Algiers, so with the Americans, in the countries conquered from Mexico, so it seems to be with the Europeans in China, and already even in Japan. There is no necessity to recal how it was with the Spaniards in South America. In all these cases, the government to which these private adventurers are subject, is better than they, and does the best it can to protect the natives against them. Even the Spanish Government did this miserably, and accomplished itself actually, as is known to every reader of Mr Help's instructive history. Had the Spanish Government been directly accountable to Spanish opinion, we may question if it would have made the attempt for the Spaniards doubtless, would have taken part with their Christian friends and relations rather than with Pagans. The settlers not the natives have the ear of the public at home; it is they whose representations are likely to pass for truth, because they alone have both the means and the motive to press them perseveringly upon the inattentive and uninterested public mind. The distrustful criticism with which English men, more than any other people, are in the habit of scanning the conduct of their country towards foreigners, they usually reserve for the proceedings of the public authorities. In all questions between a Government and an individual, the presumption in every English man's mind is, that the government is in the wrong. And when the resident English being the natives of English political action to bear upon any of the bulwarks erected to protect the natives against their encroachments, the executive, with their real but vague reflection of something better generally find it safer to their parliamentary interest and at any rate less troublesome, to give up the disputed position, than to defend it."

It was what the greatest political economist of the present day said *twenty-two years ago* and how fully have his anticipations been realized! But at present we see the anomaly of ruling a subject country according to the sweet pleasure of men, who settle in it temporarily and whose best wishes are directed with no other object than to make the greatest amount of money within the shortest space of time and then leave the country and its people not a whit improved intellectually. It is said that such settlers add to the material wealth of the country by contributing to the development of its resources. But as Mr. J. S. Cowell has pointed out in a letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette* in which the above quoted lines from Mill are prominently mentioned this plea of adding to India's material prosperity is but a silver lining to a dark cloud. That indirectly the classes who work on the estates of the indigo planters gain something in the shape of wages must be admitted, but where does the wealth of the planter go? Moreover, as India, as Mr Cowell asks, is the better for the growth of indigo on estates where rice could be better grown? As Mill has pointed out in his *Representative Government*:—

"A people may be a nuisance to another as a warren or preserve for its own use, a place to make money in, a human cattle farm to be worked for the profit of its owners and masters. But if the good of the governed is the proper business of a government it is at least impossible that a people should be treated in this manner."

HOW THE CZAR IS CROWNED

As the coronation of the Czar is one of the most brilliant ceremonies in the world, the following description of it (from a Russian source) which recently appeared in a London paper, may be read with interest:—

The great ceremony has always been performed in the Church of the Holy Assumption within the walls of the Kremlin at Moscow. The great Kremlin is an octagonal piece of ground of many acres in a high elevation, surrounded by high walls and fortifications, and contains four Crown palaces, the cathedrals, the head quarters of the Imperial Guards, a Government office, a university, and a number of monasteries and churches. The appearance of the Kremlin towers is clear as the walls are white, the roofs are green, all green the extreme spires gilded, the domes of the cathedrals gilded, the walls forming a wonderful substratum for the towers to repose on, begins to form as the carriages enter the four miles round the Kremlin.

Early in the day appointed for the coronation every house is invested in crimson cloth of honour and commanded by a master of ceremonies to appear before the gates of the barracks of their own saints upon which the colonel of the regiment appears and asks what they want of him. The Czar commands they follow me, and the answer is, the gates are thrown open and the regiment which has been expecting the summons gallops out and follows the heralds. The heralds then proceed to the barracks of the Guards where the same thing takes place then to the university, then to the Cathedral of St Nicholas where the clergy join the procession, then to the law courts, where the judges fall in, then to the head quarters of the municipals of the nobility the staff officers the several professions, then to the prefects, the deputations from every part of the empire, *tartarskie* and *Cossacks* being summoned by the heralds as in the first case. The procession goes on swelling until it reaches enormous proportions so much so that when to hear of it arrives at the Kremlin the noise is still at the outset of the town. Arriving at St Demetrius gate they halt and cheer. The herald then blows the trumpets and the commander of the civil honours and demands what they want to which one crowd replies "The Czar!" and what for? asks the commander. "To crown him the most powerful of the powerful" is the reply and the gates fly open. The Metropolitans of Moscow, Kazan, Novgorod, and Kiev have held the procession, and until the deputations from every part of the Empire, they advance to the palace and form in front of it. These deputations consist of Russians, Roumanians, Kirghis, Chinese, Mingrelians, Bashkirs, Poles, Georgians, Circassians, Calmucks, Armenians, Turkomans, Tartars, Esquimaux, Finnans, Bulgarians, Lapland, Mongolians, Finns, Persians, and Russians all in their respective national costumes. The Metropolitans then advance and call upon the Czar to come forward, upon which he appears at the portico dressed in the uniform of a Colonel of the Imperial Guards, with the Empress, who moved as a Russian peasant on his arm. The instant the deputations are aware of the Imperial presence, they kneel, and being asked by the Czar what they want of him, the Metropolitan of Moscow replies that they have been sent from far and wide to see their Czar anointed so that they can return to their homes, and assure those who sent them that the Czar is verily the Lord's anointed, and that they may obey him but love. The Czar all proceed to the Cathedral of the Holy Assumption the Czar and Czarina walking between the bishops and the deputations.

Arriving at the church, the Czar and his wife are shown to ordinary thrones near those of the bishops and the special service immediately begins. After the first lesson is read the Metropolitans conduct the Emperor and Empress to a canopy of scarlet velvet richly encumbered in gold, the principal figure being the double headed Russian eagle. Under the canopy is an elevated platform upon which are the historical throne of the Czar Vladimir Monomaque, and an ordinary arm-chair for the Empress, also a table upon which are the sceptre and crown of Constantine Monomachus, a sword and a mantle of ermine. The nobles now advance from the south of the Cathedral and surrounding the platform draw their swords and place them at the feet of the Czar. The Bishop of Kazan then asks the Emperor in a loud voice if he is a true believer to which he replies by reciting the Lord's Prayer and the Apostles Creed of the Greek Church. The Bishop next says:—

If there be any of you here present knowing any impediment for which Alexander, son of Alexander (or other name,) should not be crowned by the Grace of God, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias of Moscow, of Kieff, of Vladimir, of Novgorod, Czar of Kazan, of Astrakhan, of Poland, of Siberia, of Kherson-Taurida, of Georgia, Grand Duke of Pskoff, Grand Duke of Smolensk, of Lithuania, of Volhynia, of Podolia, and of Finland, Prince of Esthonia, of Livonia, of Courland, of Semigalia, of the Samogites, of Bielostok, of Corelia, of Tver, of Ingria, of Perm, of Vyatka, of Bulgaria and Others, Lord of Novgorod the Great, of Nizhnei Novgorod, of Tchernigof, of Rezan, of Polotsk, of Rostoff, of Jaroslaff, of Belozersk, of Udorsk, of Obdorsk, of Kondisk, of Vitebsk, of Mstislaff, and of all the Countries of the North, Master Absolute of Iberia, of Georgia, of Kartaldinia, and of the territory of Armenia, Sovereign of Circassian Princes of Tcherkask, Prince of Georgia, Hereditary Presumptive of Norway and Duke of Schleswick Holstein, of Stormarn and Ditmarse, and of Oldenburg, let him come forward now in the name of the Holy Trinity and say what the impediment is or let him ever hereafter hold his peace.

This is repeated three times, and upon no objection being raised he lays his hand upon the head of the Czar who immediately kneels. At this point the Metropolitan of Moscow takes the mantle of ermine from the table and puts it over the kneeling Czar, saying:

Cover and protect thy people as this robe covers and protects thee, the Emperor replying "I will I will I will God helping" and kissing the relation hand. The Bishop of Novgorod now place the sceptre in the Czar's hand saying:—"*May this lead which holds this within the day to act unjust*," the answer being "Bless after which the Bishop of Kieff places the crown upon the Emperor's head. At this point the Empress kneels beside her husband who partly covers her with the cloak of ermine and also holds his crown above her head for few seconds, without, however placing it upon her head.

The Czar and Czarina remain in prayer for several minutes and a deadly silence and the instant they rise to their feet, bishops, nobles, dignitaries, ladies, and all present kneel to them as at first. Long live the Czar! This cry is taken up by the hundreds of thousands who are outside the walls sound their trumpets guns are fired, and bells are rung. The Czar commands the people to rise and is again stunned by the nobles, who reserve their swords back from the Imperial hands the Emperor saying, "It is thy country" to which the nobles replies, "and my Czar's." Mass again resumed and the Emperor proceeds to the altar passing through the hidden centre of the iconostasis which are closed behind him, thus hiding him from view. Here after partaking of the Holy Communion the Metropolitan of Moscow anoints his head, temples, eyelids, lips, nostrils, ears, breast and hands, saying "Behold the seal of the Holy Ghost, may it keep thee ever holy." The gates of the iconostasis are reopened, the Czar appears before them and is hailed with shouts of, "Prosper verily by the Lord anointed." The Empress advances to the sanctuary and kneels to her lord who bids her rise and they walk out of the cathedral arm in arm. At the door a gilded chariot drawn by two white horses into which they enter, the princes, other members of the Imperial family, foreign monarchs, guests, &c., entering other State chariots. The procession again forms and is approaching the Kremlin, and, with its new additions, moves slowly through the gaily decorated town. According to an old custom the Czar's carriage, instead of being guarded by troops, is surrounded by one hundred maidens holding the best Russian families all dressed in white and holiday garlands of flowers. Court balls and receptions begin in the evening and last for a fortnight, after which the Court returns to St Petersburg.

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ENGLISH EDITION

THE

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[FURTHER TELEGRAMS]

THE COMMISSION ON MONEY ORDERS

Simla, 8th June—The Government of India have reduced the commission on money orders drawn in India on the United Kingdom, from two to one per cent, with effect from the 1st July

TURKEY AND EGYPT

Constantinople, 5th June—The Sultan has recalled the Porte's Agent in Egypt who will not be replaced

FRANCE AND CHINA

Macao, 5th June—The Chinese Ambassador here at an interview with a special correspondent, declared that China was host to to French action in Tonquin, unless an understanding is arrived at between the French and Chinese Governments

THE BURNING OF ALEXANDRIA

Cairo, 7th June—Suleiman Dioul, the prime instigator in the burning of Alexandria, has been sentenced to death, and eighteen officers of the Egyptian Army to various terms of penal servitude for complicity in the crime

DISTURBANCES IN ALBANIA

Constantinople, 7th June,—The Albanians are opposing the cession of territory to Montenegro, and several stubborn encounters have taken place between them and Turkish troops

THE NEW FINANCE MINISTER

Bombay, 8th June—A special telegram to the *Times of India* states that Mr Courtney has refused the Finance Secretaryship and that in all probability the Hon T Hope will be appointed to succeed Major Baring

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1883

VERB SAP SAT

When the Government of our fair province, the Garden of Southern India, was actually handed over to the present Maha Rajah, under arrangements settled long ago, at the cost of much labor, anxiety, and rupees, people believed that the time had come for a solution of the political conundrum, to wit—"Was a State ruled by" "British officers on the usual lines of" "British policy likely to be a success, when" "transferred to indigenous native talent," "trained under British auspices?" Most people of a patriotic turn of mind unhesitatingly answered in the affirmative "Blow the "foreign *Sub logue*, said they, hundreds" "of years ago we managed our affairs" "very well, much to our own satisfaction," "and why should'nt we do so again?" But others of the sceptical sort naturally remarked, "you see, we have been in" "rather a helpless sort of way since the" "days of our independence Like a staff" "long, we have for many years had a prop" "to lean against for support in the trying" "times of political storms and tempests" "We have grown up confident in such" "vicious support, and diffident as re-" "gards our own powers So let us re-" "main a little but long in the leading" "strings of the British Raj, by and by, we" "shall be able to stand alone" The sceptics were right, and possibly wise in their generation The Lineament of Government was gradually changed, the ancient bulwarks were kept on for some time, till the newly raised structure dried and consolidated Much to the benefit of the Province, we say was this policy of weeding out the foreign but powerful element by degrees, though we could have wished that the drones had been got rid of here as the working bees (e g Colonel P has gone, while an expensively paid Colonel H remains

Under the circumstances, it was unfortunately necessary that the weeding out process should not affect the head of the late British Raj The whilom Chief Commissioner bloomed into a first class Resident The usual and hurriedly drawn inference in such cases are, Ah, Sir James, good fellow" "has been Chief Commissioner for years" "knows all about the country, of course," "the wants of the people and what is" "best for them into to His Highness" "too has moulded his mind, and after" "years of experience knows how to keep" "the balance between those confounded" "parties, Madrassees and Mysoreans best" "man for the place, undoubtedly" True as a general rule, but unfortunately, the case of Mysore was an exceptional one It would have been better had a stranger come amongst us, unfettered by past ties and associations, unbiassed by the opinions of any clique, and unprejudiced on all points But as events happened, the Province was saddled with a Dewan and his partisans who aforesaid, the lord only knows how, unbounded influence over the British Resident But strange to say, the British Resident was an incubus on the poor Dewan Considered by the outside and official public as the free and independent Minister of the Maha Rajah, the late Mr Runga Charlu was somehow or other compelled to play second fiddle to the Resident No doubt in his inmost soul he rebelled against such a state of things, but it is, nevertheless, only too true that at Sir James's beck, he came, at his call, he answered As in the case of Sandford, there was an old man of the Mountain, only in this instance the old man was burdened with the younger.

Such was the State of Mysore Its Dewan wishing to be free, kicking mildly against the traces, and in many matters twisting the Resident around his little finger, but in spite of all, feeling his political hand heavy upon him He drove the Government four-in-hand, but somebody inside held the check string Well, the driver, unfortunately for Mysore was gathered to his fathers, before he had thoroughly broken in the horses, and the somebody inside seated a new John on the box, one belonging to the same party, that wielded the same occult influence over him This was not done, however, without a mild remonstrance from Simla When the present Dewan's name was submitted to the Supreme Government by the Resident is the chosen man of His Highness, and whom the Resident cordially recommended and approved of, he was asked in return why a Mysorean could not be nominated in the interests of the country? Surely and correctly, said Lord Ripon, a good Mysorean is available But Sir James could not see it in that light, and accordingly wrote back that the choice of His Highness had been free and untrammeled He had judged for himself, and was convinced as to the abilities and fitness of his nominee Under the circumstances, therefore Sir James would earnestly deprecate any interference with His Highness' prerogative of choosing for himself So the matter was settled, but a despatch lately received by the Supreme Government from the Secretary of State remarks to this effect, that he fully concurs with his Lordship in suggesting the necessity of having a Mysorean as Dewan, and that one should not have been appointed in the present instance was to be regretted However, the point was gained and Sir James had another Dewan to mount, one whom he had fought hard to get, but who being unfortunately a stronger minded individual than the late Dewan, was soon able to turn the tables against the Resident Under the late administration, the Resident had, to a certain extent, some voice in matters, but since the incoming of the new man, the occult influence has been stronger, and the late British Resident lost much of his power This kind of thing cannot ensure the administrative prosperity of the province. We want our native administration to be free certainly, but we dont want a one-sided Government party, ever ready and anxious to monopolise the loaves and fishes to themselves, and equally ready and anxious to undermine, or at least to damn with faint praise the undoubted talent of the National Party We want a Government actuated by broad and liberal views, a Government with no traditional selfish policy to carry out, a Government, in fact, that is willing to have its efficiency gauged by what it does, and its stability dependent upon its administrative results, and not upon any illegitimate influence which past events, yet to come to light, may have given it over a too confiding and perhaps helpless Resident. If this be secured, we shall soon see whether we are fit to govern the Province, or ignominiously revert to the old style of a British Administration We want the Resident to be the Resident, watchful of things going on, vigilant in the cause of right and justice, prompt with advice and counsel, stern and uncompromising against abuses and chicanery, a Sandford in fact, with a soul above partiality and prejudice, and a mind guided by the still small voice of conscience

A new Resident has come amongst us, a stranger with a good reputation, one who knows neither Madrassee nor Mysorean, one who has no occult influence hanging over him, like the sword of Damocles. A stranger to Sir James Gordon, he is not likely to have been inoculated with any special line of policy. He has seen the Governor General and received his particular instructions. Let us hope for a new order of things, and trust that a reputation nobly gained elsewhere will here gain additional lustre. Our remarks are far from being a parting shaft aimed at Sir James Gordon (whose illness we sincerely regret) but as the title shows, only a word of warning to his successor Mr. Lyall will find, in his new office, the practical value of the principle contained in the saying, *suaviter in modo fortiter in re*, and he will find some difficulty in combining the mildness of the dove with the wisdom of the serpent, a difficulty which, let us hope, he will overcome in time.

BIRTH OF A SECOND MYSORE PRINCESS.

What came over both our English local contemporaries of the *Bangalore Spectator* and the *Daily Post*, that they should both have given publicity, and that, too, prominently, in leading editorial type, to an announcement that Her Highness the Maharani of Mysore had given birth to a *Son* and *Heir* to the Mysore throne, on Friday last, when in truth and reality, it is only a Daughter, a second princess to the house of Chamundi, that has seen the light of day? The *Spectator* published, in his editorial columns, a special telegram from his correspondent at Mysore, who makes the announcement of the birth of a "son and heir" to His Highness quite in lively, not to say rhapsodical,, lange ago, the *Daily Post* gives equal prominence next day, but in a graver manner (owing to the late arrival of his correspondent's telegram, which, by the way, is not published) to the same announcement, and thereupon both journals indulge in unwonted congratulations to His Highness on the fact of his "son and heir," who, as it now turns out, has not as yet come into this world, but who, we hope, will put in his appearance some day

For our own part, we have simply to announce that, on Friday last, at 9 45 A.M., Her Highness the Maharani was safely delivered of a daughter, in the palace at Mysore, and that both mother and child are doing well A salute of 21 guns was fired, a review of the Maharajah's troops took place in the palace grounds, and sugar was plentifully distributed to the populace in the streets, and there was great public rejoicing, but not so great a rejoicing as would have been if the "little stranger" had been a prince, whom, rightly or wrongly, the people expected The infant princess is considered, according to our Shastras, to have been born on a lucky day—Friday We beg respectfully to congratulate their Highnesses the Maharajah and Maharani on the happy event.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW BRITISH RESIDENT.

On Friday morning last, the officiating British Resident at Mysore Mr. J. B. Lyall

and Mrs. Lyall arrived by mail train from Madras, accompanied by Major Wylie, the Assistant Resident, the Dewan and his Secretary, Colonel A. C. Hay and Mrs. Hay, and the Civil and Sessions Judge of the Nundydroog Division. The railway platform was crowded by European and native officials of the Mysore service and by the general public. On Mr. Lyall alighting from the train, Major Wyle went through the ceremony of introducing him to the officials assembled. Mrs. and Mr. Lyall and Major Wyle then drove away in an open carriage to the Residency, the guard of honour in front of the station presenting arms, and the Resident's carriage being followed by a troop of Silledar Horse. The usual salute of 13 guns was fired.

Lieutenant General W. Payn C. B., commanding the Bangalore Division, arrived from Ootacamund by the same train. A salute of 11 guns was fired to mark the arrival.

A NATIVE PHILANTHROPIC ASSOCIATION.

We have much pleasure in calling attention to an appeal put forward by some educated and benevolent Hindu gentlemen. It is an appeal addressed to the native princes, Zemindars, merchants, Graduates of the Madras University and all other educated gentlemen of Southern India, for the purpose of forming a Native Philanthropic Association, for the Regeneration of the outcasts commonly called Pariahs. The formation of such an Association was mooted so long ago as September last, on the 10th of which month, a meeting of several educated and benevolent Hindoos was held in Bangalore, at the residence of Rai Bahadoor A. R. Sabapathy Moodelliar. The result of this meeting was, that after a long discussion, it was unanimously resolved to form an Association of the kind. But the Association cannot be formed and inaugurated, before putting forward the scheme to the general public, and ascertaining their views on the subject, and with this purpose, the appeal before us contains a brief resume of the *opinions expressed* by those who were present at and took part in the meeting of September last. The sad fact was recognised that the low position of our country in the scale of civilisation is owing to the ignorance in which the masses are at present steeped. Educated and benevolent Hindus, who really have the welfare of their country at heart, cannot remain unconcerned about the sad and distressed condition of the lower orders, such as the Tamil speaking Pariahs, who, as a body, are ignorant, ill-fed, ill clad, and given to the pernicious habit of drinking, which consumes the greater portion of the small incomes they earn. Our ancient Hindu religion is fast losing its hold upon them; and many of them show an undesirable readiness to embrace faiths foreign to them, without enquiry. Whatsoever religion they adopt has in no way reformed their religious and moral character. Their children are despised and are never admitted into schools intended for caste boys. In spite of these drawbacks, and the deterioration they have undergone of late years, they are, as a class, strong, intelligent, and industrious. "Above all," says the appeal, "they are noted as the truly grateful race, as Yan-Badars of this Province, a virtue which is rarely found in the other lower orders." As servants employed by Europeans, they have acquired special powers of adaptability to their place and position, thus showing that they are capable of higher things, which only require that they should be developed under the fostering care of the intelligent and humane public, to be directed into several useful channels. To do this for them will not only promote their own happiness, but will also promote that of the country at large. They do not dislike industrial pursuits. If they should be raised to a proper position, they would have no religious scruples to reap the benefits of travel in civilised countries. They have a language and a history, of which they would, be proud if only they were taught to know and feel it. The Tamil language, which they speak, and read, and write, is of great antiquity and has a literature of its own. Amongst the ancestors of the present Tamil speaking Pariahs, there have been many distinguished Grammarians, Poets, and Religious Preachers, who would bear comparison with the best writers amongst caste Aryans. In the temple at Sreerungam, in the Trichinopoly district, there is a representation of a celebrated Pariah sage and devotee, to which a prominent place has been assigned in the temple, in recognition of the tried religious zeal of the original. Allusion is made to the great sage Ramanujacharar, who devised and carried out measures to raise the condition of the lowest amongst the Hindus. In recognition of the services rendered to him by Pariahs, when their aid was most needed, he allowed them the privilege of worshipping God in the celebrated temple of Melkote, on special occasions. Similarly in the district of Tanjore, Pariahs are allowed to worship in the famous temple of Tiroovaloor. Having thus set forth the claims of the Pariahs to the attention and active sympathy of educated and beneficient Hindus, the appeal concludes with the following appropriate sentence—"Is it, then, just, proper, or expedient to look down upon the Pariahs, who have a noble and elevating history, or allow them to pine away in their miserable condition? When we enjoy liberty of speech and action, under the benign rule of the British, and when we find in Europe and other civilised countries, the rich and learned consider it an unswerving principle of action to raise the status of the masses, by all possible means.—Is it not time to do something for the amelioration of the lower classes of Southern India?" These opinions cannot be doubted. They are founded in the best instincts of our nature, and carrying them into effect would be amongst the most beneficient schemes that we can devise. It is well, therefore, that the educated, intelligent, benevolent, and compassionate amongst the Hindus of Southern India should come forward, and aid this great scheme of benevolence and beneficence towards the most degraded amongst the Hindu nation. The appeal sets forth three distinct ways in which the proposed Native Philanthropic Association seeks to carry out its aims and objects. They are —(a) To establish Charity Schools in all the large towns of Southern India for the education of the lower orders; (b) To employ learned men to go about the country preaching religion and morality amongst them and to train up their own preachers; (c) To give scholarships to promising and intelligent lads to enable them to prosecute their studies in English schools. It is added, in the appeal, that the late Dewan Mr. Runga Charlu, who always evinced a deep interest in any national movement, shared the views set forth in the appeal. Mr. Rai Bahadur Arcot Narainswamy Moodelliar, whose active charities are too well known to need repetition here, has promised to contribute Rs. 5000 towards the formation of the Association. It is proposed to convene a general public meeting in the ensuing month, to adopt final measures for the formation of the Association. We wish this effort of our educated and benevolent countrymen, for the amelioration of the outcaste amongst us, every possible success.

Original and Selected Notes.

It has been decided to issue a revised edition of the Pay Code for India on the 1st January 1884.

We hear that Seethapathy Naidu, the ex-Tahsildar of Chingleput, has been granted a remission of the remainder of his sentence, and that an order to this effect has been issued.

A CEYLON paper states that in a few weeks the French Government will have about twelve thousand French soldiers in Cochin China, Annam, and Tonquin; and if requisite, a *corps d' armee* in addition could be quickly sent out from France.

Kaiser-i-Hind, a respectable Guzerati weekly journal published in Bombay, we are informed, proposes that the editors of all native papers should call a meeting and send a letter of condolence to Baboo Sureendranath Banerjee, as a token of sympathy in his present trouble.

THE petitions against Mr. Ilbert's Bill, addressed to the Queen-Empress, the Houses of Parliament, and the Secretary of State for India, were to leave Calcutta by the last mail for London. The petitions have been widely circulated by the Defence Association, and have been largely signed.

A TURIN jeweller has made a tiny boat formed of a single pearl, which shape it assumes in swell and concavity. Its sail is of beaten gold, studded with diamonds, and the binnacle light at its prow is a perfect ruby. An emerald serves as its rudder, and its stand is a slab of ivory. It weighs less than half an ounce; its price is £1,000.

REPORTS are rife at Peshawur that the condition of the country around Jellalabad is unsettled. Several emissaries from Ayub Khan are believed to have passed through Peshawar bearing letters to various chiefs, inciting them to resist the Ameer. It is also reported that Ayub is master of the position towards Herat, whither the Ameer will hasten.

INTIMATION has been received through H. M.'s Embassy at Constantinople that the Ottoman Government has prohibited the circulation of foreign silver coins in the Turkish Empire, and has excluded them completely from the Government treasuries. These orders do not, however apply at present to the *real's* currency in the provinces of Yemen and Hedjaz.

PNEUMATIC tubes for the delivery of telegraph cards have proved so successful in Paris that the tubes are now to be employed by the Post Office in forwarding letters. Pneumatic tubes would, we fancy, be a great convenience in a scattered city like Madras, and enable letters to be delivered from district offices to the Central Office with great rapidity.

THE state of education is a pretty good index of the progress of any country, and how the States of Rajputana are advancing may be gathered from the fact that in 1863-64 the total number of schools in all of them was only about 120, and the aggregate attendance nearly 3,000 and that at the present time the number of educational institutions amounts to 830 and that of the pupils to more than 22,000. From the Maharajah's College at Jeypore 7 students presented themselves for the First Arts Examination, of whom one was successful, and 11 for the Entrance Examination, 7 of whom passed creditably. Public Works are also making good progress in the several States, particularly in Meywar, Jeypore Ulwar and Koth. The Bhils, however, have been giving trouble in Meywar, the Minas in Marwar, and the dacoities reported from the States are "more numerous and more serious than in the preceding year" as Colonel Walter the Agent of the Governor-General in Rajputana, reports.

A PATHETIC story comes from Amritsar:—"A little girl of about nine, a good girl, and the only daughter of her mother, had just come from school where she had been very diligent. When she got home, after eating a little, she set to work to write out her exercises and do her sums. Her mother had occasion to go out to look after an elder brother. As she was went, she looked the girl up in the house. The girl, who lived in the upper story of a four-storeyed house ran to the window to greet her mother from above on leaving the house. As usual, there were only bars of wood across the opening. Leaning eagerly against these to catch a glimpse of her mother, they broke, and she fell, a crushed-up mass, just as her mother reached the bottom of the stairs. There was no hope from the first. The poor little sufferer died next day."

A SPECIAL letter from the frontier to the *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—"The Ameer has been endeavouring to come to terms with the Shinwaris. He demands a hostage, but no man amongst the Shinwaris is found willing to trust himself to Abdul Rahman. The weather is getting hot, and the Ameer is anxious to come to terms with the Shinwaris. As a large number of men on both sides have been slain, and Ameer's victory has not been an easy one, His Highness is quite ready to compromise the matter. He has promised the Shinwaris an increase of Rs.2,000 to the subsidy given to them by Shere Ali Khan, provided they well behave themselves; which proves that the Ameer has not gained such a decisive victory as was at first reported. The Ameer is preparing to return to Cabul as soon as he can get matters settled."

AN ingenious statistician has collated the following singular facts in human life. The average length of life is about twenty-eight years. One quarter die previous to the age of seven, one half before reaching seventeen. Only one of every 1,000 persons reaches 100 years. Only six of every 100 reach the age of sixty-five and not more than one in 500 lives to eighty years of age. Of the whole population on the globe, it is estimated that 90,000, die every day, about 3,700 every hour and sixty every minute, or one every second. These losses are more than counterbalanced by the number of births. The married are longer lived than the single. The average duration of life in all civilised countries is greater now than in any anterior period. Macaulay, the distinguished historian, states that in the year 1685, not an unhealthy year, the deaths in England were as one to ten; but in 1850, one to forty. Dupin, a well-known French writer, states that the average duration of life in France, from 1776 to 1843, increased fifty-two days annually. The rate of mortality in 1781 was one in twenty-two; but in 1820, one in forty. Rich men live on an average forty two years, but the poor only thirty years.

A NATIVE correspondent writes:—"As announced, the eighth Hindu virgin re-marriage took place last night at 8 P.M., in premises No 63, Brodie's Road, Mylapore. The fact that a marriage would take place at Madras, and the arrival of the bridal party three days before the marriage, made the place of their abode a scene of curiosity. The grand preparations that were set on foot immediately, the admirable decorations, and the melodious music played on the occasion, made the scene a very attractive one. In short the whole village of Mylapore with its natural beauty seemed to be full of life and enthusiasm. Long before the fixed hour, which was most eagerly and anxiously looked for the marriage house was crowded. In short many were obliged to stay outside for want of room. The marriage was performed in strict conformity with all the Hindu matrimonial rites. When the ceremony of *Satamanam* was gone through blessings were pronounced on the pair, and those present clapped their hands. Sixteen marriage presents of valuable cloths were presented to the pair. A sum of Rs. 300 was distributed amongst the venerable Brahmins, who were too numerous to mention. The distribution ranged from half a rupee to two rupees. Flowers, betel nut, and sandal were distributed to all those who were present. The whole affair was attended with perfect success. All went home extremely rejoiced. The first day's ceremonies came to a close by 11 P.M.

Local and Provincial.

BANGALORE TOWN SCHOOL.—We understand that matriculation and pre-matriculation classes have been opened in the Bangalore Town School, by the Head master Mr. A.M. Ranganawamy Moodelliar.

THE NEW BRITISH RESIDENT.—The local *Spectator* learns that the officiating British Resident at the Court of Mysore, Mr. J. B. Lyall, will shortly leave Bangalore for Mysore, on a visit to His Highness the Maharajah.

THE STATE COUNCIL.—His Highness the Maharajah's Government has sanctioned the payment to Mr T R A Thumboo Chetty, the sum of Rs 5000 per annum, for his services as a member of the Maharajah's State Council, the same allowance being granted to the other members of the Council

A NEW ADVOCATE —On Wednesday last, Mr J C S. Lawrence, B A., B L., an advocate of the Chief Court of Mysore, made an application to the Chief Judge for the admission, as an advocate of the Court, of Mr Thoma Ward Langa, a solicitor of the High Court of Madras The application was granted

RETURN AND DEPARTURE OF THE DEWAN —Mr. K Sheshadri Iyer, the Dewan, and his Secretary Mr Vijaendra Rao returned to Bangalore on Friday last from Madras, but proceeded immediately on by train to Mysore, no doubt summoned thither by the event of the birth of a daughter to His Highness the Maharajah

PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY, CENTRAL COLLEGE —It is stated that a European Graduate in Science of the Madras University not being procurable, a native Graduate will be appointed as Professor of Chemistry in the Central College, Bangalore The salary of the post has been fixed at Rs 150 a month, and, as usual, there are a large number of candidates for it

INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS —Mr Venkatapathy Iyengar, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Kolar District, having obtained three months' leave, the Deputy Inspector of Tumkur will act for him, while the schools in the latter district will be looked after by Mr Desikachar from Shemoga, whose place will be filled by an Assistant Master from the Maharajah's School at Mysore

THE GOLD MINES IN KOLAR DISTRICT — The Government of His Highness the Maharajah has called upon the Agent to the Concessionaires of the Gold Mining Leases in the Kolar district to forward, at an early date, statements shewing the quantity of gold and other metals which may have been obtained from these mines, the object of such information being to levy the royalty agreed upon when the concessions were made.

BOUNDARY DISPUTE —It would seem that some of the ryots of the Mysore district encroached upon lands in the Coimbatore district, Madras Presidency, situated on the Collegal side of the Cauvery river, and the matter was brought to the notice of the Mysore Government, through the British Resident The Dewan thereupon directed the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore district to open communication with the Collector of the Coimbatore district, and to arrange to meet him, or any other officer deputed for the purpose, in order to settle the boundary dispute

INSPECTION OF RAILWAYS —The Governor-General of India has been pleased to rule that from the 1st July 1883, the circles of inspection of the several Consulting Engineers of Railways shall be performed on the scale laid down The Consulting Engineer for Railways in Madras, shall inspect and report upon the Madras, South Indian, Mysore and Nizam's State Railways All railways in the Madras Presidency, Mysore and the districts south of the Toongabudra, and all the extensions of the lines of the above stated Railways shall be subject to his inspection —*Standard*

THE SALVATIONISTS —A small contingent of the Salvation army is shortly expected in Bangalore Christian congregations and their ministers appear to differ as to whether these parodists of Christianity should be received or not, though there ought not, we think, to be any doubt amongst true Christians that the Salvationists are more deserving of the proverbial pedal applications, than the proffering of six-pence and a welcome Let all educated and truly orthodox Hindus avoid encouraging these semi-insane people, by being present at their farcical meetings, and let the educated Hindus teach their ignorant and foolish countrymen to keep away also.

SIR JAMES GORDON K C. S. I.—The British Resident at Mysore, Sir James D. Gordon, K. C. S. I., having sufficiently recovered from the serious attack of illness, left Madras for England, on Thursday last, by the P and O Steamer *Clyde*. Major Wylie, the Assistant Resident, the Dewan, Colonel Hay, and other officials and personal friends of Sir James saw him on board, while on the Madras pier, a large number of European and native gentlemen, both of Mysore and Madras, assembled to bid him good bye. It is stated, by a Madras contemporary, that Sir James was able to get down the pier ladder without help, though he looked pale and ill Mr J Sansman, Apothecary of the Mysore Subordinate Medical Service, accompanies Sir James to England as medical attendant

AN ACT OF JUSTICE —It gives us much pleasure to extract the following from the supplement of the local *Spectator* of Saturday last, though it was the *Madras Standard* of Friday last which first recorded the fact The *Spectator* says —" It may be remembered that Mr Govindaraju Moodelhar, the Chief Clerk of the Civil and Sessions Court, was summarily dismissed by the Chief Judge of Mysore The unfortunate gentleman had 23 years' service, and had been formerly a very useful employe in the late Chief Commissioner's Secretariat, having given the greatest satisfaction to all the Secretaries and the Head Assistant For no fault of his own, he was summarily sent away, but before leaving India, Sir James Gordon passed an order on Govindaraju Moodelhar's memorial on the subject, directing his immediate restoration to office, with all arrears of pay to be given him We congratulate the Moodelhar on his success."

A CURIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT —While the mixed train of Thursday last was proceeding from Coopum Station, *en-route* to Bangalore, a horse box took fire, about four miles from Coopam In the box, were three valuable Arab race horses, the property of a gentleman who had sent them on to be entered for the coming Bangalore races, and the animals were attended by their respective syces, who were also in the box When the fire was observed, the driver halted the train, but it was too late The fire seems to have been rapid in its effects, owing to the high wind blowing at the time The box and two of the horses were completely burnt, and the third horse was found down the line seriously burnt, but the strangest part of the accident was, that the three syces escaped unhurt, by jumping out of the train while it was in motion There will, of course, be a strict investigation into the affair, by the Madras Railway authorities, and the unlucky owner of the race horses will, probably, seek to recover damages against the Railway Company, for the very serious loss he has sustained.

General Summary

MADRAS

POONA GAYAN SAMAJ —Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh have, we are told " been graciously pleased" to consent to become patrons of the *Gayan Samaj* of Poona —*Mail*

MEDICAL COLLEGE —The annual distribution of prizes to the students attending the Medical College will take place on the 30th instant The College will close from the 1st proximo for three months, for the midsummer vacation — *Ibid*

A " FOUR HUNDRED DAY" CLOCK —Messrs Henry S King & Co, have sent us a diagram of a " four hundred day" clock, which would appear to be as useful as it is ornamental The *height of the clock is only ten inches, and it* only requires winding once a year " The movement of the pendulum is graceful and most interesting, its motion being rotary, after the manner of a marine chronometer, requiring no special adjustment. As the glass shade is so seldom removed, the works, which are visible, remain clean many years" The price packed for shipment, is £7 — *Ibid*

RAILWAY TICKET OFFICE.—An office for the sale of passenger tickets will be opened in connection with the Madras Railway, on the Mount Road, from the 1st proximo This arrangement will, we think be very acceptable to the public —*Standard*

VACATION JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT.—Mr Justice Muthusawmi Aiyar, C I E, will be the vacation judge of the High Court from Thursday next, the 7th instant, till the re-opening of the Court on the 8th proximo, thus relieving Sir Charles Turner, the Chief Justice who was the vacation judge for the first month during the vacation —*Ibid*

REVENUE DEPARTMENT —We hear that Mr Garstin, member of the Board of Revenue, has completed his report upon the proposed reorganisation of the Revenue establishments, and that special recommendations have been made to increase the salaries of the subordinates in certain branches of the revenue departments. The salaries of the deputy collectors are to be raised When such arrangements are proposed it would be well to place the departments under the Board of Revenue on an improved footing —*Ibid*

A HEAVY REFUND —In the year 1880, Mr Arcot Ramaichandra Row, a Deputy Collector on the Madras establishment, was suspended on certain charges preferred against him The Government had all the papers connected with his suspension before them for about two years, and at length ordered him to retire upon his pension The Deputy Collector claimed his salary during the time of his suspension and after a great deal of reference the amount claimed was ordered to be paid Mr Arcot Ramaichandra Row then drew from H M's treasury, what must have been to many a small fortune—amounting to a little above Rs. 10,000 —*Ibid*

BOMBAY

INTERMARRIAGES AMONGST NATIVES.—" His H Holiness,' Shri Shankara Charyar, says a native correspondent, has replied to an application submitted by the Brahmins of Satara Kolapoor, and other places, requesting sanction to intermarriages between the Deshasta, Konkanasta, and Karadhe " His Holiness" is of opinion that such intermarriages are not forbidden by the Shastras, and looking to the surrounding circumstances of the present time, such intermarriages are likely to prove of incalculable benefit to the community at large, and any person soliciting " His Holiness" to excommunicate persons celebrating such intermarriages will be treated with the contempt and disdain they deserve This reply of the Shri Shankara Charyar shows that " His Holiness" is social and willing to improve the condition of the Brahmins generally —*Poona Observer*

THE SOUTHERN MAHARATTA STATE RAILWAY — This railway has passed into the hands of a private company, and its designation now is the " Southern Mahratta Railway Company " All native works officers hitherto employed in its construction, have been transferred to other State Railways many coming to Madras for the Vizagapatam Raipur railway survey The Government, however, maintain an auditor to supervise the accounts Mr James Crank, of the Madras Railway, has been appointed as Traffic Manager —*Times of India*

BENGAL

A RELIGIOUS DISPUTE —Rather a curious state of feeling between Hindus and Mahomedans is seems to exist in Bikrampore, a locality near Kidderpore Some ten days ago, owing to some dispute between the two bodies the Hindus threatened to decorate the Mahomedan mosques in the place and were in turn told that the Mahomedans would retaliate in the same manner Matters were getting serious, and Police interference was rendered necessary, and ultimately both the factions had recourse to cross summonses The case was fixed for trial before the deputy Magistrate of Alipur, but a compromise has been effected.—*Englishman*

THE NUMBER OF EUROPEAN TROOPS IN INDIA —Dr Cameron will, on May 22, move an address for return stating the number of European troops paid from the revenues of India, whether serving in India or elsewhere, during the financial year 1880-81, showing separately the aggregate pay and allowances of the officers and men of each regiment or battery, of the number of native troops paid from the revenues of India during the financial year 1880-81, showing separately the aggregate pay and allowances of the European officers, and of the rank and file of each regiment, and of the names of all Europeans, other than those included under the above two headings, who received moneys from the revenues of India during the same period, whether as salaries, pensions, absentee allowances, or gratuities, the respective amounts received by each, and the service or office in respect of which such moneys were paid —*Overland Mail*.

THE SUBMISSION OF ADDRESSES TO GOVERNMENT —The following extract from the proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Public), under date Simla the 21st May 1883, is published —

READ —Home Department Resolution Nos 12-403-424, dated the 16th March 1883, laying down rules for the submission by public bodies of addresses to the Government of India, the first of which is as follows —

1 —An address, the sole or principal object of which is to promote or oppose a measure of imperial legislation, or one which have immediately upon general questions of imperial policy may be submitted direct to the Governor-General in Council

RESOLUTION —The foregoing rule must be read with, and be held to be subject to, Rule 14 of the Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council, which relate to bills actually pending before the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, and is as follows —Communications on matters connected with any bill before the Council may be addressed either in the form of a petition to the Governor-General in Council, or in a letter to the Secretary, and must in either case be sent to the Secretary Ordinarily such communications will not be answered. Except in the case of the High court at Fort William, such communications from courts, officials, or public bodies *shall ordinarily be sent through the Local Government*

Extracts.

LORD RIPON'S APPOINTMENT

Mr Gladstone asked indulgence to say a word or two after the speech to which they had just listened. Nothing could be more clear than the title of members of the House to bring charges and accusations against all persons employed in the service of the Crown, and the higher and more eminent the position the more necessary the freedom of members of the House to canvass without restraint their conduct. But there was a correlative obligation that in proportion to the gravity of the subject should be the care, the conscientiousness—(" Hear, hear," from Mr. A. Bartlett)—and the production of the evidence—(Mr A Bartlett, I had no time)—with which and upon which such charges were made (Hear) The hon member said he had no time, but if he had not time, then he ought not to have had time to make the accusations. (Cheers.) He did not know, however, that there was in this case any disadvantage to anyone, for he could not pretend to express an approbation that Lord Ripon would suffer in the estimation of any man from what had just been said (Cheers) The hon gentleman said that Lord Ripon was made a Marquis for his share in a most unfortunate negotiation He was not going to open a chapter which would require time that was not now at command, but Lord Ripon was not the only person concerned in that negotiation and when he referred to the participation of other men in it, he referred to it, not for the purpose of casting responsibility upon those other men, but simply for the purpose of doing them honour for bringing about a result with respect to which they, who were the advisers of the Crown, undoubtedly had the full and ultimate responsibility The hon gentleman said Lord Ripon was a crotchetteer, a sentimentalist, and an ultra-humanitarian (Mr A. Bartlett " Pseudo-humanitarian " and laughter) Pseudo-humanitarian, was it? He was sorry that the artistic touches of the hand of the hon. gentleman should be marred and blurred when they came to be manipulated by a person like himself (Laughter) Unless, however, he was very much mistaken, he was accustomed to hear descriptions of that kind applied to everyone who sat on the Ministerial side of the House. (Laughter) Those who sat upon that side of the House were a set of crotchetteers, sentimentalists, and pseudo-humanitarians. (Opposition cheers.) If that was so, then did not the hon. member see that he was wasting his time and breath in making an appeal to them? They were absolutely disabled by internal defects—(laughter)—from appreciating the truth and justice of the charges that were brought by the hon. member. So far from being able to discern the first elements of truth in the matter, they believed

that Lord Ripon was both a just and a wise man (Cheers) In the course of a public career which had now reached not very far short of forty years, his lordship had more and more approved himself to the judgment of his country and countrymen, and no part of that career had been more honourable or more beneficial than the years which he had spent in India. (Cheers) He knew nothing specific of the approach of Lord Ripon's return, but if, unfortunately, the time was approaching when, according to the routine of office or the necessities of health, Lord Ripon would have to quit India—some, he hoped, as worthy, but certainly not worthier person, would be found to succeed to that high office—he would come back to be held in honour among the people of this country, and he would, as much as any Viceroy that ever lived, write his name upon the hearts of the people of India —*Overland Mail*

THE CHUNDA RAILWAY SCHEME

Extract of Proceedings of the Committee for considering the above scheme at a meeting held on the 18th May 1883.

That in as much as it has come to the knowledge of the committee that some designing persons have misrepresented to the Government of His Highness the Nizam as well as to the British Government that the intentions of the Committee as have been given expression to in its meeting dated the 3rd instant, are seditious and disloyal and as it is further necessary that these most unjust and untrue statements should be emphatically denied and a correct and detailed exposition of the principles and intentions of the Committee be made —

Resolution I It is unanimously resolved that the following details of the history, objects and reasons of the Committee be recorded, communicated and published

Origin and History of the Committee About the beginning of this month it had generally been known to the people of the *Dominions* that His Highness the Nizam's Government was about to contract a loan of Rs. 7 crores and odd for the construction of Railways and that the sum was to be borrowed of a certain company in England Thereupon a spirit of enquiry was naturally roused in the minds of persons who by birth, position, wealth, and dealings were deeply interested in the well being of the State and in the minds of the more intelligent classes of people to ascertain whether the contemplated measure was sound and feasible This enquiry was rendered all the more necessary owing to the following important considerations which were already weighing upon the public mind, viz

(a) That the State is already encumbered with a debt of Rs. 330,00,000

(b) That it was contracted for a Railway which is far from paying anything like reasonable dividends and for which the Government as it is, is now going out of pocket year after year in the sum of Rs 8,00,000 to make up the guaranteed interest

(c) That this existing Railway itself was constructed in a manner extremely unsatisfactory and laid across an unsuitable country instead of passing from Gooltburga through Gumamlad and Bodar, a highly advantageous and preferable route

For these reasons the interested considered that it would be advantageous to the country (i e its Government and people) to convene a meeting with a view to consider if they could by their deliberations, be of service in the way of submitting suggestions with reference to the contemplated Railway and loan Another reason which carried the greatest weight with the Public was the fact, that His Highness the Nizam being under age and shortly to assume the reins of his Government and having further just lost his most trusted and experienced minister, whether under such circumstances the contemplated project could not be conveniently postponed till His Highness attained his majority

With these objects in view Raja Narsingha Reddy and other noblemen and gentlemen of Hyderabad convened the first meeting on the 3rd instant

In the meeting matters were fully discussed and resolutions passed whereby the Committee for considering the Chunda Railway Scheme was appointed and consists at the present moment of many noblemen and gentlemen of Hyderabad and country and most of the leading Bankers and Merchants and a large number of Government officers. In fact it numbers 1400 persons representing all classes and interests.

The labours of the Committee are extended to —

I. The obtaining from Government &c of all information that may be of use in discussing the Railway question and the loan contemplated to be raised

II The submission to Government of the results of their deliberations which are to bear upon the following points

(a) The advisability *of the extension at present* of the Railway system in the Nizam's Dominions

(b) The advisability of constructing the proposed Railway to Chanda *via* Warangal and of a branch towards Bezwada

(c) *The advisability of raising a foreign* loan

(d) The advantages and disadvantages of the terms offered by the foreign company

(e) The possibility of raising sufficient funds in the country on a guaranteed local loan, advertised in the usual form for tenders

(f) The best and the most advantageous way in which the present Railway and the present addition if made should be worked so that the whole may pay the State fair returns in money and benefit the people

III In the event of the Government of H H the Nizam not paying regard or consideration to such suggestions as may be made, (His Highness the Nizam being still a minor), in the interests of His Highness and his people to appeal to the most noble the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India and if need be to Parliament

It would clearly appear from the foregoing that neither the constitution nor the objects of the committee are in any way illegal or improper and what motives people may have for misrepresentations cannot be correctly ascertained *What most surprises the committee* are the obstacles that have been and are being thrown in the way of their making themselves useful and the secret manner in which the scheme is being hurried through thereby clearly indicating that some pressure which the Committee cannot either clearly see or give expression to, is being brought to bear

The Committee's first difficulty which appeared very serious has been the disinclination of the Government, notwithstanding repeated applications to furnish any information to the Committee relating to the Scheme But however which such as they have been able to gather, they have come to the conclusions herein under detailed

With reference to the first matter raised viz, the advisability of the extension *at present* of the Railway system in H H the Nizam's Dominions, there are two considerations that are important in deliberating upon this matter The *first* is the advantage that may be derived by the Province i e H H the Nizam's Dominions and the *second* those derived by the surrounding provinces and India generally The committee is fully alive to the benefits that a net work of railway system must confer on any country, and more especially on the vast continent of India. Prosperity and greatness political and material would be developed and consolidated The Committee fully feel that the advantages arising both to these Dominions and to the surrounding provinces from an extension of railway would be considerable

As to whether the construction of the proposed railways to Chanda via Warangal and Bezwada would be advantageous or not, the Committee find that the advantages are not unalloyed They would therefore enter into the advantages and disadvantages seriatim

ADVANTAGES

(a) The continuation of the line on to pass a station Nagpore would open a shorter and direct through route from the Northern railway system to that of Southern India

(b) The opening up of a country now almost undeveloped and which is reputed to contain considerable mineral wealth

(c) The connection of military communication with the capital of Hyderabad with important military centres of the North

DISADVANTAGES

(a) The State could ill afford to spend the enormous sum which the proposed Railway would cost in the present condition of its finances and in the face of the numerous other more urgent improvements and reforms which the country imperatively demands It may also be pointed out that the balance in the Treasury has vanished within the last few years and that the debt incurred for the existing railway has neither diminished nor is in a fair way of being so

That there are hardly any made or metalled roads in the whole of these extensive dominions is a well known and glaring fact and that a large development in these and irrigation and other projects would open a *wider sphere* of happiness to the people, than an isolated line of railway running through the most productive and sparsely inhabited part of the country reputed to be particularly unhealthy is a matter that needs no comment

(b) *The* undoubted certainty that the proposed railway can not be expected to pay very much over the cost of working it for many years to come—say at least for the next 20 years, is a second disadvantage

(c) The enormous sum of Rs 10 00,000 which will have to be paid year after year towards the guaranteed interest would add to the burdens of the country and must necessarily tend to the curtailment of many a necessary improvement which the late minister was so anxious to introduce

(d) Then there is the other impossibility of ever paying off the debt either gradually or at once Add to this there is the certainty of the finances falling into hopeless insolvency

Besides these many other disadvantages might also be mentioned, but the Committee consider these enough to enable them to arrive at a conclusion They are of opinion that under the present condition of things the disadvantages preponderate But should the Government consider the scheme absolutely necessary for political and other reasons it would be but fair to permit the Nizam's Government *to undertake and carry to the* project little by little according as it may suit their finances that is within seven or eight years

As regards the advantages of a foreign loan and the advantages and disadvantages of the *terms offered by the foreign company* the Committee would beg to make the following observations

It is well known that an immense amount of capital lies buried in the country This has been one of India's greatest evils and it should be the policy of every good Government in India to induce the people by even stretching a point for the benefit of the local people to come forward to invest in useful and productive works and industries It is also a well known fact that the wealthy native is very suspicious and when he sees his Government borrowing money from foreign capitalists he naturally loses his confidence in it To a European Government and to Governments situated like that of Her Majesty's British India with its vast resources, the case is different But as regards a Native State nothing *lowers it so much in the estimation of its* people as going into the foreign market for a loan

Apart from these considerations the terms that are required by the company are simply exorbitant Though the interest demanded *is only a per cent yet the other conditions* attached, render the loan quite objectionable First of all it is widely rumoured that a sum of 44 00 000 rupees has to be spent in preliminary or other expenses which cannot bear the light of scrutiny What could be these expenses and who are to be the participators of this enormous sum? Full and thorough enquiry must be made with reference to this item Then the construction of the proposed line is to be left entirely to the company This means putting into the pockets of the company another 25 per cent and in return the obtaining of bad and indifferent work and material There are not wanting instances in which these irresponsible agents have caused considerable losses for instance, the Madras irrigational canal is a standing monument of reckless waste and poor returns When the Madras Government had to purchase back the canal they are said to have had to pay 5,000 000 sterling for what was found to be scarcely worth a couple of millions

Then the company insists and requires a condition giving it the monopoly of all minerals This means *several additional millions* in their pockets and a corresponding loss to the same extent to the people of the country and to the Government. In British Territories they have stringent rules as regards mineral rights and it has been the recognised policy of all good Governments *not to give monopolies* of mining rights The Colar concessions and the Wynaad swindles and fraud had shown how people, after acquiring large tracts of lands, floated companies recklessly to the great and crying disadvantage of many a poor family and made enormous sums. This concession, in the eye of the committee, would appear to be a great calamity and if granted would be a most irreparable loss inflicted unauthorsedly on the nation and the still minor sovereign Such wholesale alienation, even in the case of private minors, would not be *legal. How much less would it, in the case* of the minor Nizam, whose interests are identical with those of the nation. Perhaps there are many influential people interested in the company and in floating the foreign loan; otherwise it may be fairly presumed that it would not be so hurriedly pressed forward. Why could it not wait until the sovereign attains his age? The committee cannot see why such a large loan is required for a railway presenting few natural and territorial difficulties and extending over a distance of but 280 miles and no more

The Committee are unanimously of opinion that the foreign loan contemplated to be raised is neither necessary nor advisable, and that it should at once be rejected

It has now to be considered whether the money necessary could be raised in the country *The Committee unhesitatingly* assure that it could be done They are positive that there is sufficient loyalty in this country, and should her sovereignty, every individual subject would be but too happy and too honoured to place his all at his disposal

There cannot be the slightest difficulty in raising the necessary funds. The rich Jaghirdars and noblemen of the land are willing to come forward with offers of large contributions with or without interests, to be placed at the disposal of the Nizam's Government, until such time as the finances of the State will permit their repayment The Committee only convey it Let the Government call for tenders and it will see that within two short month all the money is subscribed The Committee should like to know why a trial should not be made It is known fact that the other day when Mysore wanted a loan and called for tenders 5 times the requisite capital was tendered for And more over when the Government decides to raise the money in the country it would want very much less almost half of what it now contemplates borrowing of the *company* The making of the Chanda Railway being *the thing* that is now required, only such sums as may be required for the same ought to be raised Should there be other little matters to be adjusted they could be gradually effected from the surplus revenue of the State It would be altogether a bad financial policy to raise loans for such matters as ought to be carried out or adjusted with the current revenue

It has next to be considered what is the most advantageous way of working the existing Railway and as to how the new Railway could best be made and worked with profit There is no real necessity at present to find buyers of the existing State Railway All it wants is a reform in its management A systematized economical management could easily be improvised by a commission that may be appointed for the purpose This Committee is sure that it could be effected and many existing defects cured by a proper and, as it has been already said, *economical* organization

The State does at the present moment, maintain a large and expensive Railway and other engineering establishment, and a proper amalgamation of the old and the new Railways would be of great mutual advantage when worked under the same organized agency and supervision

The Committee is therefore of opinion that with a view of ascertaining as to how best Railways are to be made and worked, a commission consisting of persons experienced selected from both official and non official members should be appointed by Government and required to draw up and submit a complete scheme

Resolution II Further unanimously resolved that an extract of the proceedings be respectfully submitted to the Government with a request that copies of the same may be forwarded to the Resident

Resolution III Further resolved that a copy of the same be most humbly submitted to *the most noble the Viceroy* and the Governor General with a prayer that this result of the Committee's deliberations may be taken into consideration in connection with any scheme that may be submitted by the Resident concerning the Chanda Railway scheme

Resolution IV Further unanimously resolved that the extract of the proceedings of the Committee containing those four Resolutions be printed and copies furnished to every newspaper in India as also to the leading journals in England

AGHORNATH CHATTOPADHYA D Sc
President

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The National Hall, Pettah,

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Specimen Agenda.

Terms—Cash.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers.)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

Teheran, 11th June.—It is reported that the Russian Government is endeavouring to obtain a cession of Khelat-i-Nadiri on the north-eastern frontier of Persia, in return for which Russia offers territory on the north-west frontier.

THE CORONATION OF THE CZAR.

Moscow, 9th June.—Festivities here in connection with the Coronation are now at an end, and the Czar left to-day for Peterhoff.

MARRIAGE OF DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL.

London 12th June.—The House of Lords last night read for the second time the Bill for marriage with a deceased wife's sister by 165 votes against 158.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BASUTOLAND.

The Earl of Derby replying to a question in the House of Lords last night, said that a despatch had been sent to the Cape stating that the British Government under certain conditions would resume the Government of Basutoland.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1883.

INDIA IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

It is gratifying to note that of late years, India is attracting the attention of the House of Commons far more largely than has ever been the case. During the last fifteen or twenty years, the Associations formed for social and political purposes in India have had a direct and gratifying influence on the British public, the press, and a large section of the members of both House of Parliament. The energetic action of these societies and the influx of a large number of educated natives of India into England have been the main causes by which a real and abiding interest has been awakened in all matters connected with this country, both social and political; so that it is, as the present day, rather the rule than the exception, as it used to be in the old days, that ordinarily intelligent Englishmen have a far larger and more accurate knowledge of India and her affairs than their predecessors ever had. As, however, the great court of appeal for India and the grievances under which she suffers, is the British Parliament, it is very gratifying and encouraging that the members of the House of Commons and of the House of Lords have begun to manifest what seem to us a true and genuine interest in the affairs of this country. In a recent issue of this journal, we published an article on the society of pure natives of India resident in London which, though existing for ten years, previously, has been recently revived and set on a firmer and more defined position. Amongst the objects of that Association is that members of the British House of Commons might be more effectually and accurately informed of the wants and grievances of India and her people. Judging from the English papers last received, it would seem as if the practical objects of the Association are already in the course of realisation, for we find a long list of questions put by honourable members to the under Secretary of State for India regarding this country and several matters relating to the position of the pure natives and the Europeans, domiciled and non-domiciled. Mr. O'Donnell, the member for Dungarvan, in Ireland, who took the greatest interest in the Native Indian Society of London, is consistently carrying out his promise of support and active interest in India, by constantly plying the Under Secretary of State with questions regarding a variety of topics of interest and importance to this country. We are glad to note, too, that other honourable members, following Mr. O'Donnell's example, have begun to put similar questions to the responsible authorities at the India House (who have seats in Parliament) whence the destinies of this country are ruled. It would, we think, interest our readers, as shewing them how Indian affairs are discussed and disposed of in Parliament to record here, from the English papers, a brief summary of the parliamentary report thereon. On the 25th Ultimo, several questions were put to the Under Secretary. Sir Stafford Northcote, the leader of the Opposition, asked as to the alleged exaggerated or garbled telegram, which was transmitted to London, about the discussion in the Imperial Legislative Council, on Mr Ilbert's Jurisdiction Bill. Sir Stafford said that "some little time ago there appeared in the Press of this country statements purporting to have come through Reuter, of what was alleged in the Council of Calcutta. At the time it was supposed that was a private communication forwarded by Reuter. But the Indian papers which had recently come to this country seemed to show that the report was forwarded by the Indian Government and was of an authoritative character. He wished to ask whether the telegraphic account of the proceedings to which he referred was authorised and its transmission directed by the Government of India; and whether the expense of the transmission was defrayed out of the funds of the Government of India; and whether, if so transmitted and authorised, there was any objection to lay the report on the table of the House, in order that it might be compared with the reports which had been published on the subject." The reply of the Under Secretary of State is rather weak and inconsequential, and showed that an official, in his standing, has very small knowledge of the duties of his position. Mr. J. K. Cross, U. S. S., as reported to have said :—"We have not received any communication from the Government of India on the subject of the right hon. gentleman's question, nor can I say by whom the cost of the transmission of the telegram was defrayed. Perhaps the right hon. gentleman will repeat the question in the course of a week." Fancy a high official of the position of the Under Secretary of State begging for time to answer a question, the details of which ought to have been at his fingers ends! Equally unprepared was the Under Secretary of State for the next question that was put to him and equally unsatisfactory was its purport and effect, on a subject about which the fullest information should have been afforded. Mr. O'Donnell asked the Under Secretary of State "whether it was true that the conduct of the European soldiers at Barrackpur had been the subject of serious complaints by the native population; whether a petition had been presented to the commanding officer from the inhabitants, stating that "Unless some stringent measures are at once taken, the honour, the property, and above all the caste of the native population are threatened with imminent danger;" whether numerous allegations of assaults and insults to native men and women were stated in support of the petition; whether a letter had been addressed by the native inhabitants of Barrackpur to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, declaring that the petitioners "are the victims of the lawlessness of soldiers who have apparently set law and discipline at defiance;" and whether steps had been taken to establish an impartial investigation into the facts." The statements above made are really true and are known all over the locality indicated, as we read in the columns of our Bengal contemporaries, and yet Mr. Cross has no other answer but the following—"Nothing beyond a newspaper report has reached the India Office on the subject. That report said the circumstances alleged have been brought to the notice of the office commanding the troops at Barrackpur. Doubtless, if this is the case, or if any representation is made to the Government of Bengal, the matter will be throughly investigated." Again, Mr. O'Donnell asked the Under Secretary "whether it was true that a petition had been presented to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal from the ryots of Meherpur, in the district of Nuddea, complaining of the continued exactions, oppression, and extortion practised by indigo-planters upon the native cultivators, in order to force them to grow indigo for the factories; and whether it was proposed to introduce any amendment in the law upon the subject." Here, again, the Under Secretary is dreadfully ill-informed. We know, through the almost universal statements in the Bengal Press, that the ryots of Meherpur did send such a petition as that above spoken of and yet the Under Secretary knows nothing about it. If the petition was not found amongst the "Proceedings of the Government of Bengal," we suppose it must have been burked. This is Mr. Cross's reply—"The proceedings of the Government of Bengal have been searched, and no mention of the petition referred to by the hon. gentleman can be traced. The Bengal Rent Law, which is at present under the consideration of the Government of India, will deal with the relations of ryots and superior holders." The next question put by Mr. O'Donnell, we think, was put under a mistake. The right of appeal, in civil or criminal cases, is equally open to all, natives and Europeans alike, appeal either direct to the highest courts of the land, or by revision; so that it is not true that Europeans and natives are treated differently by the law. The last question put by Mr. O'Donnell is more relevant to the affairs of India. The question was with reference to the Salem riots and the Collector's conduct during that crisis. Mr. O'Donnel asked "whether his attention had been called to the fact that Mr. Maclean, the Collector of Salem, had been publicly accused of not being on circuit duty during the Salem riots, when he represented himself to be so engaged as an excuse for absence from the scene of disturbance; and what steps Government intended to take in the matter." Absurd and altogether unsatisfactory was the Under Secretary's answer to this question. He said—"Statements to the effect indicated in the hon. member's question have appeared in one or two of the Indian newspapers. No official information on the subject has been received by the India Office, but the Government of Madras will no doubt take any action in the matter that may appear to them necessary. As we have said, it is highly gratifying and satisfactory, that members of the House of Commons should really and truly interest themselves in the affairs of India.

THE CHINESE EMPIRE AND ITS NEIGHBOURS.

It has often been said that there are only two powers in Asia—England and Russia—but this is a mistake, for China is fast becoming a third, and France wishes to be considered a fourth. Whatever complications may arise in the future, China will have to be reckoned with, and she is sure to prove an important factor in the politics of this continent. It is impossible to ascertain the actual resources of China in men and money, but in both she is rich. One thing is certain, that is, that China is practically—what India has been said to be, but is not—a homogenous nation, and one that can act on any great occasion without being hampered by the fear of any internal disorders. There is another thing that must be taken into account with regard to China—the people are highly imitative. They have for years past sent young men to be trained in the military and naval schools of Europe. They have purchased a number of arms of precision, and many of their soldiers know how to use them very fairly. The people are not wanting in courage, and when they used only bows and arrows they stood their ground and were shot down by the bullets of the Europeans. Now they have engineers of no mean skill; they have the newest improvements in breech—loaders; the best type of gun-boats, and a boundless supply of docile recruits. So large is the population of China, that if one army were to be destroyed, another could be sent out without being

felt by the country, and being a despotic Government, there could be no questions asked in Parliament It is pretty plain that this rise to life on the part of China must affect all her neighbours, India among the rest But two nations—the Russians from Kuldja, and the French from Tonquin—are preparing to enter into a contest with China, the end of which cannot be foreseen The proceedings of both nations seem to be of an almost identical nature as far as details are at present forthcoming The identity is so marked as almost to suggest a common understanding. There have been from time to time accounts from Kuldja of the usual type of frontier outrages on the Russian border, and of consequent difficulty in restraining the Russian soldier and colonist from reprisals A few agents judiciously posted keep up a regular irritation, till Russia is prepared for another advance But while the Russians are going about their work systematically, the French seem to be preparing trouble with all the audacity of ignorance, and a very disproportionate sense of the adequacy of means to ends The ostensible purpose for which men are being sent out is to chastise certain marauders on the Song-coi river, who bear a strong resemblance to the phantom Kroumirs of the Tunisian desert whose misdeeds were the ostensible cause of the costly and troublesome occupation of Tunis. The objects of France in her intervention in Tonquin are summed up by an English paper to be the ousting of Chinese influence from Hue, under a treaty negotiated with Anam in 1874, in which the rights of China were completely ignored In the second place, the French wish to find in the Song-coi river an easy trade-route into southern China which they were disappointed of in the Mekong, as the latter river, after the establishment of the Saigon colony, was found to be unnavigable The treaty of Hue was long kept secret, but diplomatic assurances were frequently given of the acknowledgment by France of the sovereign rights of China in Annam. The Tudoc, as the ruler of Annam is called, after the French thought their influence established at his court, applied to China for assistance to eject them The French feel that they have lost ground in Egypt, and therefore they are prepared to rush into any mad scheme of colonial aggression to distract the growing dissatisfaction at home If they persevere in Tonquin, they must either conquer a large extent of territory, or be driven out of the country. There is no middle course for them At present they are not able to make any headway, the force already in Tonquin is easily held in check by the local troops, and the reinforcements sent out are utterly insufficient for an aggressive campaign, even against the Annamese Should the war be protracted, China would have to join in it, and France would then have enough on her hands Should Russia attack the empire at the same time as the French, its resources would be terribly taxed, but the people and Government would not give in without a terrible struggle, and if they had to resign territory, they would only do it for a time Every attack that is made upon her proves a kind of training for future contests, and in the end she may be able to hold her own against all her neighbours. She came out of a tremendous struggle victorious about twenty years ago, a struggle in which she was often defeated, but in which she persevered till she had effectually put down rebellion, and what she did then for civil strife she may do again, should she be attacked by an enemy from without.

Original and Selected Notes

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Pioneer* states that Sir Louis Mallet, C. B., Under-Secretary of State for India has resigned his post owing to ill-health Mr. Godley, Mr Gladstone's Secretary, will fill the vacancy

A CESSATION in the hostilities between the Ameer's troops and the Shinwaris is reported. The latter are believed to have dispersed, finding the Ameer too strong to be resisted. Their early submission is anticipated

THE Cashmere Government has refused to permit Mr Hydo, a Moravian Missionary to rent, purchase, or build a Christian place of worship at Leh, on the ground that it would interfere with the trade of Cashmere towards Central Asia

THE Government of India, in sanctioning the appointment of Assistant Engineers temporarily to the various Irrigation projects now undertaken by the Madras Government, have suggested that passed students from the local Civil Engineering College be selected for these posts, as it is unlikely that Assistant Engineers can be spared for the work from the other Presidencies

A SERIOUS dacoity is reported to have taken place a few days ago near Fattehpore, in which four of a wedding-party assaulted were killed and over a thousand rupees were carried off This, says a contemporary, is by no means the first dacoity on the borders of the Allahabad Division Not so long ago a dacoity involving the successful plunder of over twelve thousand rupees occured, and the dacoits have not yet been arrested

THE Mhow correspondent of the *Times of India*, in telegram dated Thursday says—Fifteen Mekrances and four Bheels who were concerned in the late Bheel disturbance at Ali Rajpur have been captured and brought to Indore for trial before Captain Robertson Major Biddulph, Political Agent Sirdarpur, is an important witness for the prosecution, which is to be conducted by Mr Fuller, of the Allahabad High Court, on behalf of Government

THE London correspondent of the *Pioneer* draws attention to the feeling which prevails alike among Liberal and Conservative politicians regarding Lord Ripon's administration of India "The opinion of the Conservative leaders is of course well known, but it may surprise the Viceroy's admirers in India to learn that he is 'strongly condemned' by many Liberals 'for the haste with which he has hurried on a policy, open to few objections in itself"

AN important decree has been signed by the Khedive, entirely changing the constitution of the Ministry of Public Works. Instead of the former all powerful Foreign Superintendent of Works, an Under Secretary and an Inspector General of Irrigation will be appointed This last office is to be held by Colonel Scott Moncrieff, who will have a deliberative vote in all questions concerning his department and also as regards the Budget He will have under his personal direction a competent staff of assistants

THE *Bombay Gazette* remarks in reference to the passing of the marriage with a deceased wife's sister Bill—"The passing of this measure will, no doubt, give rise to another crop of rumours with respect to the Princes Beatrice It was alleged that the feeling of the Royal Family in the matter was due to a wish that this princess should marry her brother-in law, the Grand Duke of Hesse, widower of the late Princess Alice The report, so circumstantially repeated, was neither contradicted nor confirmed, and the scope for interesting conjecture remains undiminished"

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Bombay Gazette* from Kandeish, on June the 10th—"Countless swarms of locusts are passing over our heads They appear to be migrating from the south west towards the north-east They will probably alight for the present on the Satpura hills and pounce upon crops when they become fit to be devoured The Mamlatdar has had reports from most villages in the taluka that a brood of infant locusts has sprung up in most fields, and it is to be seen what relief the efforts of Local Bor will give to the next year's crops The cultivators are thinking of sowing an inferior cotton-seed, less subject to the attacks of locusts"

A MUSSULMAN apothecary and British subject has been sent to Bombay from Zanzibar for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, says the *Bombay Gazette*, on a charge of murder There appears, a Zanzibar correspondent informs us, to be a good deal of mystery about the case The prisoner is charged with shooting a favourite African slave of the Sultan, and the motive alleged is jealousy of a Georgian woman to whom both men are said to have been paying attention All the witnesses for the prosecution are slaves of the Sultan The prisoner has no witnesses, but stoutly denies his guilt, and there is said to be a suspicion that the charge has been got up against him "to screen some influential offender"

IN supersession of the ruling contained in the Resolution of the 5th June 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to decide that a public officer nominated under Section 10 of the Indian Councils' Act, 1861, to be a Member of the Council Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only, shall receive, while actually present on duty with the Council, and not at any other time, a deputation allowance at the rate of Rs 616 10 8 a month, in addition to the pay, or if he hold an officiating appointment, to the salary of the appointment held by him at the time of his nomination to the Council provided always that he shall not receive more than Rs 4,166 10 0, including deputation allowance, in any one month

A HYDERABAD correspondent telegraphs to the *Times of India*, the following despatch dated London, 12th April, 1883, which was forwarded from the India Office to His Excellency the Viceroy on the illness and death of the late Sir Salar Jung—

My Lord Marquis—I have to acknowledge the receipt of the political letter of your Excellency's Government No 13, dated the 5th March, with accompaniments reporting the illness and death, on the 8th February, of his Excellency the Nawab Sir Salar Jung, G C S I, Minister and Regent of the State of Hyderabad The announcement of this melancholy event contained in your Excellency's telegram of the 9th February was received by Her Majesty's Government with profound regret They are very sensible of the loss which the British Government in a scarcely less degree than His Highness the Nizam has sustained in the premature decease of the statesman who has so long and ably conducted the affairs of the Hyderabad State, and they observe with much satisfaction that their sentiments upon the occasion have found suitable expression in the notification issued by your Excellency in Council on the 10th Febr—I have &c (Sd) KIMBERLEY

According to the *Gujrati*, a society has been formed to encourage Hindoo students, tradesmen, and merchants to travel to England at cheap rate and in such a manner as not to interfere with their religious scruples The advantages, says the paper, of travelling to England are apparent In order to carry out their object the society proposes to charter a steamer, provided about three hundred Hindoo passengers are secured Care will be taken that not a single flesh eating individual is shipped from the captain down to the lascar crew The society promise to supply two meals a day, consisting of fresh vegetables and *ghee*, cooked by high caste Brahmins There will be three or four houses secured, not in London, but in one of the neighbouring counties, and every arrangement to suit the convenience of the travellers will be made for a term of three years The passage money to and from London will be charged at the rate of 400, 200, and 100 Rs for the first second and third classes respectively Great economy will be exercised during the sojourn of the travellers in England, the society only charging ten per cent on the amount actually incurred for expenses The first and second class passengers will have the luxury of fresh milk provided to them every day on board the steamer. The approximate amount of expenditure for the maintenance of each of the travellers in England is estimated at between three and four pounds

Local and Provincial.

COLONEL LE MESURIER—Colonel Le Mesurier, Consulting Engineer to the Government of Mysore, was expected to arrive at Bangalore yesterday morning, on the expiration of his recent leave to England

THE RAJ MAHAL—The Madras School of Arts has executed and sent three large stained glass windows, exquisately and elaborately finished with carved work, &c, for the palace of His Highness the Maharajah at Bangalore The windows are intended for the Durbar Hall

DEPARTURE OF THE OFFICIATING RESIDENT—Mr J B Lyall, the officiating Resident of Mysore and Mrs Lyall and party left Bangalore for Mysore, by special train, at noon, on Wednesday last Mr Lyall went on a visit to His Highness the Maharajah He returned on Saturday evening

RAILWAY ACCIDENT—An accident occurred at a short distance from the Pattanagere station of the Mysore State Railway, on Friday last The wheels of a waggon attached to the out going train passed over one of the legs of a Native brakesman and completely severed the head The man was sent on to the Bowring Hospital

KANNADIGA—The Amildar of Kankanhally, Timmaji Rao has applied for an extension of leave for three months, which the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District has recommended for sanction In doing so, Colonel Morgan has suggested that the Head Accountant of his office should be appointed to the post, with a view of giving promotion to deserving subordinates in the service

ADVOCATES—The *Daily Post* learns on good authority that the Chief Judge has issued an order to the effect that Advocates who were enrolled last, and in the current year will not be allowed to practise in future in the Chief Court of Mysore, unless and until they pass the B L Examination of the Madras University It is also said that 2nd Grade Pleaders will be required to pass the local legal examinations, in order to enable them to practise in the minor Courts of the Province

POSTAL NOTICE—On and after the 1st July 1883, the rates of commission for money orders drawn upon the United Kingdom will be reduced from 2 per cent to 1 per cent The new rates of commission are shown below—

On sums not exceeding	£2	0	4
" "	£2 but not exceeding £5	0	8
" "	£5 " £7	0	12
" "	£7 " £10	1	0

These revised rates relate solely to orders drawn upon the United Kingdom

RAILWAY ACCIDENT—On Thursday last, as a goods train of the Madras Railway Company was coming into Bangalore from Jollarpett, a waggon full of furniture was seen to be on fire, which was, however, quickly put out, a few chairs being burnt It was discovered that, amongst the furniture carefully hidden away, were four bamboo baskets containing cigars, which were evidently being smuggled into Bangalore It is needless to state that the Octroi department seized the contraband articles

HINDU WIDOW RE MARRIAGE—We note that Mr K Veerasalingum Pantulu on a flying visits the great active advocate of the re-marriage of Hindu widows, was just amongst us. He delivered a lecture, on Saturday evening last, in Rai Bahadur Arcot Narrainswamy Moodelliar's school, on the "Duties of Educated Natives of India" On Sunday afternoon he delivered another most eloquent and impressive lecture on "Remarriage of Hindu Widows" at the Town Municipal Hall before a large gathering of native gentlemen and Pandits Mr Pantulu left this by the same evening train for Madras who we believe he is backed in his efforts by some very influential and highly educated gentlemen amongst our countrymen

SALEM—The local *Spectator*, has the following item regarding Salem—"A gentle-

man hailing from Salem reports that the Hindus are deserting the place by hundreds. Whole streets in the Hindu quarters of the town have been sold to the Mussalmans, and Salem promises before long to become a purely Mahomedan town, like Vaniembady. This state of affairs is of course interfering seriously with trade. Salem used to be noted for its cloth manufactures, but the weavers' looms are almost all silent now. The Mosque at Sheevapoot which was burnt down by the Hindu rioters in August last, has been re-erected on the same spot, and is now almost completed."

CRIMINAL SESSIONS, C AND M STATION.—The fourth Criminal Sessions for the C and M Station was to have been held on Friday last, but on the judge, Mr Troomenhere taking his seat, the Public Prosecutor, Mr Singala Char, intimated to the court that the depositions and other papers in the single case committed for trial had been received by him late on Wednesday evening, and there was no time to summon Assessors and to make other arrangements for the hearing of the case, and he asked for an adjournment. The hearing has accordingly been adjourned to Saturday next the 23rd instant. The case slated to be heard is one in which a man named Murrian is charged with the murder of his wife named Timmee.

THE RESIDENT AT MYSORE.—16th June 1883.—The Resident arrived by special train on Wednesday evening, and was received with military honours, at the Station, where the Dewan, Mr Potter and the leading officials, were assembled. After being introduced to the chief officers Mr Lyall drove to the new Residency, under the usual escort from the Fort. The Resident paid a State visit to His Highness in the Fort Palace, on Thursday afternoon, and received the leading officials, from the Sessions Judge to the Amildar. In the afternoon, His Highness returned the visit (private), to the Resident and second quite taken with him. The Resident left by special train at half past twelve to-day, the same ceremonial being observed as on arrival. The general impression seems favourable, the Resident being regarded as the right "man for Galway."

Her Highness the Maharani and the baby Princess are both doing well. His Highness leaves for Bangalore early next month.—*Spectator*.

The Mysore Gazette

Bangalore, Saturday June 15, 1883.

NOTIFICATIONS IT THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

MONEY ORDER OFFICES AT HASSAN AND CHITALDROOG, RE OPENED

Circular No. 150, dated 11th June 1883.—The Money Order Offices at Hassan and Chitaldroog, which were closed from 1st January last in consequence of the abolition of the District Treasuries, will be reopened for business from 1st July, proximo, under the immediate charge of the Assistant Commissioners of the Sub Divisions at those places. Any person requiring a Money Order to be drawn at the above places will pay the amount with commission into the Kasba Taluk Treasury, and obtain the usual receipt which should be attached to the usual Money Order application and submitted to the Sub Division Officer, who, if a Local Money Order be required, will issue one, or, if an Imperial Money Order, will grant the prescribed form of receipt. Similarly Money Orders payable at Hassan or Chitaldroog will be presented at the Sub-Division Office where they will be checked and endorsed for payment at the Local Taluk Treasury. During the occasional absence of the Sub Division Officer on duty from Head-quarters, the Munsif or the Amildar wherever is present will be in charge of the Money Order Office.

The 15th June 1883.—No. 165.—Under the provisions of Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870, it is hereby notified for the information of the persons interested that all lands required for constructing a market siding from Bangalore City Terminus to the Pettah will be taken up by the Government on payment of compensation under the said Act.

No. 166.—Captain A. McCally, Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, is granted two months' privilege leave of absence from the 15th June 1883, or date of departure.

No. 167.—G. Tirunarayanangar, Deputy Amildar of Koratagere, Tumkur District is granted 40 days' privilege leave of absence from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 168.—Under the provisions of Section 3 of the Bangalore Municipal Regulations of 1871, Mr Sidney Smith, Advocate and Mr Hormusjee Jahangirjee Bhabha, M. A., Vice Principal, Central College, Bangalore, are hereby appointed Municipal Commissioners of the VI Division of the Bangalore Town Municipality.

No. 169.—Mr Panchanatha Rao, Assistant Commissioner, delivered over, and Mr P. N. Purnaiya, Assistant Commissioner, received, charge of the General Assistant Commissioner's Office, Kolar, on the forenoon of the 9th June 1883.

General Summary

MADRAS

POONA GAYAN SAMAJ.—MADRAS BRANCH.—His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore has been pleased to accept the Presidentship of the branch association of the Poona Gayan Samaj to be established at Madras.—*Ibid*.

HINDU WIDOWS RE-MARRIAGE.—The adjourned meeting of the Hindu Widows Re-marriage Association to consider the proposed bill to define marriage according to Hindu Law, will be held at 6 P. M., to-morrow at the Stranger's Room Cosmopolitan Club, at which the attendance of all interested is requested.—*Ibid*.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The new system of sorting letters for Suburban Post Offices came into operation yesterday. Letters and papers are assorted in Railway carriages attached to trains and conveyed to Madras. In Madras they are conveyed direct on mail carts drawn by horses from the railway station to the various sub-office. With such an arrangement, letters are now being delivered about an hour earlier.—*Ibid*.

A FIRE.—A fire broke out this morning at 9 A. M. at Washermanpettah, near the "Kalla Soni Park" in the huts of some rice merchants. The wind which was blowing very strongly at the time, spread the fire to other huts. A large number of Police peons with fire engines soon arrived on the spot and rendered prompt assistance in extinguishing the fire. About twenty huts and tenements, and a quantity of property, were destroyed. The cause of the fire is unknown.—*Ibid*.

CONTEMPTS OF COURTS MARTIAL.—Under a decision recently received from the Right Honorable the Judge Advocate General in London, His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief has directed that no one not held, for the time being, to be a person subject to military law, or in the actual service of the army and courts martial in general that when a prisoner, who is being tried by court martial, is guilty of the offence of contempt of Court, and when it is not thought expedient to try him for that contempt before another Court he may be summarily awarded imprisonment with hard labor not exceeding twenty one days, by order of the President. But such an order must be read as a sentence, and therefore must commence on the date of the order.—*Ibid*.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE PALGHAUT MOONSIF.—A correspondent writes:—"The unexpected and ever lamentable death of nearly 80 young women in Tellicherry last year, has not as yet made any good impression on the minds of the ferry-keepers. The Moonsif of Palghaut, Mr Sreyata Row, while crossing the Kalkyee river with his wife and child in the morning of the 10th instant, met with an incident which happily for him did not produce such disastrous results as the case above cited. The facts are as follows, they were seated in their bandy which was to have been taken into platform boat Changadum, by being pushed to it over a plank which connected the platform with the land. The boatmen it seems began showing the bandy without properly fixing the plank between the land and the platform, and thus the platform fell into the water and the unfortunate inmates had a good ducking in the beautiful water of Kalkayee. I hope the Goverment will take the matter into its serious consideration, and do what is needfull against a recurrence of a similar accident."—*Ibid*.

RAILWAYS BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.—The Policy of Government in regard to the extension of railways in this Presidency by private enterprise does not seem likely to fulfil its ends, unless the Government are prepared to hold out more favorable concessions, such as are asked for by projecting companies. Last Tuesday's *Gazette* announced the winding up of the Nilgiri Road Railway Company, the reason being that the state refused certain concessions. The same fate appears to await the Cochin Shoranur Railway scheme projected by Mr Aspinwall, for the Travancore and Cochin states have intimated that besides granting all Government waste land required for the line free of cost, on condition that the Company pay for standing crops there on, and the importation free of duty of all materials required for the line, they are not prepared to take shares, or grant pensions for the felling of timber from the Sirkar Forests, as under any circumstances the advantages that would accrue to these States by the projected line would be small, and that even this may be further diminished by the construction of the line now surveyed from Tinnevelly on the South Indian Railway to Quilon and Trivandrum.—*Ibid*.

PANDITA RAMABAI.—Her friends and well wishers at female education in India will be interested to learn that this lady, who left for England on the 20th April last, reached London on the 16th May after a safe voyage. She is now lodged in St Mary's Home at Wantage in Berkshire. What her future course will be we are not able to say but it is to be hoped she will be a member of the Congregations of the Clewer Mission.—*Indian Publish*.

LORD LAWRENCE AND LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT.—We are sorry to see that some of the opponents of Lord Ripon again and again persist in saying that his scheme of local self government is one which Lord Lawrence would not have approved of, if he were living now. On what facts this statement is based these opponents do not care to say. Sir Julian Hobhouse, in his recent contribution to the *Nineteenth Century*, contradicted them by quoting Lord Lawrence's own words on the question, and if any further proof were wanting, we would draw attention to page 311 of the first Volume of Mr Bosworth Smith's admirable Biography of Lord Lawrence. There Mr Bosworth Smith says:—

"It has often been said that the best possible government for Orientals is a benevolent despotism—a government, that is in which everything is done for the people and nothing by them. But such was not the ideal set before themselves by the Lawrences. The English Magistrate was naturally the moving spirit in each city, but associated with him there was to be a Town Council elected by the natives from their own body, and when once the first impulse had been given they worked with a will in the right direction. The first germs of municipal government were thus planted in a new, altogether uncongenial soil."

If this was the form of municipal government which Lord Lawrence (than from Mr Lawrence) devised for the Punjab in 1852 or so soon after its annexation, what should he have thought now on the subject? And yet even the London *Times* speaks of it as one, who was opposed to such schemes of municipal administration as Lord Ripon has now inaugurated in India! It must be remembered that Lord Ripon is, to some extent, a pupil of Lord Lawrence's as regards his knowledge of India and the Indian Government. When the former was Under-Secretary of State for India, the latter was a member of the Secretary of State's Council. It was then that the two became friends and Lord Lawrence familiarised Lord Ripon with the principles of the Indian administration, as appears from the following extract from the latter's letter to Mr Bosworth Smith quoted in the Biography of Lord Lawrence:—

"He (Lord Lawrence would) come and sit in my room at the office, sometimes for an hour or more together and place all the stores of his Indian knowledge and experience at my disposal with a kindliness, complicity and a modesty of which I have the liveliest recollection.—*Ibid*.

Extracts.

THE GULBURGA SPINNING COMPANY

The *Deccan Times*, It is proposed to establish a spinning mill at Gulburga, and to form a Company for the purpose, with a capital of six lakhs of rupees. . . The advantages that Gulburga possesses as the locality for the erection of the Mill are:—It is the second largest town in the country and is the centre of an extensive cotton-growing tract; that it is on the main line of railway between Madras and Bombay, and is about half way between these two places; that there is at present a large demand, for twist in the immediate neighbourhood which is supplied from Bombay and Sholapur, that there is an abundant supply of building material in the shape of stone and chunam on the spot, and that the opening of the Chanda coal fields will place cheap fuel within easy reach. With such advantages it is anticipated that the Company will work very satisfactorily. It is estimated that the cost of the mill, containing 20,000 spindles complete, ready to start work, will be Rs 575,000 which will leave Rs 25,000 for the working capital. The out-turn of work is calculated to be 35,000 lbs of mule twist per week, and annual profit of Rs 1,63,650 or 27 per cent on the capital of Rs 6,00,000! The projectors state that having had a considerable share in successfully constructing a spinning mill at Bellary, they have at their command all the necessary appliances and professional skill for immediately undertaking and speedily completing the proposed mill at Gulburga and they are so sanguine of the success of the enterprise that they undertake to guarantee a minimum dividend of 9 per cent per annum, from the date of the starting of the mill, provided that the shareholders seeking such guarantee agree to divide equally half and half any surplus that may be left over and above the said minimum guaranteed of 9 per cent. The said guarantee to continue till such time as may be required for the recoupment in full of the amount actually subscribed on such guaranteed shares. The projectors by way of assuring such guaranteed shareholders undertake to subscribe to and retain not less than 150 shares in the mill, in their names, until such time as it may take for the recoupment aforesaid. One of the projectors of the Company, Mr Sabapathy of Bellary, is well known as a safe man in the commercial world, and it may be taken for granted that he knows well what he is about.

LIBERAL PRINCIPLES IN INDIA

The *Times of India*.—An interesting lecture delivered by Judge Keene before the East India Association on Liberal Principles in India. The term "liberal," he takes care to explain, is not used by him with any party meaning, as it must be obvious to every intelligent observer that a dependency like India cannot be dealt with on party grounds. As Mr Keene points out, it happened only once before, in historical times, that India was unified under one rule, such as it is at present under the British, and that was under the Moguls. From the Mogul rule he draws a valuable lesson, which ought not to be overlooked by us in the administration of this country. It was open to the Moguls to rule the conquered races in one of two ways: the conquerors might either rule the conquered by identifying their interests with them, or by governing them in a predatory spirit. Both ways, as it happened, were tried by the Moguls, the first in the beginning, with the most complete success, when Akbar, his son and his grandson reigned, and ultimately the second, which was followed by ruin in the end. The policy of Akbar was based on liberal principles, and, as Mr Keene very properly holds, those are the true principles upon which to govern the multitudinous races of India, although we must necessarily confine ourselves to fundamental liberalism. India as is pointed out, can never be a nation, any more than Europe could if confederated under one central Government. There exist in both cases the radical differences of race and creed. Even the Mutiny of 1857 cannot in any sense be called a national rising, it was no more than a military revolt on a large scale. Mr Keene has not taken for his text Lord Ripon's Indian policy, but, read between the lines, his historical lessons of liberal principles in India obviously leads up to that. Towards the close of the lecture, he refers both to Mr Ilbert's Bill and to the Local Self Government scheme, and as will be seen, takes a very fair view of the Viceroy's policy. We oppose the former measure on the ground that it will do the Natives infinite harm and throw back their progress for at least a quarter of a century. We find it is Mr Keene's decided opinion that the Ilbert Bill is so far open to objection that it was uncalled for and introduced without due consideration for the feelings of the British residing in India. It will be time enough, he thinks, to make Englishmen subject to Native judges when the paucity of English judges renders the present state of things inconvenient. Mr Keene believes in the Local Self Government scheme, thus showing that unlike prominent Conservatives like Lord Stanley, he discriminates between the deliberative policy of the present Viceroy, and a measure concerning which, owing to insufficient information, Lord Ripon simply blundered.

THE END OF THE WORLD

The (*Civil and Military Gazette*) The Muslim proclamation received from Mecca, a translation of which we recently published, is obtaining a wide circulation through the length and breadth of Islam. There is now a general expectation amongst Muhammadans that, in July next, which is the month of Ramazan, the sun will rise in the west. The day of mercy and forgiveness will

then cease, and that of judgment and retribution begin Muhammad Salih, a fanatical pilgrim at the Prophet's tomb at Madinah, declares that the Prophet himself appeared to him in a dream, on the 25th of March last, whilst he was engaged in the devout reading of the Koran, and warned him of the approaching end

There has for some time been a conviction, in the minds of most Muhammadans, that the 13th century of the Muslim era marks an epoch in the world's history, and now that the warning voice of the Madinah pilgrim has reached the very ends of the earth, the cry of penitence, and the voice of prayer ascend, from many a Muslim dwelling, in tremulous expectation of the hour. This 13th century closes on the 8th of November next

After diligent search, we cannot find any authority for thus ranking the 13th century of the Muslim era the last of the age, but nevertheless, the impression is very widespread, and Muslims aver that from their infancy they have been taught to look forward to the close of the 13th century as the time of the end

It was this universal belief that urged the Prophet of the Soudan to appear as the *Mahdi* or Director of all true Muslims, and it is impossible to say how many more fanatics of a similar description may not appear before the 8th of November next.

There is, however, one consolation to sober minds, namely, that according to the Prophets own sayings, there are at least 25 signs where by the approaching end will be discerned

These twenty five signs are as follows

(1) The decay of faith among men
(2) The advancing of the meanest persons to dignity
(3) That a maid-servant shall become the mother of her mistress
(4) Tumults and seditions
(5) A war with the Turks.
(6) Great distress in the world
(7) That the Provinces of Iraq and Syria shall refuse to pay tribute
(8) That the buildings of Medina shall extend to Yabab
(9) The sun rising in the west
(10) The appearance of a remarkable beast called the Dabbat-ul-ars, which shall rise out of the earth in the temple at Mecca.
(11) War with the Greeks, and taking of Constantinople by 70,000 of the posterity of Isac
(12) The coming of Masih al Dajjal, or anti Christ
(13) The coming of Jesus Christ, who will descend upon one of the minarets of the Mosque at Damascus.
(14) War with the Jews.
(15) The ravages made by Yajuj and Majuj (Gog and Magog)
(16) A smoke which shall fill the whole earth
(17) An eclipse of the moon
(18) The return of the Arabians to idolatry
(19) The discovery of a heap of treasure by the retreating of the river Euphrates
(20) The demolition of the temple at Mecca.
(21) The speaking of beasts and inanimate things
(22) A breaking out of a fire in Yaman
(23) The appearance of a remarkable man who shall drive men before him with his staff
(24) The coming of Imam Mahdi, the Director, who will come from Khorasan, his troops bearing black en signs.
(25) A mighty wind which shall sweep away the souls of all who have but a grain of faith in their hearts

Many devout Muslims think they recognise, in the present progress of thought, that 'decay of faith' which their Prophet foretold, and in the advancement of persons of low birth to high positions of state under the British Government, they imagine (and with some reason) that they recognise a second sign The Provinces of Syria and Irak have over and over again refused to pay tribute, and tumults and seditions are accidents of history not altogether unknown Still, very many signs have not yet taken place, but Muhammad Salih asserts they will undoubtedly begin with the rising of the sun in the west about the middle of July next.

Abdullah ibn Omar, one of the Companions relates that the Prophet said, that Jesus will come down to earth, will marry and will have children will live forty five years and die, and will be buried at Madinah between the graves of Abu Bakr and Omar.'

One of the special Missions, it is said of Jesus will be the destruction of Dajjal or the great anti Christ, and it will come to pass when this undesirable personage, with long hair and one eye, and with the word '*Kafir* marked on his forehead, is causing death and destruction in the world that Jesus the son of Mary will appear on one of the minarets of Damascus, and eventually destroy him at the village of Ludd

The coming of the Mahdi, or Director, is also a sign of the last day The Shiahs believe him to have been Abdul Kasim, the last of the twelve Imams, and to be still alive but concealed in some secret spot, until the time of his manifestation on the last day

According to the teaching of the traditions, the reign of the Mahdi will be a pleasant one, and the earth will be filled with equity and justice, and there will be plentiful rain and refreshing showers and men's lives will pass so pleasantly that they will wish the dead alive The reign of Mahdi, is to last between seven and nine years

After the peaceful and happy reign of the Mahdi the trumpet will sound two blasts. The prophet was not quite certain whether there would be forty days or forty months or forty years between the two blasts but when the blasts shall be blown, the dead shall rise and the judgment begin. Wicked and uncircumcised will the dead arise, and then shall Muhammad intercede for his people

Such are the briefest outlines of those signs of which Muhammad Salih has so solemnly warned the Muslim world 'bound in the fetters of worldly amusements,' and which warning he bids the people of India to send 'from camp to camp, that all may be prepared' for the coming day

"QUESTIONS OF THE DAY IN INDIA

Sir Julian Goldsmid, who was recently in India has contributed to the May number of the *Nineteenth Century* a paper on the "Questions of the day in India" which will doubtless be read with interest at the present time With regard to the changes which Lord Ripon his Council, and his Government are at this time proposing, Sir Julian writes —

'Is it, rightly or wrongly, the invention of the present Government of India? Many have written and spoken as if they thought it were so, but no error can be more fundamental Many again have written and spoken not only as if it were so but as if it had been invented and promulgated by a liberal Viceroy for party and political objects. All this however, is pure error The thing, be it good or bad, was started years ago and even if its initiation was due to a liberal Viceroy, it had the support of a wise and discriminating Conservative statesman who succeeded him The two men to whom I am now referring are Lord Lawrence and Lord Mayo

The writer then touches upon the question "What is the object of our rule in India?"

"Is it he asked, "only to provide an opening for our active and intelligent youth who fill the many valuable positions in the public service there? Or is it to give the advantages of good government and education to the teeming population of that mighty dependency and gradually to fit them for the duties which devolve on the instructed and intelligent citizens of every land? He continues —

"I think too well of the vast majority of my fellow countrymen to doubt that they say the latter is the true object That, then is an object, both social and political, and of the first importance, and if it is made real and not nominal we must begin by selecting opportunities in which the Natives may thus commence to serve themselves and their fellows Such opportunities could not have been more carefully safeguarded than by the moderate and elastic proposals of the Government' He then goes on to consider the state of opinion on the question (pro and con) of Mr Ilbert's Bill The arguments for the Bill the necessity for the Bill, the authorities in favour of the Bill, are fully and temperately discussed, and the conclusion he arrives at is adverse to the Bill —

"The administrative argument in favour of the Bill is too weak and too remote to be maintained The argument of judicial equality breaks down on careful examination The amount of equality produced would be very small, whereas the opposition to the change is widespread and deeply rooted. It would lead to further demands, which we—as the race ruling by conquest in the first place, and, I unhesitatingly say good government in the second—could not concede Consequently, I think that, notwithstanding Lord Hartington's reply that he agrees in the conclusion 'that the time has come when it is necessary to make the alterations in the law which are proposed in Mr Ilbert's Bill, the time has not come, the necessity has not been proved, and the arguments against are of the greatest force It is clear that the Viceroy and the Supreme Government proposed the alteration with the best intentions, and an earnest desire to do abstract justice, but when carefully-examined the other considerations far prevail, for it would be serious, indeed, to create discontent and dissatisfaction amongst Anglo-Indians to discourage British investment of capital and to check the increase of trade at a time when as I shall, show Indian prospects are so favorable I hope, therefore, earnestly that the Indian Government will instead of only postponing the Bill to next winter at once announce that it is dropped, and that in the hot weather the excitement and bitterness the proposal has created may be dried up and forgotten and India may go on in her present career of mature progress and prosperity

Like many others, Sir Julian is mainly influenced by the effect the Jurisdiction Bill has had on the Anglo Indian community, but that similar agitation on previous occasions did not produce the result he fears from this as was so ably shown by the Hon ble W W Hunter in his speech during the debate on the Bill, seems to be forgotten by him Lord Lytton himself did not anticipate that the passing of the Bill, would discourage the investment of British capital in the country As to Indian prospects and Indian trade, Sir Julian remarks —

"I mentioned that Indian prospects, speaking from the point of view of trade are very favorable This is so if nothing unexpected and untoward should occur to disturb them India is essentially an agricultural country and its grain producing area or rather the area on which grain is yet produced, is so vast that anything which gives its trade in corn the slightest impetus is of incalculable advantage to the country and the people Now it so happens that since the period of the last Russian Turkish war such an impetus has been given to the growth and export of wheat The war in question checked the usual supply of wheat going to the west from the Black Sea provinces of Russia It coincided with somewhat increased railway and other accommodation being made available in some of the best wheat growing districts of India and the consequence was that India was able to introduce herself as a competitor in our markets From that moment, as the agricultural returns show the annual growth and the annual export of which have been steadily increasing Mount Baring intimates in his budget for this year, that he is alive to the fact and that he is doing all in his power to cause a reduction in the cost of the railway carriage of grain from the interior to the ports. Every anna so economised will naturally promote further extension of the wheat growing area and as two important lines are making the reduction a charge, their example will of necessity in the course of time lead similar reduction on other railroads

"Again some new lines are opened every year and as years go on more land now incapable of bringing its produce into the market for want of means of communication will have the opportunity of entering the field so this too, will add to the quantity available for export

"Consequently, I look upon it as an established fact that India is rapidly becoming an important wheat producing country, and that its export thereof will steadily increase and enter into serious competition with America The disadvantage it labors under is the greater distance and therefore the greater cost of sea carriage The advantage it has is the great cheapness of labor which causes the cost of production to be particularly small The experience, then, of the past few years amply justifies the assertion that this trade is destined materially to improve the commerce of India, and with it the prosperity of its people

"I have referred to railway extension Of course the number of miles of railway at work in India and the number annually opened offer a subject of rancide if compared with American figures. In the United States at the end of 1882 there were about 110,000 miles open, and the rate of increase is at present about 10,000 miles annually, whereas at the same date in India about 10,250 miles were open, and the addition is only of something like 500 miles a year, although at present about 2,300 miles are in course of construction

"When the Famine Commission reported in 1880, it was stated broadly that in order to alleviate the distress and death caused by these periodical visitations some 5 000 miles of railway were required in various parts of the country Of these speaking roundly about 2,000 have been constructed or authorized, leaving about 3,000 to be constructed in the future The question whether these lines will be remunerative or not hardly enters. To put it plainly I may say they are wanted in order to save life At the same time this necessity increases the difficulties Indian financiers have to encounter in deciding both on the question of what lines are to be constructed and how they are to be constructed that is to say whether by Government itself, by private persons under a Government guarantee, or by capitalists without Government assistance The battle of the gauges, in which those two able brothers, the Strachey, were the foremost combatants, is constantly recurring On this point I think I may say their policy has at least led to one cardinal error, which in my opinion must be corrected in the interests of India as a trade generally Bombay, on the west, is the centre of Indian commerce and Calcutta on the east The East Indian Railway gives most rapid accommodation on the broad gauge from Calcutta to Delhi and the grand district beyond There ought to be, but there is not, similar unbroken accommodation between Delhi and Bombay From Bombay to Ahmedabad the broad gauge line is excellent and excellently managed, but then in this all important main route comes a break of gauge with all its attendant evils and expenses and passengers and goods have all to be shifted to the poor little narrow gauge, Rajputana Malwa line up to Delhi This must be altered the sooner the better The principle I take to rule upon which narrow gauge lines are or can be constructed is clearly, this only that where neither private persons nor Government can expect a fair profit for many years to come on a broad gauge line, and where it is not or is not in all probability likely to become a main or through line it may be wise to have narrow gauge feeders, notwithstanding their great inconvenience, but it is obviously bad economy and foolish want of foresight to build a narrow-gauge railway which is or must become, an important line of communication between districts themselves served in other directions by broad gauge lines because forsooth at first it will not pay a good dividend I hope therefore, that the Rajputana folly will not be repeated I am able to say from personal inquiry that the principal Governments are warmly alive to the enormous importance of extending as rapidly as may be the railway are One need only look at the Indian railway map to see what vast tracts of country are still without this vital means of communication Look, for instance, at the enormous territory between Madras on the South and Calcutta on the North But the action of the Local Governments is often checked not only by the difficulty of deciding on what plan the line is to be constructed but also by the interference of the Indian Council which not unnaturally occasionally looks at the financial question submitted to their approval from more of an English point of view I have in Parliament frequently urged that Government ought here to have nothing to do with railway construction or management that its duty is simply to enforce general regulations for the safety and convenience of the public and that it would be evil on a variety of grounds if we were to depart from these principles. The more I have studied this matter the more am I satisfied that those principles are sound, but my visit to India has at least taught me this that all Indian questions cannot be solved on the same lines which govern our action at home It may, for instance ultimately prove a necessity for the Indian Government themselves to build the rest of the famine lines Nevertheless, be that as it may, even as regards India I think reasonably rapid railway extension, which all admit is of such vast importance will be best obtained by means of the legitimate encouragement of private enterprise. —*Indian Mirror*

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

MR BRIGHT ON OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE

London, 20th June.—Mr Bright speaking at Birmingham yesterday, warmly advocated feelings of friendship towards France, and said that England should cordially co-operate with France in connection with the Suez Canal The Right Honorable gentleman ridiculed the opponents of the Channel Tunnel

A TERRIBLE CALAMITY

A terrible calamity occurred at Sunderland yesterday, during a children's entertainment given at the Victoria Hall, a panic occurred amongst the audience, and in descending the staircase from the building 173 were crushed to death

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S COMMAND

The Duke of Connaught will take the command of the Meerut division in the autumn. Lord Downe has been appointed Aide-de Camp to His Royal Highness Next spring the Duke succeeds General Hardinge as Commander-in Chief of the Bombay Army, with Lieut Colonel Ronald Lane as Military Secretary His Royal Highness will remain in India two years

CHINA PREPARING FOR WAR

The Chinese Government are making large purchases of arms and ammunition in America

THE FINANCES OF INDIA

The *Gazette* states that Major Baring will hand over to his successor, a surplus of a million or a million and a half

THE HOME CRIMINAL PORCEDURE BILL

London, 22nd June—The Ministry have announced to the Standing Committee of the House of Commons, that in consequence of the opposition it has met with, they will withdraw the Criminal Procedure Bill

THE ALEXANDRIA MASSACRES

Lord Randolph Churchill has written a letter declaring that in a few days he will forward to Mr Gladstone a circumstantial indictment, showing that the Khedive was the author of the massacres in Alexandria

THE SUEZ CANAL QUESTION

Paris, 22nd June—M de Lesseps has made a speech in which he stated that a complete understanding exists between the British Cabinet and the Suez Canal Company The preparatory work for the commencement of a second Suez Canal is being actively proceeded with by the company the route will be that originally intended for the first Canal

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1883

THE OCTROI PEONS AND THE PUBLIC

WE regret to learn that the Municipal Commissioners of the Civil and Military Station have been getting into trouble which will, probably, oblige them to pay heavy damages and costs, in a civil suit which is about to be brought against them It is, as we shall presently show, the action and conduct of the President of the Commission that have brought the Municipality to this risk, for the expenses of which, as we have said, the municipal funds, that is to say, the rate payers' money, will have to pay We shall give the facts of the case as we have been able to gather them from authentic sources

It would seem, that, on the 4th May last, a respectable native lady, named Navasa Bai, a relative of a native official high up in the Mysore State Service, in company with several other female and male members of the family, arrived in Bangalore by the train which came in at 8 P M, on that day When she and her companions had come on the platform with their bundles and cloths in their hands, one of the Octroi peons, a Mahomedan, in the service of the Station Municipality, immediately rushed forward and attempted to seize the bundles which were in the hands of the females Navasa Bai being in front was pushed against a door way She remonstrated with the peon, and asked him to wait till the male members of the family, who were busy in getting out some luggage, should come up In spite of this reasonable request, the Mahomedan peon proceeded to open the bundles, on the plea that there might be some excisable article found there Of course, the search turned out to be perfectly fruitless and gratuitous, for, as every body knows, it is not usual for respectable native ladies of good family to smuggle in tobacco and others excisable articles in the folds of their best cloths and other vestments, which they carry about while travelling It will be seen from this bare statement of facts, that a gross insult and indignity were offered to an inoffensive native lady, and an illegal act was committed by the Octroi peon On the 8th May, the male relative of the lady, the high native official to whom we have alluded, wrote to Major E P Maltby, the President of the Station Municipality, bringing the matter to his notice, and asking that some enquiry may be made, and the offending peon reprimanded or otherwise punished To this very reasonable request, Major Maltby replied in a letter, dated the 14th idem, in which the President takes up the defence in behalf of his peons. He did not seem to see the matter in the light in which any other unprejudiced person would see it Amongst other things in the letter, Major Maltby said, that, under the Octroi rules, it is the duty of the staff at the Railway Station, to inspect parcels which are likely to contain excisable articles, and he regretted, if in the discharge of this duty, some temporary annoyance was caused to the family of the official Seeing himself treated in this cavalier fashion, the official wrote again on the 16th and 17th idem to the President, pointing out that the construction placed by him on the conduct of the Octroi peon was wrong and unsatisfactory, and asking that due enquiry might be made into the complaint On the 21st, the official received a docket from the President stating that he had made an enquiry, and was satisfied that the octroi peons were not to blame The result of the President's action has been that Navasa Bai has instructed her advocate to give the Municipality the usual one month's notice, under section 237 of the Municipal Regulations, of a suit for damages, which have been laid at three thousand rupees The subject, we believe, is to be discussed at the next meeting of the Commissioners, and they will have to consider whether they ought to spend a pretty considerable sum of money in the shape of costs, in defending a suit for assault and battery, and illegal seizure and search of a bundle belonging to the plaintiff, or whether they will set aside the President's action, and afford some reparation to the injured parties, and thus save not only the law costs, but, probably, also a large sum of money in the shape of damages, both of which, we presume will have to be paid out of the municipal funds It is evident that the octroi peon is an offender, and ought to have had some measure of punishment meted out to him One of the octroi rules is to the effect, that any excise officer who shall without any reasonable ground of suspicion, seize the goods or chattels of any person, under the pretence of searching for any excisable articles, or shall commit any other excess of duty, shall be liable to prosecution under the Indian Penal Code, or to dismissal, or to any other departmental punishment There can be no doubt that the octroi peon knew perfectly well that respectable Hindu females are not smugglers of excisable articles, and that in insisting upon seizing and searching the bundle belonging to the native lady in question, he was committing an excess of duty, since he could not possibly have had any reasonable ground of suspicion that the lady was guilty of an offence against the octroi rules The peon certainly showed a culpable want of consideration, when he refused to comply with the lady's request to wait till the arrival of her male companions before the bundle was searched For Major Maltby to characterise so high handed a proceeding as a mere "temporary annoyance," shows either that he does not set much value on the rights and privileges of the public, or that he sets a far higher value upon the peons of his department, who are paid from the funds contributed by the public To say that he has held an enquiry and is satisfied with the conduct of his underscrappers, it is to ignore the undoubted right which the complainant had of being allowed to state her complaint and establish it by evidence. Such proceedings on the part of the Municipal President display an utter disregard of what is due to the public and an over weening valuation of the conduct and services of his subordinates We are afraid that it is the old story over again These octroi peons would not have attempted a similar attack on a European lady or gentleman, and if such a thing had occurred, we can hardly doubt but that Major Maltby would have called the peon to account for his conduct It is such a pity that European officials of high standing should show such a distinction between Europeans and natives, and help to continue that race antagonism which is, at the present moment, so rampant in India We are very sorry to say it, but we cannot help remarking that Major Maltby, as President of the Station Municipality, has not shown that appreciation of the equal rights and privileges of all classes of the public (whose servant of a superior standing he is) that he ought to show. The matter of the caste natives of Ulsoor regarding the conservancy of their houses is a case in point, and of quite sufficiently recent date as a commentary on the President's action in the matter at present under consideration. There is one more point in this case, to which we would direct attention One of the rules of the octroi department is, that the excise officer should report, within twenty four hours, the fact that a search or searches of bundles and parcels were made the day previous. In the present case, no such report, it would appear, was made We should like to know why? Not only was the bundle of Navasa Bai examined, but also the bundles of her companions, which bundles happened to contain property belonging to her relative, the official who opened the correspondence, in behalf of the lady, with Major Maltby, with such unsatisfactory results It is a very curious omission, indeed, on the part of the octroi people It was a unique affair, this disturbance on the railway platform, in which a respectable native lady was intimately concerned, and as there was a searching of many bundles, surely, the circumstance ought to have been reported! Who is to blame for this unwonted omission? We have thus brought the facts of the case to the public notice, and the reader will see that we have endeavoured to do so in terms as mild as we can If the members of the Station Municipality are wise, and wish to do their duty towards the public, they will find some means to make amends for the action of their President, and thus save a deal of expenditure of Municipal funds, in the shape of costs and probable damages, and, at the same time, show that the public has a right to expect considerate treatment at the hands of public bodies, like the Municipality

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT.

THE local self Government scheme, of which so much has been written both by the Anglo-Indian and Native Press, is one in favour of which so eminent a man as Sir John Lawrence gave his vote some years ago, and which finds many defenders among unprejudiced persons, who have directed their attention to the affairs of India

Whether or not the country is ripe enough for the experiment to be successfully tried, is another question, and one which we will not at present discuss It will be sufficient for our purpose if we allude to the various causes which are conspiring to render such a step necessary, in the no very distant future In the opinion of some, the existence of a net-work of railways and telegraph lines has made such institutions unnecessary, but this statement is, perhaps, best met by the utterances of Sir H Bartle Frere on the subject "So far from this being the case," says this authority, "they render it necessary to concede formally greater powers, because the facility for reference holds out a temptation to refer, instead of acting, as a man was compelled to do before such facility existed On the other hand, the facilities of communication greatly diminish the danger of entrusting despotic powers to men at a distance, owing to the greater publicity they ensure, and increased facilities they afford to aggrieved parties to seek redress at the hands of the central Government" It will thus be seen that the telegraph and railways have in no way removed the necessity that exists of giving to the educated natives of this country that political training and freedom which the action of European civilisation on the masses has led them to expect

Natives have ceased to regard the English occupation of India in any other light than that of a vast system of schooling, in which the dominant race are the teachers, who are paid to spread among the people of the south, the independence, the hardihood and the principles of the manlier races of a northern clime The social intercourse between the conquerors and the conquered, which is day by day becoming more intimate with the influx of Europeans into the country, and the gradually increasing visits of the sons of the soil to England, have tended in no small degree to foster a desire for political action, and to expand the ideas which "lie coiled up in the human mind" To some, this claim for political equality by natives appears so absurd that they are ready to scout the idea, no sooner it is mentioned, but there can be no doubt that the further diffusion of Anglo-Indian civilization, throughout the peninsula, will imperatively call for the concession which a few are so strenuously endeavouring to withhold from natives Had education been denied to the masses, and the new line of generous policy pointed out by the Marquis of Hastings not been all too faithfully carried out, the Hindu might have been content to live under British rule, the same dependent, family governed, being which he has been from time immemorial, but with his education have sprung up higher aspirations and a spirit of rivalry, for which it is incumbent on the Government to find an outlet There is only one way in which it is possible to deal with the question, and, to our thinking, Lord Ripon has hit the right nail fairly on the head, when he promulgated his scheme of Municipal autonomy We have already said that we are not prepared to say if the right moment has arrived for the trial of the experiment! that question may form the subject of a future article! but this we do say, that it will be well to give the people the necessary training by commencing on a limited scale, and gradually enlarging their sphere of action, as otherwise the Self-Government Scheme will prove abortive, and it will be utterly hopeless to endeavour to evolve order out of the chaos which will be sure to reign in the event of the trial failing Here we must drop the subject for the present, leaving the matter in the hands of those who have shown such intelligent interest in legislating for India's needs.

Original and Selected Notes.

A SLIGHT shock of earthquake was felt in Calcutta at about eight minutes past eleven, on the night of the 8th Instant

WE hear that Mr Logan, Acting Resident in Travancore, will go to England on three months' privilege leave in August next.

THE Bengal Government estimates the stock of rice in and round Calcutta for the first week in June at 24,62,227 maunds, of which fourteen lakhs are available for export.

IT is reported that the Shiwarees have retaken Fort Nizam, and been attacked by the Ameer's troops The Shiwarees are said to have been joined by the Khojuee and Afridi tribes

THE *Standard* hears that although Lord Derby will not sanction the annexation of New Guinea, he has agreed to allow the establishment of two or three English stations on the coast immediately facing Torres Straits.

THE *Chinsurah*, which ran ashore near False Point last month, is considered so dangerously situated that scant hope is entertained of saving her The Calcutta Port officials think it a waste of money to attempt her recovery

NEWS has just been received by the Government of India that the Shah of Persia left Teheran for Mashed on the 13th instant with two thousand cavalry and fifteen hundred infantry Ayub Khan did not accompany the force, but remained at Teheran.

ON the application of the Government of Madras, the Government of India have sanctioned the payment of Rs 5,000 to the estate of the late Dr Burnell, of the Madras Civil Service, as compensation for expenditure incurred by him in prosecuting Oriental researches The money is to be paid to Dr Burnell's Executor in London

THE *Standard* says the expectation in Ministerial circles is that the Session will not be prolonged beyond the 28th of August Such of the Government Bills as cannot be got through by that time will be abandoned We believe that there is no real hope of passing the Criminal Procedure Bill and the prospects of the Patents Bill are not regarded as promising

ONE hundred and eight Liberal Members of the House of Commons have signed a memorial to the Prime Minister, stating that no measure for the assimilation of the Borough and County Franchise will be satisfactory, that does not extend the suffrage "without distinction of sex, to all persons who possess the statutory qualifications for the Parliamentary Franchise"

THE London *Evening News* writes —"Reports about Lord Dufferin are not always to be trusted One which has just reached us, and which we give for what it is worth, is that he will return to Constantinople for a few months, and in November will succeed Lord Ripon in the Viceroyalty of India He is also said to be on the point of being gazetted to the Garter vacant since the death of Lord Beaconsfield"

A LAHORE telegram to a contemporary runs as follows —It is reported that the Ameer leaves Jellalabad immediately for Cabul, owing to disquieting reports of the state of affairs towards Herat Troops are to be sent to Kandahar and Ghuzni at once The Shiwaree business has been patched up Hostilities have ceased, the chiefs having made their submission to the Ameer on easy and favourable terms"

WE are informed that the Travancore Government is arranging for a Revenue Survey and Settlement within that State The work is to be carried out under the direction of Mr J J Tomlinson, formerly a Deputy Superintendent of the Madras establishment, who was selected for Travancore by the Madras Government on the request of the Dewan for a properly qualified officer We believe that a great portion of the instruments for the Travancore Survey will be purchased from the Mysore Durbar

THE *Beacon* states that a case has recently occurred in Kurrachee in which a Burma villager attempted to pass a currency note on cloth to a nautch girl The fraud was detected, and the man was tried before Mr Jenkins, Acting City Magistrate, and on conviction was sent to durance vile, and told to use paper currency notes in future This case, says the *Times of India*, appears to justify the order issued some time since by the Government of India, prohibiting the importation of materials bearing representations of currency notes printed upon them

THE results of the May examinations of the Punjab University have been published Among the candidates who have qualified for degrees, there are three M O L's three M A's, one B O L, and six B A's Each of the M O L's and M A's has taken honours in one of three subjects—Arabic, Persian, and History Twenty one candidates have passed the Proficiency in Arts Examination, and of these, only three were examined in the Vernacular Putting aside the Entrance Examination, the total number of candidates who were examined through the medium of the Vernacular was seven, as against 27 who were examined in English The number of those who have passed the Entrance Examination amounts to 123, and this number might have been largely increased had the examination papers been, not easier, but of a more appropriate character For the B A Examination there were in all 20 candidates The Government College sent up 12 and these furnished five out of the six who passed—a result precisely the same as last year's For the F A, Examination there were 40 candidates, and of the 21 who passed, 10 went up from the Government College

THE *Pioneer* writes —"The Judges of the High Court of these Provinces have forwarded to the Government of India their Minutes upon the Jurisdiction Bill and have undoubtedly strengthened the hands of the opponents of the measure The authorities are blamed for not having consulted the High Courts before framing the measure Figures are quoted to prove that in the North West no administrative inconvenience had arisen under the existing law, only some 800 Europeans having been tried in the last ten years—the great majority of cases occurring in large stations, and the inexpediency of the reform is strongly insisted upon The Chief Justice and Judges Straight Broadhurst, and Farrell would allow Native Civilians, who have entered the service by competitive examination in England, to exercise the powers of Justices of the Peace upon their attaining the position of Magistrates or Judges of Districts, while Mr Justice Oldfield would make no distinction between European and Native Civilians, provided the latter have passed the usual Burlington House examination All agree in condemning the proposal to make Native Cantonment Magistrates, and the special proviso is added that any convictions which are now made must not be hereafter quoted as precedents for extending the jurisdiction of Natives over Europeans

Local and Provincial

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH —His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, with the Dowan and his Secretary, and Mr W A Porter, Secretary to His Highness will come to Bangalore on the 5th proximo, and remain here, probably, to the end of the year

MAJOR J B LAWRENCE Mysore Government is sending away one more of its European officers Major J B Lawrence of the Revenue Survey Department is to leave it He has found a place as a general duty officer in a British regiment stationed at Ahmedabad

FOULING GOOD WATER.—A correspondent informs us that the water in Millers tank, which is used by a very large number of the Native and European population of the Civil and Military Station is daily fouled by people bathing in the tank and young boys making use of it as a swimming bath This is a matter which concerns the Municipality of the C and M Station

THE MAHARAJAH'S PALACE,—We understand that extensive additions are to be made to the Maharajah's Palace at Bangalore A new suite of rooms is to be built for the accommodation of Her Highness the Maharani, who will, it is stated, spend some portion of the year in Bangalore The aid of the D P W has been already invoked for the purpose, and the works will soon be put in hand

THE HINDU YOUTHS' ASSOCIATION —An association entitled the "Hindu Youths' Association" was started in the district of Siddicutta, in our town, in the early part of this month, and has now 30 members on the roll The objects of the association are the study and practice of elocution, the delivery of lectures, the holding of discussion classes, and other literary pursuits The Honorary Secretary is Mr M Guru Rao, Siddicutta

MYSORE STATE RAILWAY—Colonel Le Mesurier, the Consulting Engineer for Railways with the Mysore Government, having returned from furlough inspected the whole line of railway between Bangalore and Mysore, and returned to the station on Wednesday On Thursday, Colonel Le Mesurier proceeded to inspect the line and the works in progress between Bangalore and Tumkur We understand that he is satisfied at the rapid rate of progress being made with this line

THE NATIVE CHIEFS AND PRINCES —The native Chiefs and Princes expected in Calcutta during the forthcoming Exhibition are the Nizam of Hyderabad the Maharajah of Jeypore the Maharajah of Odeypoor, and other Rajpoot princes, and Nawab Liakat Ali Khan, son of the late Sir Salar Jung, the Gaekwar of Baroda the Maharajahs of Mysore, Alwar, and Patiala several Central India Chiefs the Nawabs of Bhawulpoor, Rampoor, and Tonk In all about forty-two Princes and Chiefs are expected in December —*Vani*

MAHOMEDANS PREPARING TO MEET THE SALVATIONIST PREACHING —As the Salvationists are shortly expected in Bangalore to carry on a "campaign against all other religions, we are informed that the Mahomedans of the C and M Station are making preparations to meet the "invasion" The Sait Masjid, near the Bowring Civil Hospital, is being enlarged at the back of the premises, in order to accommodate the large accession of converts to Islam which is expected on the extra preachings which the Mahomedan moulvies intend to hold especially directed against the Salvationists and their attempts There will probably be some street rows, as a result of these opposing factions

THE STATION MUNICIPALITY —As will be observed from our leading article, this morning the Municipal Commissioners of the Civil and Military Station are threatened with an action for damages laid at Rs 1000 The action will be instituted by Nawab Bai, a respectable Native lady, a relative of a native official high in the Mysore service, and the cause of action is that an Octroi peon of the Municipal department insulted the plaintiff on the platform of the Cantonment Railway Station, and illegally snatched a bundle of cloths she had in her hand and searched it, on the suspicion that it may have contained excisable articles. Mr Sidney Smith, advocate, appears for the plaintiff

REDUCTIONS IN MYSORE —All the papers in connection with the reduction scheme have been sent to the Dowan for final disposal, and it is stated that the shears will first be applied in the Kolar District beginning with the highly paid servants of this Government If after a careful examination a thorough reorganization were to take place, it will be patent that several of the highly paid officials hold more sinecure appointments, appointments which had no business to be created at all, and the emoluments attached to which were nothing more nor less than a drain upon the Revenues of the State However as our present Dewan intends to shift this matter to the bottom we have no doubt that a large saving will be shown in the next returns —*Spectator*

THE ULSOOR MURDER CASE —The Sessions Court of the C and M Station was held on Saturday last, Mr A H Tremenheere presiding The only case put up for trial was that against one Murrian, who was charged under sections 302, murder, 304,

culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and 326, grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon, of the Indian Penal Code on the, body of the prisoner's wife one Thimmee The murder is alleged to have been committed on the 9th instant, in a hut at Ulsoor, the prisoner using rather a stout brewood stick for the purpose Two Assessors, Messrs H Abraham and Thamotharam Moodeliar were selected to assist in the trial, which was conducted by Mr Singara Char, Government Prosecutor, the prisoner being defended by Mr M Bheema Rao, advocate The trial concluded late on saturday night The prisoner was found guilty of culpable homicide amounting to murder, and transported for life

THE MYSORE CIVIL COURTS REGULATION, 1883 —The *Mysore Gazette* of Saturday the 16th instant, contains the first legislative enactment of the Mysore Government It is entitled—"The Mysore Civil Courts Regulation, 1883,' and is the outcome, apparently, of the mighty labours at "codification' which more than a year ago, the present Dewan, then a Deputy Commissioner of the Pankur District, was undergoing, both here and at Ootacamund, with an assistant to help The single sheet of the *Mysore Gazette* appears to be the result of those labours, reminding us strongly of the mountain in labour and the birth of the mouse Nevertheless, this first "Code' of the Mysore "legislature' requires some consideration, and we hope to notice it at length in our next issue In the meanwhile, we would direct attention to the code, which we publish elsewhere in our columns this morning

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEWAN OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE DATED 26TH MAY 1883 —Pending the introduction of this scheme for the development of Local Self Government, which is now under the consideration of His Highness the Maharajah's Government, it is resolved to relieve the Municipality of the Bangalore Town of the cost of the Town Police Force The constitution of the Municipal Board has to be improved, so as to increase its responsibility and its real usefulness This has to be effected by means of a new law and will therefore occupy sometime

2 In the meantime orders have to be passed upon the budget for the current year, and advantage may be taken of this opportunity to relieve the Municipality of the cost of the Town Police over which the Board can exercise no control whatever, and to transfer to the management and control of the Board suitable items of expenditure which at present met from Provincial revenues The Government are of opinion that the administration of local medical and other charities and of educational institutions teaching up to a certain standard may properly be handed over to the Board, as the local expenses and interest which it must be able to bring to bear upon their management, must be of great benefit to the institutions concerned

3 The present cost on account of the Town Police amounts to Rs 26 078 per annum In order to meet this cost, the Board now receives tax revenues from monatharia taxes and liquor licenses While therefore the Board will continue to have these sources of income which are in every way fit to be administered by local bodies, it will cease to bear the cost of the police, but instead thereof, will take over the following items of expenditure —

		Annual Cost Rs
I Medical charity—		
1	Town Civil Dispensary	3,619
2	The Maternity	1,488
		5 127
II Other local charities —		
1	Orphanages	1,000
2	Government Chattram	764
3	Langarkhana	1 800
		3 564
III Educational Grants-in-aid		9,120
	Total Rs	17 811

4 The items of expenditure thus transferred to the Board are less than the cost of the Police by Rs 8,767, and items of receipts nearly equal to this amount may therefore be taken away for it It is accordingly directed that the following cash contributions from Provincial revenues shall cease namely,—

Rs 3,000 from the D P W on account of the maintenance of suburban roads within Municipal limits, and—

Rs 5 000 from Land Revenue on account of cultivated lands within the same limits

These are sources of income which the Board cannot administer and are therefore properly taken away from it

5 Hereafter when the constitution of the Board is improved and when it has acquired some experience in the management of Institutions such as those now made over to it, other items of Provincial income and expenditure can be transferred to its administration

6, For the purpose of control over the Medical and Educational Institutions which the Board will hereafter maintain or to which it will contribute grants in aid, the services of the specially trained officers at the disposal of the Government will be made available to the Board, which, while it will have sole and unfettered charge of the Institutions now made over to its management will be bound to maintain them in the standard of efficiency prescribed by Government, with the aid and advice of the Government Officers directly referred to

7 It is proposed to abolish the Primary and Middle School classes of the Central College It is impossible that such classes can receive the requisite amount of attention from the Head of an Institution which teaches up to the highest collegiate standard He cannot therefore establish under efficient management and giving instruction up to the Middle School standard appears to be much felt in the Town Already such a school has been opened in the Town by private enterprise, and the managers of this school have applied for a grant in aid from Government, and it is understood to be willing to place this school under the management of the Board The Board may therefore not only give a grant in aid of Rs 100 per mensem to this school but also take it under its own management as a "Municipal School' and accommodate it in the premises now occupied by the Municipal Office which may for this purpose be removed to the District Office buildings If the managers of this school are not agreeable to this arrangement it is desirable that a separate Municipal school should be established as soon as possible in the manner shown in the end Such a school may, to a very great extent, be self supporting, and it should for the present confine itself to teaching up to the Middle School standard

8 A sum of Rs 12 11 , being kandaya of lands within Municipal limits for the years 1876 77 up to 1882 83 must in accordance with the understanding on which this item of revenue was transferred to the Board, be set apart as a reserve fund for charitable purposes

9 The attention of the Municipal President will be drawn to the fact that the present North Division is too large for efficient management A part of it and the portions recently transferred from the Civil and Military Station may therefore be formed into a new Division to be called the sixth, and Mr Sidney Smith, Advocate, and Mr. H F Blabba, Vice-Principal of the Central College, appointed Commissioners of this Division Upon receipt of the Board's views on these proposals the necessary orders will at once be passed

The Mysore Gazette.

Bangalore Saturday June 23, 1883

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

THE MYSORE CIVIL COURTS REGULATION, 1 OF 1883

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the constitution powers and jurisdiction of the Civil Courts in the Territories of Mysore subordinate to the Court of the Chief Judge of Mysore, His Highness the Maharajah is pleased to enact as follows —

Short title. 1 This Regulation may be called "The Mysore Civil Courts Regulation, 1883

Local extent Commencement. It extends to the whole of the Territories of Mysore and it shall come into force on the 1st day of July 1883

Rules repealed. 2 From and after that day, the Notification of the Government of India No 245 I J Foreign Department dated Simla, the 27th of August 1879, shall be repealed

Class and designation of Courts. 3 Besides the Court of the Chief Judge of Mysore which shall hereafter be styled The Chief Court of Mysore there shall be three classes of Civil Courts namely —

1stly The District Court
2ndly The Court of the Subordinate Judge
3rdly The Court of the Munsiff

Number of Courts. 4(*a*) The number of District Courts and of the Courts of Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs shall be fixed and may, from time to time, be altered by the Government of Mysore

Locality of Courts. (*b*) The place at which every such Civil Court shall be held shall be fixed and may, from time to time, be altered by the Government of Mysore

Appointment of Judges. (*c*) The Judge of every such Civil Court shall be appointed by the Government of Mysore provided that the appointment of a Munsiff shall be made only upon nomination by the Chief Court of Mysore

Seal of Court. (*d*) Every such Civil Court shall use a seal of such form and dimensions as are for the time being prescribed by the Government of Mysore The seal now used by every such Civil Court shall be deemed to have been prescribed under this section

Local Jurisdiction of Courts. 5 The Government of Mysore may fix and may from time to time alter the local limits of the jurisdiction of a District Court or of the court of a Subordinate Judge or Munsiff The present local limits of the jurisdiction of every such Court shall be deemed to have been fixed under this Regulation

Jurisdiction of District Court. 6 The jurisdiction of the District Court shall extend subject to the rules contained in the Code of Civil Procedure to all original suits and proceedings of a civil nature

The principal Civil Court in the District. 7 The District Court shall be deemed to be the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction within the local limits of its jurisdiction

Control of Subordinate Courts in the District. 8 The District Court shall subject to the general control of the Chief Court of Mysore have control over all Civil Courts within the limits of its local jurisdiction

Jurisdiction of Subordinate Judge. 9 The jurisdiction of a Subordinate Judge shall extend to all original suits and proceedings of a civil nature not otherwise exempted from his jurisdiction of which the amount or value of the subject matter does not exceed Rs 5 000

Jurisdiction of Munsiff. 10 The jurisdiction of a Munsiff shall extend to all like suits and proceedings not otherwise exempted from his jurisdiction of which the amount or value of the subject matter does not exceed Rs. 1 000

Valuation of suits. 11 When the subject matter of any suit or proceeding is land a house or a garden the value shall for the purposes of the jurisdiction conferred by this Regulation be fixed in manner provided by the Court Fees Act, 1870, Section 7 Clause 5

Appeal from District Courts. 12 Appeals from the decrees and orders passed in original suits and proceedings by a District Court shall, when such appeals are allowed by law, lie to the Chief Court of Mysore

Appeal from Subordinate Judge. 13 Appeals from the decrees and orders passed in a Subordinate Judge in original suits and proceedings shall when such appeals are allowed by law lie to the Chief Court of Mysore except when the amount or value of the subject-matter of the original suit or proceeding does not exceed Rs 3 000 in which case the appeal shall lie to the District Court having local jurisdiction

Appeal from Munsiff. 14. Appeals from the decrees and orders of a Munsiff in original suits and proceedings shall, when such appeals are allowed by law, lie to the District Court having local Jurisdiction

Second Appeal. Provided that such District Court may refer for any such appeal for disposal to any Subordinate Judge within the limits of its local jurisdiction

15 A second appeal from a decree or order passed by a District Court or by the Court of a Subordinate Judge in an appeal suit or proceeding shall, when such appeal is allowed by law, lie to the Chief Court of Mysore

Small Cause Powers. 16 The Government of Mysore may by Notification in the *Mysore Gazette* invest, within such local limits as it shall from time to time appoint, any Subordinate Judge or other officer specially selected by it with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes, for the trial of suits cognizable by such Court up to any amount not exceeding Rs. 500,

and any Munsiff with the same jurisdiction up to any amount not exceeding Rs 50, and it may, by like Notification, withdraw or alter the jurisdiction so vested

Law applicable to questions of succession &c. 17 Where in any suit or proceeding it is necessary for any Court under this Regulation to decide any question regarding succession inheritance, marriage or caste or any religious usage or institution

(*a*) the Muhammadan Law in cases where the parties are Muhammadans, and the Hindu Law in cases where the parties are Hindus, or

(*b*) any custom (if such there be) having the force of law and governing the parties or property concerned

shall form the rule of decision, unless such law or custom has by legislative enactment been altered or abolished

(*c*) In cases where no specific rule exists the Court shall act according to justice, equity and good conscience .

Judge not to try suits in which he is interested. 18 No Judge shall try any suit to, or in, which he is a party or personally interested or shall adjudicate upon any proceeding connected with, or arising out of, such suit.

Or appeals from his decrees passed in another capacity. No Judge shall try any appeal against a decree or order passed by himself in another capacity

When any such suit proceeding or appeal comes before any such Judge he shall report the circumstances to the Court to which he is immediately subordinate

The superior Court shall thereupon dispose of the case in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure, Section 25

Suspension or removal of Judges. 19 Any District Judge Subordinate Judge or Munsiff may for any misconduct, be suspended or removed by the Government of Mysore

Suspension or removal of Munsiffs. 20, The Chief Court may suspend any Munsiff for any alleged misconduct, and may either itself enquire into such alleged misconduct or appoint a commission for enquiring thereinto

On the completion of such enquiry held by itself or on receiving the report of the commission appointed to conduct such enquiry, the Chief Court may if it thinks fit, and subject to the confirmation of Government, remove the Munsiff from office or suspend him or reduce him to a lower grade

Appointment, &c of ministerial officers. 21 The ministerial officers of every Court shall be appointed, and may be suspended or removed, by the Judge of that Court. The orders of appointment, suspension or removal passed by Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs shall be subject to the approval of the District Court, and the orders of appointment to, and suspension and removal from office of the monthly salary of which exceeds Rs 50 when passed by a District Court, shall be subject to confirmation by the Chief Court of Mysore Every appointment to a ministerial office shall be made subject to such rules as the Government of Mysore from time to time prescribes in this behalf

Vacation. 22 The Chief Court of Mysore may permit the Civil Courts under its control to adjourn from time to time for periods not exceeding in the aggregate six weeks in each year in addition to public holidays authorised by the Government of Mysore

General Summary.

MADRAS.

REFRESHMENT ROOMS, S. I. RAILWAY —The Traffic Manager of the South Indian Railway is taking measures for improving the refreshment rooms along the line —*Mail*

DELAYS IN JAMABUNDY —As considerable arrears have been occasioned in some districts by delays in making jamabandies, the Board of Revenue have called upon Divisional Officers to see that the Jamabandy is completed before the end of the fasli year, and as a fact, unless on special ground, it ought to be over before the end of May Tahsildars will in future submit their jamabandy returns within one month after the close of the year —*Ibid*

VOLUNTEER EMPLOYES IN LAW COURTS —On a recommendation by the Hon ble Judges of the High Court, Madras, the Madras Government have sanctioned the entertainment of Volunteer clerks in all the Mofussil Courts, as also in the High Court The establishment is to consist of ten *employes*, and its up-keep will not exceed Rs 200 per mensem The Chief Justice, in recording the sanction, remarks that these men must write a legible hand —*Ibid*

FIRES ON RAILWAYS —Ten cases of fire occurred during the first quarter of 1883, three on the South West Line, two on the North West Line, Madras Railway, and five on the South Indian Railway The engines in most cases were burning wood, and were invariably fitted with spark arresters, which were reported to be in good working order In no instance was the damage to vehicles or contents great, and the resulting delay was invariably slight —*Ibid*

NUMBERING OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES —On the application of Chinnasawmy Moodelly, of Walajahnagger, the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company has deemed it necessary to have all the third-class carriages numbered on both sides, so that passengers getting down at road side stations for a few minutes will be able to recognise the carriages from which they alighted At present, passengers are unable, very often, to do so, and thereby several have lost their luggage.—*Ibid*

EXEMPTION FROM EXAMINATION RULES —Hitherto it has been the practice, when application was made by Heads of Departments for exemption of clerks in their employ from the examination rules, for the orders of Government on the subject to be issued by the Secretary to Government, under which the department concerned was working But recently it has been ruled, that such matters should in future be submitted to the Secretary to Government in the Educational Department for orders.—*Ibid*

TRAIN SERVICE ON THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY —Some slight modifications, we understand, are to be introduced in the South Indian Railway train service from the 1st of next month, having for their object the convenience of the public, and improvements in the despatch of goods An extra train will be run each way on the Tinnevelly and Pondicherry branches The engines, which have to remain in steam under existing arrangements, being utilised for this purpose on both branches —*Ibid*

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Acting Principal has notified that the distribution of prizes to the successful students of this College will take place on Saturday, the 30th, at 5 P M Dr W G King, M D, will deliver a valedictory address on the occasion. The students of the Senior and Junior Departments have been requested to attend precisely at four The Military Hospital Apprentices and native medical pupils are to attend in their summer clothing The graduates will appear in their robes.—*Ibid*

THE TIME TABLE, N W LINE —The Government have sanctioned a slight alteration in the time of departure of the mail train from Raichore to Madras. The Mail train will leave Raichore at 12-45 P M, instead of at 1 35 P M, arriving at Madras at 6-20 A M, instead of 7 10 A M Colonel Shaw-Stewart thinks the change is in the direction of public convenience, and will probably encounter no objection from the Post Office authorities. It is recommended that it be sanctioned, as proposed by the Agent, from the 1st July —*Ibid*

A PROMISING YOUTH —About 12 noon yesterday, the foreman—a paid servant—of the Book binding Department in the Penitentiary, was stabbed by a convict about twelve or thirteen years of age The boy was committed to prison about a year ago on a charge of theft, and has a few months still to put in He has been employed with other juveniles in the Book-binding Department, and yesterday the foreman took him to task for continued carelessness in his work The lad seems to have resented this, and to have formed a plan to pay the foreman off He accordingly secured a large knife, used by book-binders for cutting paper, and watching his opportunity when the foreman's back was turned, stabbed him in the back, inflicting rather a deep wound The foreman was conveyed to the General Hospital for treatment, and the convict was secured and locked up, the occurrence being reported to the Commissioner of Police —*Ibid*

RATS —With reference to the correspondence in the *Mail* about "how to destroy rats" the following extract from *Cassell's Mind me for* May 1883, may prove of interest —'*Killing Rats by Electricity*'—An American boy, twelve years old, recently cleared his father's cellar of a pest of rats. Out of some fruit jars he constructed a battery of three Leyden jars which he connected, and placed upon a large iron plate that touched the metal on the outside The bait was arranged in such a way, that when the rat stepped upon the plate to seize it, he at once completed the connection between the outside and inside of the jars which were discharged through his body, killing him on the spot The jars were charged by an electrical machine, also of the boy's construction From the room above the cellar a couple of wires were run through the floor, and as soon as he heard a rat squash the young inventor immediately charged the machine In three hours twenty five rats were slain, and in two days the plague was entirely banished from the cellar'—*Ibid*

JOTTINGS FROM NAGPORE, C P —Some few days ago a fire broke out in the town of Multai in the Bahul District, which consumed a greater portion of that town, leaving some 1,50 or 2,000 families houseless The cause of the fire has not yet been discovered, but a strange story is current in connection with it It appears that a woman who is barren, on consulting her family priest was told that if she burnt seven houses, she would become fruitful, and the poor deluded creature believing the statement, employed a girl (probably a relation of hers) to burn the houses, but unfortunately the flames becoming furious did not stop at the *seven* that were needed Evidently there was more than one barren woman in the place The Municipal Committee of the town are, it is said endeavouring to or attempt to alleviate the sufferings of these unfortunate families by making small advances to them for housing themselves before the rains fully set in, and the authorities have opened out the Government forests to them for the purpose of obtaining building materials free It is hoped that ere long they will be as comfortable as ever —*Ibid*

HINDU WOMEN'S RE MARRIAGE ASSOCIATION —The adjourned meeting of the above Association was held at 6 P M on the evening of the 16th instant, at the Strangers Room of the Cosmopolitan Club, Mint Road There were present Dewan Bahadur Raghoonadha Row, M R Ry P Chentsal Row Pantulu M R Ry Venkatprasad Thewaree K Narayan Row, B A, I Ranga Row B A, V Madhava Row, M A A Rajah Bahadoor, B A, and many others The proceedings were commenced by the Dewan Bahadur Raghoonadha Row, who, after explaining the object of the meeting referred to the opinions expressed by the Honorable Judges of both the Madras and the Calcutta High Courts, when they had to deal with cases, like the one, which the proposed draft bill has for its object He then requested the gentlemen present to think over the subject deeply At the request of the gentlemen present the bill was read to be read out *seriatim*, and as each Section was read out objections were raised by a few of the members, which the Dewan Bahadur elucidated by ready references to Sanscrit texts, and clearly quoted and printed in his lecture delivered at the Presidency College After a short discussion the following resolutions were passed (a) That the adoption of the bill be deferred for two months (b) That the Secretary be authorised to send out the draft bill to the leading journals both in this and the sister Presidencies (c) That it be notified for the information of the members and the interested public both in the Mofussil and in the town, that if desired, the Association is prepared to delegate competent members to deliver lectures on the subject of Hindu Women's Re marriage. The meeting terminated at half-past eight o'clock with the intimation from the President that very likely the sixth re marriage may be celebrated very shortly at Madras.—*Ibid*

Extracts.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGT

Mail —It appears that Lieut. General the Hon A E HARDINGE, C B., who only took his seat as second member in the Bombay Council in March 1881, will, in consequence of promotion, have to resign the command of the Bombay Army in the spring of next year, and that then H R H the Duke of Connaught will be appointed to the Bombay command It is now settled that the Duke of Connaught shall come out to India during the next cold season, to take up for a few months the Divisional command at Meerut, and on General Hardinge's retirement His Royal Highness will doubtless remove to Poona, which, next to Bangalore, may be regarded as one of the pleasantest and healthiest military stations in India The army of the Western Presidency may be congratulated on the prospect of having a son of Her Majesty the Queen as its Commander-in Chief The Duke of Connaught is known to be something more than a "carpet knight" He took a creditable part in the Egyptian campaign, and if it was not permitted him to exceptionally distinguish himself on that occasion, it may be said, with perfect truth that he won the confidence and respect of the whole army serving in Egypt The Queen's son showed that he knows his work, and that his heart was in his profession We may be sure, therefore, that his appointment to the command of the Bombay Army will be hailed with general satisfaction As Commander in Chief, His Royal Highness will of course take his seat as second member in the Bombay Council, and will thus be intimately associated with the Civil as well as the Military administration of the Bombay Presidency The Duke will thus have an opportunity of becoming familiar with many of the details of the work of Government in India Looking at the influential position that the Duke seems destined to occupy at no distant date in connection with the British Army, it is obvious that his Indian experiences must tend to the advantage of this country It will be a new experience at the Horse Guards in London to have a Chief personally familiar with India, and having a practical experience in the command of European troops in this country, as well as an intimate acquaintance with the organization of native regiments In this respect the Duke of Connaught will have a great advantage over the Duke of Cambridge the present Commander-in Chief of the British Army It has been arranged apparently that the Duke of Connaught shall serve for two years in India and it cannot be doubted that his stay amongst us will be to the interests of both India and England

RAILWAY PROJECTS IN MADRAS

Colonel W S Trevor R E, Secretary to the Government of India, wrote to the Madras Government on the 26th April 1883 I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 65 A R, of the 18th January 1883 and also of copy of a despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No 166 R of the same date, on the subject of railway extensions in the Madras Presidency In reply, I am directed to express the satisfaction of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council at the receipt of this very full exposition of the views of the Madras Government as to the wants of that Presidency in regard to railway extensions, and to communicate the following remarks —

Vizagapatam Raipur Railway

The Government of India is fully impressed with the great importance of this line on the grounds generally set forth in your letter, No 2682 W, of the 10th October 1882 and will be prepared to apply for the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State to its commencement as a State Railway as soon as the results of the surveys undertaken during the past season shall have been received, but His Excellency the Governor-General in Council trusts that the Government of Madras will spare no pains to supply such further available information and arguments, as will enable the case to be made as complete as possible

Parvatipur to Calingapatam and Gopalpur to Sompur Railways

The Government of India entirely concurs with the Government of Madras in excluding these lines from present consideration Although they would doubtless open out the Ganjam District, their length (200 miles) and consequent cost constitute an undertaking which is likely to be altogether beyond the means of the State to compass consistently with the more urgent wants of other parts of India, and even of the Madras Presidency The lines must be left to local or private agency unaided except by the free grant of land

Bezwada to Singareni

As regards this line, I am to invite attention to Public Works Department No. 196 R. C. of the 27th February last, in which the Government of Madras has been informed that negotiations are in progress with the Nizam's Government for the construction of a system of railways in which this very important line is comprised

Gantur to Adoni or Tadpatri

As soon as the Government of India is in receipt of the results of the reconnoissance of these two alternative routes undertaken during the past season, the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India will be solicited for the immediate commencement of work on whichever route is established as the preferable of the two All available statistics, and arguments in support, should in this case also be supplied

Nellore to Cuddapah or Tirupati

The result of the reconnoissances of these two alternative routes is also awaited In submitting it explanation should be afforded of the reasons which are held to justify the classification of this project in the second group as of minor importance, as also whether the practical effect of a junction at Tirupati would not be to throw the resources of the Pennar delta into a track comparatively accessible from other points in time of famine rather than into the Ceded Districts, where they would be urgently required This line, also, might be begun next cold season if the case were shortly complete for submission to the Secretary of State

Tadpatri to the Mysore Frontier

This extension might probably be undertaken with advantage on the completion of the line from Tadpatri to Guntur by which alone it would be fully effective though the direct communication established with the grain supplies of the Kistna and Godavari deltas Ass to the suggested connect on with Bangalore however it may be borne in mind that the whole experience of the late famine in Mysore proved conclusively that railway connection with the Western coast is a primary necessity for the protection of that province Until, therefore, the railway now in progress to Tumkur and Tiptur has been carried to a junction with the extension of the Southern Mahratta Railway from Rankipur to Harihar or thereabouts for which provision is made in the contract with that company, the Government of India will be unable to advise the Mysore Government to undertake any connections to the eastward This remark applies to the Balapur-Madanapalle and the Bangalore Hosur sections equally with that for connecting Bangalore and Hindanur

Bellary to Cuttack

The Government of India will be glad to receive the views of His Excellency the Governor in council on this scheme when the project has been completed

Gudalur to the Mysore Frontier

This extension will probably become desirable whenever the Mysore Government can extend their line from Gundalpet to the frontier

Vellore to Chittoor and Madanapalle
Chittoor to Tirupati
Vellore to Villupuram
Tiruvannamalai to Dharmapuri

These would perhaps be useful local lines, but there appears no present prospect of affording State aid to them in view of the more urgent needs of the Presidency further north, which appear likely to absorb some 6 millions sterling The projects might will be matured, however as opportunity offers so as to be available for local or private agency Regarding the other projects which are placed by the consulting Engineer for Railways in the second group no remarks appear at present to be called for

Order of the Madras Government dated 1st June 1883

The points raised in this letter will be dealt with in due course when the investigations respecting the various projects are sufficiently advanced to admit of their being laid before the Government of India It is observed that in Proceedings dated 30th April 1883 comprehensive reports were called for from all authorities competent to give trustworthy opinions respecting the traffic prospects of the lines whose construction the Government of India is prepared to recommend and respecting the advantages, commercial administrative and other likely to result from their construction The authorities thus consulted have been further informed that the Government attach much importance to the prompt submission of such information and statistics as they may be able to obtain

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

THE ILBERT BILL MEETING AT ST JAMES'S HALL

London, 25th June—An influential meeting of Anglo Indians was held at St James's Hall to day, under the Presidency of Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, at which the Ilbert Bill was severely condemned, and its withdrawal advocated Resolutions were adopted, expressing disapproval of the Bill, and the desire to move the British Government to take measures for its withdrawal It was decided that Earl Kimberley shall be requested to receive a deputation on the subject A Committee was then appointed to carry out the resolutions of the meeting

CHOLERA IN EGYPT

London, 26th June—Information received from Damietta states that cholera is increasing there

THE SUEZ CANAL QUESTION

Mr Gladstone replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that Her Majesty's Government and the Suez Canal Company were agreed on many points, but that an agreement had not yet been arrived at with regard to the extent of reduction of tariff or to date when it came into operation, and other important points were yet unsettled The Premier promised to lay a statement before the House before a final settlement of the questions at issue

THE ILBERT BILL

Calcutta, 26th June—The *Englishman* publishes the following telegram —

London, 25th June—The meeting held today at St James's Hall, against Ilbert's Bill, was crowded Many ladies were present, and numbers were unable to find room The meeting was most enthusiastic The first resolution condemns the Bill, and desires to move Government for its withdrawal It was carried amid immense cheering The second resolution was to request the Secretary of State to receive a deputation The third nominated an Executive Committee of fifty members

Bombay, 26th June—A special telegram to the *Times of India* dated London, Monday, says —The *Times* in a powerful leading article on the Native jurisdiction question, declares that the withdrawal of the Ilbert Bill would impair the privilege of British rule in India, while its passing would impair British power itself

THE VICEROY AND THE GAEKWAR

Another special telegram from the same source, dated June 13th, says —Colonel the Hon L P Dewas, has apologised for his question and withdrawn imputations against the Viceroy and the Gaekwar

Mr Cross the Under Secretary of State, eulogised the Gaekwar, who, he said, was a Prince of the highest reputation

CHOLERA IN EGYPT

Latest news from Egypt states that the number of deaths from cholera at Damietta has now reached 28, and that several cases have occurred at Mansurah Many people are leaving Egypt in consequence of the outbreak

THE ILBERT BILL MEETING

Bombay, 27th June—A special telegram to the *Times of India* dated London, Tuesday, says that the Press generally favourably comment on the meeting held yesterday in St James's Hall, to protest against the Native Jurisdiction Bill The *Times* says it is a mistake to encourage the present dangerous temper of the natives by openly defying the universal and strongly expressed opinion of the English community

AN ACTION FOR LIBEL

An action for libel with Rs 20 000 damages has been brought in the High Court against the *Times of India*, for alleged defamatory statements published with regard to the attestation settlement of Khakoo Wadia, the Mill clerk

A COLLISION ON THE BOMBAY AND BARODA RAILWAY

A collision took place yesterday evening at Bandora, on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, between a passenger train and a goods train which was being shunted A number of carriages were derailed, and considerable damage was done to the rolling stock, but fortunately no one was seriously injured The line was blocked for several hours

THE ILBERT BILL

London, 28th June—A meeting under the Presidency of Lord Stanley of Alderley was held yesterday, at Exeter Hall, for the purpose of discussing Ilbert's Criminal Procedure Bill, at which many natives were present Several Englishmen, formerly officially connected with India, strongly condemned the Bill, but the chairman Dr Hunter, Major Evans Bell and Natives supported it No resolutions, however, were passed

CHOLERA IN EGYPT

Latest news from Egypt states that 129 deaths have occurred at Damietta within the last 24 hours Cholera has also broken out at Tantah

FREE NAVIGATION OF THE SUEZ CANAL

The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs replying to a question in the House of Commons last night said that several Powers had replied in a friendly spirit to Earl Granville's Circular of 3rd January last, containing proposals relative to the free navigation of the Suez Canal, but that no understanding has yet been arrived at.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JULY 2, 1883

THE MYSORE CIVIL COURTS REGULATION, 1883

As stated in our last issue, the *Mysore Gazette of the 16th and 23rd Ultimo*, contains the "Mysore Civil Courts Regulation, 1883" It will be remembered that shortly after the rendition, at the suggestion of the late Dewan, the present Dewan, Mr K Sheshadri Iyer, who was then Deputy Commissioner of Lankur, was appointed to the special work of drawing up a comprehensive "Code" for the Mysore State, that much time and labour seems to have been spent on the manufacture of this Code, which was considered of so much importance that Mr Sheshadri Iyer had an "Assistant" given to him, to help him in his arduous labours The public formed great expectations of the forthcoming Code, for was it not being incubated by two mighty minds, specially set apart for the purpose, amidst the heights and in the bracing influences of the Nilgiri Nilgiri? If the single sheet of the *Mysore Gazette*, consisting of four pages, is the result, or some portion of the result, of the labours at codification then undertaken, we must confess ourselves quite disappointed, but it would seem that this "Mysore Civil Courts Regulation, 1883" is not the result of the attempt at codification, nor does it form any portion of the scheme put forth about 18 months ago The future comprehensive Code for the Mysore State now lies in obscurity, the process of incubation has been stayed since the incubator and the assistant incubator were made, respectively, Dewan and Amildar Nevertheless, the Civil Courts Regulation of 1883 for Mysore, which comes into force from the 1st instant (yesterday) will, probably, be embodied into and form part of the great Code, when that legislative measure is finished and comes into force So far as we can ascertain of the paternity of this Civil Courts Regulation, it seems to have been the combined production of the Dewan and the Chief Judge of Mysore, and it seems to have been afterwards submitted to the members of the Maharajah's Council, but whether it was really so submitted or not, we have not the slightest means of ascertaining, seeing that the public had no sort of previous intimation that such an enactment was about to come into force Under section 2 of Rule 2 of the Rules for the conduct of business in the Maharajah's Council, it is laid down that "measures of legislation" shall be placed, amongst other subjects, "before the Council for discussion and submission of their opinion thereon to His Highness the Maharajah" We, in common with the local English Press, are always kept in entire ignorance as to the internal working of the Mysore Administration, in those important particulars in which the general public take an interest, and which, in fact, concern them very much, so that, as we have said, we cannot tell whether the legislative enactment we are about to consider was submitted to the members of Council, and whether they expressed their opinion thereon to His Highness the Maharajah Let not the courteous reader be deceived The *Mysore Gazette*, in which the present enactment appears, speaks of "acts and regulations passed by His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore," and, in the preamble, it is stated that "His Highness the Maharajah is pleased to enact as follows" Such official statements may be true in the spirit, but the public requires proof that they are true also in the letter As the public of the Mysore State is not taken into the confidence of its administrators, it is impossible to say what amount of real and personal interest His Highness takes in the legislative and any other affairs of his State So far as the public are concerned, it is clear that the "Mysore Civil Courts Regulation of 1883" comes upon them as a sudden revelation of the interest taken in them as "juridical persons" by the administration They had not the slightest idea that a special enactment was to be passed for their benefit, regulating and adjusting, on an apparently, fresh basis, their civil rights, and the character and constitution of the courts, which are to try them, when necessity arises to seek the aid of the law It is the invariable rule in British territory for the Legislature, under order of the Government to let the public know of any new enactment it is proposed to introduce, by publishing the enactment in the shape of a "bill," in the official gazette, for a period of not less than three months, so that the public and the press might have a fair and full opportunity of discussing the merits of the legislative provisions it is proposed to introduce This is a very wholesome practice, and under its operation, some salutary effects have been often accomplished, in giving shape and consistency to a legislative measure, which would, otherwise, have been adopted with its crudities of principle and procedure unlopped. Such a practice of taking the public into its confidence does not seem to find favour with the Government of the Mysore State, and hence the first legislative measure it has passed has come upon the public in quite a sudden and unexpected fashion The first intimation of such an enactment was given in the *Mysore Gazette* of the 16th ultimo, repeated in the *Gazette* of the 23rd idem, and published for the last time on the 30th, which curious official proceeding is to be taken, we presume, to prove that the Mysore public were not taken by surprise by the enactment, but that they had three weeks' time in which to study and make themselves familiar with its provisions The administration does not seem to see that it is very unfair to expect that the public will, in three weeks, approve and adopt what has been cut and dried for them, for some time previously, without their knowledge and consent The infancy of the Mysore Province may be pleaded as a reasonable excuse for so summary a mode of procedure, on the part of the Government, in its legislative capacity, but then Mysore was for forty years under the sway of British administrators, and it is the ambition of the young Native Government to frame its political institutions after British models, then why not begin at once?

As for the character of the provisions in the new civil enactment before us, generally speaking, we should say that some of them

are unnecessary, others are innovations in the wrong direction, and most of them merely a re-enactment of the old law It was quite unnecessary, for instance, to enact (sec 3) that the "Court of the Chief Judge of Mysore shall hereafter be styled the Chief Court of Mysore" The two designations, surely, mean the same thing It is a distinction without a difference The judge of the highest court in the land is surely, the "chief judge," whether his court be called the "Court of the Chief Judge," or the "Chief Court of Mysore!" It is an innovation, for example, that three only of the districts in the Province should have Courts of Subordinate Judges in them, while the other districts have none, so that in the former, the public will be exempt from the inconvenience, expense, and annoyance to which the public in the latter will be subjected As to the re-enactment of the old rules of law, the measure before us abounds with them in almost every section, so that they are very easily detected, and, indeed, the "Mysore Civil Courts Regulation of 1883" seems to us, in the far larger part of it, quite a re-enactment of what the public have hitherto known and been accustomed to.

There are some provisions of this Regulation, however, which call for a closer *scrutiny and comment, as affecting the* public in a nearer manner than its general provision The consideration of them we reserve for our next issue

A CASE OF DEFALCATION

A *RATHER serious case of defalcation* of famine funds, we are informed, has been discovered in the Hoskota taluk, and is, at present, it would seem, under investigation by the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore district. It is alleged that the officer *held* responsible for the defalcation, and who is, indeed, charged, departmentally, with it, is the Amildar of the taluk The matter was brought to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner, we understand, in the shape of a petition, the writer of which was also, we believe, personally examined by the Deputy Commissioner, who has now issued orders that the Amildar should bring up the accounts, books, and other papers, relating to the administration of the late famine funds in his office, to head quarters, at Bangalore.

It may be remembered that, during the famine of 1877-78, advances, known as *Taccavee* advances, were made to the impoverished ryots, to enable them to purchase ploughs, cattle, seed grain, and other necessaries of an agriculturist, and these advances were to be repaid by the ryot, when better times came round The collection of the advances was entrusted to the Amildars of taluks, and for the purpose of checking the collections which might be made, lists were made in a regularly prescribed form, which the Amildars were to fill up and vouch for their correctness These lists contained the name of the village and residence of the ryot to whom *an advance was made, the amount he may* have repaid, the balance due, and whether he was able or unable to pay up the balance *It is now alleged against the Amildar of* Hoskote, that, having made the collections, which were duly entered in the prescribed lists above described, he suppressed those lists, and made certain new lists, in which are entered the names of ryots who have no existence, but who are represented as having left their villages without paying the balances due, and the names of other ryots by whom no balances were due, but who have long left the taluk for other parts of the country, but who are represented as having left with unpaid balances to their debit If these allegations are well founded, then, of course, there is a most serious charge of defalcation in the Hoskote Amildar's accounts, of which he should have every opportunity of clearing himself. The Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, as we have said, has directed the Amildar to bring his books, accounts, and other papers relating to the administration of the famine funds, to the office at headquarters, where the investigation is to be held The complainant, on the other hand, we believe, is prepared to prove his allegation by strict proofs, amongst which, he holds one of the old *taccavee* lists of which we have made mention He was, as we have said, examined personally by the Deputy Commissioner We wish to speak carefully and advisedly of this matter, and we say, above all things, that the Amildar should have every opportunity of clearing himself of so grave a charge but, we think that, as the case seems of so serious a nature, the Deputy Commissioner would have acted more discretly had he—if he did not deem it necessary to suspend the Amildar—ordered the Amildar to report himself at headquarters, at Bangalore, and had sent for the required accounts and books, relating to the famine advances by other hands We have referred to this matter, as it is talked of, as all such matters will be talked of, in the taluk, and here in Bangalore, it is known to not a few We think we have done both the administration and the Amildar a service, in thus bringing this affair to the public notice A thoroughly searching investigation is absolutely necessary, both for the sake of the Amildar himself and the State administration

NAVASA BAI'S CLAIM AGAINST THE STATION MUNICIPALITY

At the meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of the C and M Station held on Tuesday last, amongst other things, the claim for damages for Rs 3 000 about to be instituted against them, by Navasa Bai, sister in law of Mr S Homajee Rao, Registrar, High Court of Mysore, was discussed We cannot congratulate the Commissioners on the soundness of their judgment, or even credit them with the possession of ordinary common sense, in a matter in which there could have been no doubt at all, as to who should be held liable for legal responsibility arising from the acts of servants The Octroi duties are collected by the Station Municipality, the people who collect them are paid out of the collections, which form the largest source of income to the Municipality and which have been vested in all Municipal Boards in the Mysore Province, by special regulation and notification in the official Gazette, and have been so vested for years, and yet a majority of the members of the Station Municipality have arrived at the conclusion that *they* are not responsible for the acts of the Octroi peons! We have never heard of so preposterous a conclusion arrived at by any Municipal Board placed under similar circumstances The incident shows the utter futility of some of those who are appointed to be members of Municipal Commissioners in India From this most *absurd resolution Major Maltby, the President*, Mr Howatson, the District Superintendent of Police, and that well known, practical citizen of Bangalore, Mr G G Brown, dissented, in the most emphatic terms, but the wisdom, and even the common sense of a minority, very often fail against the stupidity of an obstinate majority, in this world Hence, the ridiculous resolution passed regarding a matter, about the responsibility for which there ought not to have been the smallest doubt. Major Maltby and the two other gentlemen who agreed with him suggested the most consistent, logical, and legal course—the only course, in fact, that could have been adopted, namely, to accept responsibility and to fight the battle out, should the threatened action be carried out There is one point in the discussion to which Major Maltby ought, as a matter of course, have to called the attention of his colleagues. As he pointed out that Mr Homajee Rao had, in his first letter to him, mentioned the loss of a ring by Navasa Bai, and as he (the President) remarked that no report of the loss had been made to the police, the President was bound also to read out that portion of Mr Homajee Rao's second letter which explains why the loss of the ring had not been reported to the police That explanation is as follows—

"In reply to para 2 of the above, I have to state that the lady did not report the loss of the ring, as it was of no great value *to her I incidentally mentioned* the fact in my letter to shew the harsh manner in which she was treated, but I did not intend to charge your peons with the loss of the ring, and it cannot, therefore, be supposed that my statement was incorrect, owing to the absence of a report to the police"

It seems from the above explanation, that the members had but a one sided version of the matter about the ring from Major Maltby Such a proceeding on the part of the President appears disingenuous, especially, as he must have had all the correspondence in his hands at the time he was speaking The result of the Commissioners' foolish action will probably, be that the threatened action will be carried out

Original and Selected Notes

THE cost of the coronation of the Czar, it is estimated will reach £2,000 000

MR C A ELLIOTT, Chief Commissioner of *Assam has obtained privilege leave for* three months from the 8th July Mr W E Ward, C S, Judge and Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts, is gazetted to officiate for him

THE Government of India has addressed a letter to the Bombay Government regarding the Junagbur massacre giving the Bombay authorities some hard words on their proceedings in connexion with that atrocious affair

OWING to many unserviceable horses having hitherto been allowed to be taken on active field service, stringent orders are about to be issued that in future all horses are to be medically examined on the eve of a campaign or expedition

THOSE who meditate a trip to Calcutta for the forthcoming Exhibition, may do well, says the *Pioneer*, to ponder this fact—A moderate-sized house in Chowringhee, tenanted last winter by a member of Council, has been let to a Rajah, for two months, for a sum of Rs 10 000

IT is reported that the Sikhs were attacked *the Ameer's guard escorting* a quantity of the ammunition recently sent to the Ameer by the Indian Government The guard was overpowered and *the ammunition* looted Sirdar Mahomed Hossain of Torah who was invited by the Ameer to come to Jellalabad, has sent an ironical reply declining the invitation

THE Government of India have signified their appreciation of the good services rendered by Lieutenant-General Sir R Phayre towards the restoration of tranquillity in Ali Rajpur, and have also communicated to the Maharajah of Dhar their cordial acknowledgments of the valuable assistance given by him during the late Bhil disturbances in that locality

THE breaking of collar bones is becoming even more common at gymkhana meetings in India than in the hunting field in England At the Ooty Gymkhana meeting the other day Mr Grant Duff's boy, Master Hampden Grant Duff had the misfortune to break his collar bone Oddly enough a similar accident had already befallen two other of Mrs Grant Duff's children since they have been living on the Hills

A GIRL about eighteen years of age named Moodra Coomardevie, alias Sitamseya, believed to be a daughter of the late Jung Bahadoor of Nepaul, has been found in Bombay under suspicious circumstances It appears that the girl ran away from her brother's house at Patna about five months ago with some jewels, and made her way to Bombay, where she was discovered by the police Pending further enquiries the girl is in custody

THE Committee which has assembled at Naini Tal to consider the Local Self-Government Bills for the North-West Provinces is constituted as follows—Mr C P Carmichael, C S, C S I, President, Mr J C Robertson, C S, Raja Shiva Prasad C S I, Raja Amir Hasan Khan, Major Erskine, Mr A. Cadell, C S, Raja Uday Partab Singh, Mr J Woolburn, C S Raja Jaggut Singh, and Kuar Lutf Ali Khan Mr R Sneaton, C S, acts as Secretary to the Committee, of which he is also a member

THE following were among the gentlemen called to the English bar on the 6th instant—Lincoln's Inn—Herman Michael Kisch, M A Bengal *Civil Service*, Chunder Nath Banerjee, of the University of Calcutta (Bengal Uncovenanted Civil Service), and Dhiraj Krishna Ghose (Lincoln's Inn scholarship in real and personal property, 1883), of the University of Calcutta Middle Temple—Stanley Ismay, Bengal Civil Service Jotendra Nath Banerjee, of the University of Calcutta, and Otool Churn Mullick, M A, B L, Calcutta University

PUNDIT Nand Lal Kaul, "newspaper reader" to H H the Maharajah of Cashmere writes as follows to the Lahore paper—I am authorized to contradict the statement which appeared in your issue of the 1st June, to the effect that Pandit Sooraj Bull, M A D C L (barrister-at law) the present Chief Justice of Cashmere, is likely to be appointed to the Governorship of Ladakh His Highness the Maharajah of Jammoo and Cashmere in Council has not the least idea of removing the present popular and efficient Governor, Pandit Radha Kishen Kaul, from Ladakh

AT a late meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council at Simla, Mr Ilbert introduced the following Bills—1st To Amend the Native Passenger Ships Act of 1876, and, Authorizing Street Tramways in Rangoon, and 3rd, For the protection of Inventions exhibited in Exhibitions in India It was brought to the notice of Government that without some such law inventors of unpatented inventions might be deterred from exhibiting, this law has been framed, not only to meet the requirements of the coming Calcutta Exhibition, but any Exhibition to be held in India

THERE were seven deaths from small pox and five from cholera, in Bombay, during the week ending the 19th instant In the districts, cholera is still rather bad, especially in Ahmednugger, Poona and Nassick In the first mentioned district the returns are only given for four talukas, but these show that there were 815 cases and 334 deaths, in addition to those which occurred in other parts of the district In Poona 1,144 case were reported, of which 408 proved fatal The returns for Nassick show that there were 300 deaths from the disease in that district during the period under report

WITH reference to the denial of the appointment of the Duke of Connaught to the Command in Chief of the Bombay army, it appears that Reuter's Bombay Agent wired to the Agent in London, to know whether the original announcement was founded on fact, and received a confirmatory telegram The *Times of India* remarks—"It is understood that the contradiction was sent to the Bombay Government from Simla, so it would appear that if the appointment of Prince Arthur to the Bombay command has been decided upon, his Excellency the Viceroy was not consulted about the matter" Very likely not Why should he be?

SOME time ago a proposal was made to the Director-General of the Post Office, for submission to Government, by certain high officials of the Postal Department to employ female clerks in the department at Calcutta as an experimental measure, on the ground of economy As a large portion of the Post Office work is considered mechanical, female clerks would be able to perform it easily and satisfactorily, and at a cheaper cost, so that the scheme would eventually prove successful The Director-General, without submitting the proposal to Government, is said to have decided that the time for such an innovation in this country has not yet arrived

AFTER the last examination of candidates for the Bar, says the *Truth*, the Council of Legal Education issued the following order.

"Candidates, whether successful or unsuccessful, will not be informed of the number of marks they have obtained" The reason given for this extraordinary order was that the marks obtained were no criterion of the candidate's knowledge But is it to be understood that the examination is a mere farce, or that the marks are given so loosely and carelessly that they are a farce? Surely, if the examination is to be regarded as a test of knowledge of law, unsuccessful candidates ought to know, for their future guidance, in what subject they have failed

THE Madras Government have graded the Deputy Collectors into six classes, Mr S R Locke being the sole representative of the first class on Rs 700 a month There are four in the second class, one native and three Europeans, on Rs 600 a month, eight in the third class, four native, and four Europeans, on Rs 500 a month, fifteen in the fourth class, twelve natives and three Europeans, on Rs 400 a month, ten in the fifth class, eight natives and two Europeans, on Rs 300 a month, and seven in the sixth class, all natives, on Rs 200 a month When will the orders for the reorganization of the subordinate Judicial service be issued? They are being anxiously looked for.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times of India* telegraphed on the 20th June — "The rainfall in the northern hills has been remarkable for a very unusual, continuous and heavy downpour It began on Thursday and lasted till Sunday, which was a beautiful day The rain began again on Sunday night The Darjeeling Himalayan Railway suffered severely Thirty nine landslips occurred between Darjeeling and Kurseong In some places the road was entirely washed away, the rails being left hanging over a chasm the line between Kurseong and Siliguri is as bad The eleventh mile from Siliguri is a built road with a loop, the whole strongly rivetted with stone The whole of this has been swept down the *khud* Passengers who arrived yesterday had to assist in clearing the line on the down journey"

A NEWS LETTER from the Khyber to the *Civil and Military Gazette*, dated the 15th instant, states that the Amir has at last been able to make certain terms with the Shinwaris, and is preparing to move his army back to Cabul The Malks of the Shinwaris are to give a written agreement binding themselves to maintain order "If a robbery occurs, they undertake to hand over the offenders, and to make good any loss of property It may be noted that this settlement has been patched up somewhat hastily, at the last moment, and also that the revenue dispute seems to have been allowed to stand over The return to Cabul is to take place at once, and our correspondent assigns as the reason for this sudden move the receipt of disquieting news from Herat The rulers of Maim us have recently been demanding money from Musa Khan, and Sardar Hasin Ali has quietly possessed himself of the Herat territory"

Local and Provincial.

SUB-REGISTRAR'S OFFICE —Mr B Gungaiah, Sub Registrar of Bangalore, has had an increase to his salary of Thirty Rupees, as the work in the office has increased

THE CENTRAL JAIL —Dr J H Henderson returned from leave, last week, and resumed charge of the Central Jail, Bangalore, from Captain Macintire, Deputy Commissioner, who held charge during Dr Henderson's absence

EXECUTION —Lingappa son of Chayappa of Bangalore Pettah, was hanged on last Saturday morning at the Central Jail under sentence of the Sessions Judge, Nundidroog Division, for murder committed at Gavipoor near Bangalore

THE OFFICIATING RESIDENT —Mr J B Lyall, the officiating Resident of Mysore, has given notice that he will be glad to receive native gentlemen, official and non-official, during two days in the week set apart for the purpose, at nine in the morning Several native gentlemen, in the service and private, availed themselves of the privilege, during the past week

DETECTIVE OVERSEER —The Pettah Municipal Board have resolved to appoint a Detective Overseer for the department, so that he might see and report upon the working of the executive subordinates, but *cui bono?* The Detective, after a time, loses his detective character, and every body knows who he is, and are accordingly on the look out, when he is known to be approaching

MIDDLE AND PRIMARY SCHOOL FOR THE PETTAH —At the meeting of the Town Municipal Commissioners held on Friday last, Mr H J Bhabha, M A, Municipal Commissioner, VI Division, brought forward a proposal regarding the opening of a middle and primary school by the Town Municipality, and certain arrangements connected therewith —*Daily Post*

DAMAGES FROM THE MADRAS RAILWAY CO —Captain Lambert, who lately lost three valuable polo ponies, owing to an accident on the Bangalore branch of the Madras Railway, already noticed in our columns, claimed from the Agent and Manager Rs 1,300 as damages After some correspondence on the subject, a cheque for the amount claimed has been forwarded to Captain Lambert, as compensation —*Mail*

ARRIVAL OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH —In accordance with the official notification issued on Tuesday last, His Highness the Maharajah, arrived at the Pettah Station, on Friday last, at 5 15 P M, by special train from Mysore All the principal Civil and Military officers of the Mysore Government, and a large number of Civil and Military officers from C and M Station, were in attendance on the platform, as were also many private gentlemen from both sides of Bangalore A vast crowd of the native population lined both sides of the route which the royal cortege took, and His Highness was enthusiastically received by the populace

THE LATE MR SEENIVASA CHETTY —We very much regret to record the death, by drowning, on Wednesday morning last, of Mr Seenivasa Chetty, senior partner in the well known firm of Messrs Coappoo Chetty and Sons, in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore The deceased had a garden adjoining the Ulsoor lake, and it would seem that he was in the habit of going to the garden every morning, and washing his face in the lake The portion of the bank here is rather steep and slippery, and he must have fallen in while in the act of stooping to wash his face The watching peon at the lake and several others observed a body floating in the water, between seven and eight, on Wednesday morning, and means having been procured, the body was brought ashore, and identified by one of the other two brothers forming the firm of Coopoo Chetty and Sons, the father and founder of the firm having died some years ago The deceased was 60 years of age, and was a *highly respectable* and respected member of the Hindu community of the Cantonment An inquest was held on the body of the deceased, by Mr L Pereira, the Second Magistrate and Coroner of the C and M Station, and a verdict of accidental death by drowning arrived at The funeral which took place the same night was very largely attended by the Hindu and Mahomedan communities of Bangalore.

A RUMOUR —A Rumour is current in official circles, to which we are inclined to give some credit, that Sethoo Rao, ex Treasury Bickshee of the late Mysore Commission, is within reach of capture It will be within the remembrance of many of our readers that Sethoo Rao made away with a large sum of Government money, —about Rs 30,000 in round numbers,— while Treasury Bickshee, and that one fine morning he showed a clean pair of heels to the authorities, leaving his chief and patron, Mr Hudson, the sad task and trouble of squaring matters as best he could Sethoo Rao had been confided in on the unlimited principle,—he had the run of the Chief Commissioner's Treasury, currency notes and all, and carried on his little game so well that his success was the admiration and envy of all outsiders, even his cleverness in getting away was applauded as a grand stroke of genius His immediate superiors however naturally saw Seethoo Rao's actions in another light, especially Mr Hudson, who because of them was suddenly called upon to add to the duties of his multifarious appointments of Comptroller of Accounts, Deputy Accountant-General, Registrar-General, and other posts, the search into the cause and extent of these large defalcations, and to adjustify them, if possible Thus ended Act I The Supreme Government naturally was not in the sweetest of tempers over this affair, and some very severe criticisms travelled from the Governor-General in Council to the officers of the Mysore Commission Sethoo Rao has had a chequered career, since leaving Bangalore, and is now at the holy city of Benares, probably driven there by force of circumstances and pain of conscience, to do penance, and obtain absolution before shuffling off this mortal coil His apprehension is imminent, even if not already accomplished, and he will most probably be brought down here and put upon his trial We take to ourselves credit for having exposed the Treasury defalcation and drawing the attention of the Supreme Government to it, for at the time there was an inclination to introduce a *camera obscura* into the play, and blot out the scene from public gaze and criticism Could this have been done the convenience and peace of others would have been secured, but public interests and official virtue would have suffered To save appearance a few poor clerks received their *congé*, the money was scraped up by the seizure and sale of some effects of the delinquent, there was a free use of soft soap and humble explanations on the part of those who might be supposed to bear any share of responsibility, those who had been hurt in their feelings were consoled with increased emoluments, and things settled down again into calmness Act II was completed When Sethoo Rao arrives we shall probably have Act III in this official drama, and learn, how it all came about —*Spectator*

General Summary.

MADRAS

THE YOUNG RAJAH OF PUDDUKOTTAH —We hear that Government have appointed Mr Basil Lowry, tutor to the young Rajah of Pudukotta The appointment has hitherto been held by Mr J F Gill —*Mail*

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY —The Directors of the Madras Railway Company in England, have decided that all railway *employees* shall hereafter retire on the fifty five years' order, on a gratuity of one months salary for each year's service —*Ibid*

THE WEATHER —There has been a great change in the weather at Palghaut since last Monday Strong bursts of wind, accompanied by heavy and almost incessant showers have been the order of the week throughout. All the symptoms that are now daily observed go to prove that the monsoon has fairly set in Although there are a few cases of small pox here and there on the outskirts of the Municipality, the public health on the whole is satisfactory —*Ibid*

THE REV W MILLER —A correspondent writes —The students of the Madras Christian College having heard of the death in Scotland of the father of Mr Miller and that he had left a large fortune for his son, concluded that Mr Miller would retire from the Principalship of the Christian College and wrote to that gentleman, at Simla, enquiring if their conclusion were correct Mr Miller replied that he had no intention of retiring but would go home for one month only during the vacation next year, to see his mother and brother, and then come out again Mr Miller is expected to arrive in Madras from Simla, on the 15th *proximo*."—*Ibid*

EXTENSION OF RAILWAYS TO COCHIN —It is stated that the Government of Cochin has allowed the promoters of the railway scheme the use of the present bridge for railway traffic, if they will construct a platform near it for passenger traffic The Cochin Government has also consented to grant all land belonging to it free if the company will pay the ryots for all the improvements made by them on those lands. But the Company is to pay the value of those tracts which are the properties of private individuals No timber is, however, allowed to be felled free inasmuch as it is a large source of revenue to the prodigious wedge that goes to the root of the whole project —*Ibid*

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS —The Secretary of State has ruled that first appointments to the engineering establishment are in future to be made by him from among the passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, and from young Royal Engineer officers, a certain number of whom shall be annually sent to recruit the establishment by the Government of India from the Indian Civil Engineering College, to which a certain number of appointments to be fixed from time, to time is guaranteed annually, and from amongst Royal Engineer officers in India, and by the Governor in Council from the Madras Civil Engineering College, within the limit guaranteed from time to time —*Ibid*

OFFICIAL CHANGES.—Last night's *Gazette* contains many appointments of importance. The H C G Master proceeds to Europe on a short leave, and Mr Webster, the Revenue Secretary, will conduct the duties of Chief Secretary to Government, Mr Stokes, C Rector of Tanjore, will do duty as Revenue Secretary, and Mr P Innigan, from Tinnevelly, has been posted to Tanjore, and Mr Brooks Atkinson to Tinnevelly Mr R P Gordon Collector of Bellary, proceeds to Europe on furlough and Mr. Goodrich has been appointed to Bellary Mr. Evans Johnson has been appointed to the Vizagapatam district. The Registrarship of the High Court will soon be vacant, as Mr Thomas Weir has been appointed to act as Judge of Coimbatore —*Standard*

SCHOLARSHIP FUNDS.—The funds vested in the Accountant General, Madras, for the payment of scholarships in connection with different public institutions are as follows Johnstone Memorial fund, Rs. 1,000, the George Smith Memorial fund, Rs 500, Mahomedan orphan school, Arcot, Rs 2,000, Maharajah of Travancore prize fund, Rs 500, Powell Vernacular prize fund Rs 1,600, Sharp's scholarship, Rs 2 600, Albert Edward scholarship Masulipatam, Rs 3,000, Maharajah of Vizianagram's annual scholarship in the Presidency College, Rs 1,500, Mangalore Provincial school endowment, Rs 58,700, Littlestone and Scotland prize, Rs. 1,200, Morehead law scholarship payable in connection with the Presidency College Rs 6,000, Arbuthnot's prize, Presidency College, Rs 1,000, Smith's prize, Cuddapah *Zillah school*, Rs. 1,000 Thomas' scholarship, Mangalore College, Rs 1,700, Beauchamp endowment fund, Rs 2,000, Sanskrit prize, Cochanpore College, Rs 14,200 The prize is not awarded but the interest is invested The interest from the investments of the Chipperfield Memorial fund, Rs 1,400 and Blacklock Memorial fund, Rs 1,500 is payable to the Principal of the Medical College. The interest from the Gordon prize endowment, Rs. 700, the Morehead Vernacular prize fund Rs. 1,400 is payable to the Principal of the Presidency College The Connolly memorial fund amounts to Rs 12 400, the Kumbamba Nambiar's prize fund, Rs 500, Morris' essay prize fund, Rs 1 500, James English prize fund, Rs 1,500, the Princess Alice's scholarship Rs. 1,000 the Malayalam prize fund, Rs. 6,000, the Barnett scholarship, the Walker scholarship, the Bird scholarship, the Bourdillon prize fund, are vested in the Director of Public Instruction for scholarships in different educational institutions. —*Ibid*

THE RECENT AFFRAY AT HYDERABAD.—The special court composed of Hafiz Abdool Karreem, Chief Justice H H the Nizam's High Court, Moulvie Sharee fool-Hosein, Puisne Judge and Moulvie Nazim Hosein, Chief City Magistrate, held its first sitting in the big hall of the office of the Sudr ul Mahamli on the 14th instant For the prosecution, which is conducted by orders of Government, appeared Mr Battenburgh and Gokeerjee, pleaders of the Residency Courts and the City High Court. and Moulvie Atta Hosein, of the Mogul bar Mr Battenburgh leads The meeting of the court being one to arrange preliminaries, the opposite side was not represented, but it is rumoured that Nawab Basheer-ood-dowlah intends to get up a barrister from Bombay, a Mahomedan gentleman of the Bombay bar, to defend his people Ordinarily, cases of this kind are prepared by the police for commitment to a court of justice, but in the case the usual course could not be followed, the police themselves

being the aggrieved party, and the Nawab's people being beyond the control of the police The court will therefore have to take the duties of the police on itself, and it is to be hoped that the recent affray, which has created much scandal, will be thoroughly sifted, and strict and stern justice be meted out to the offenders whoever they may be—*Deccan Times*

CLAIMS BY INDIAN PRINCES —At the request of the Government of India, Dr Kavanagh has laid before the Earl of Kimberely, for final disposal, the cases, of His Highness the Prince of Tanjore, who claims the throne of Tanjore on the grounds of his being the adopted son of the late Maharajah of Tanjore, of Sadashiv Rao, nephew of the late ex-Gaekwar of Baroda, who claims the throne of Baroda on the grounds of his being the lineal heir, and of the son of His Highness the Nawab of Masulipatam who claims the Jaghire of Bagompully, in the Madras Presidency, on the grounds of his being the lineal heir The late Major General Barnaby, M P, was also to bring this session before the House of Commons two most important cases touching matters of administration in the Malar Kotla State, in the Punjab, and in the Kolda State in Rajpoota, for which cases Dr Kavanagh was engaged In the several cases which have been submitted by the learned counsel for the decision of the Secretary of State for India it is alleged that acts of great injustice have been committed by the English Government on the Princes and Chiefs in India, and that those acts involve an infraction of a solemn engagement entered into by our Government towards those Princes and Chiefs by Lord Canning's celebrated Charter of Sunnud of March the 11, the 1862, which the native Princes of India, great and small, justly regard as the Magna Charta of their rights and the guarantee for the stability and perpetuation of their families in their dignities and territories —*Overland Mail*

Extracts.

CONTEMPT OF COURT

In connection with the recent case of the High Court of Calcutta *versus* the Editor of the *Bengalee*, the following reprint of Lord Chancellor Selborne's Contempts of Court Bill, as amended in Committee, is interesting —

An Act to amend the Law as to Contempts of Court

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:

Imprisonment for contempt not to exceed three months —1 Every sentence or order of any court of competent jurisdiction pronounced or made after the passing of this Act for the attachment or commitment to prison of any person by reason of any contempt of court within the meaning of this Act shall operate and be in force for such time not exceeding in any case three months from the commencement of the imprisonment of such person, as may be thereby expressly limited, and if no such time shall be thereby expressly limited, the same shall operate and be in force until the expiration of three months from the commencement of the imprisonment of such person (unless he shall be sooner discharged or released by or under the authority of the court,) and no longer

Fine for contempt not to exceed £500 —2 No fine to be imposed after the passing of this Act for any such contempt as aforesaid by any court having power by law to impose a fine for such contempt shall exceed the sum of five hundred pounds, and no fine imposed by an inferior court shall exceed the sum of twenty pounds If by any order a fine exceeding the respective amounts hereby limited shall be imposed, such order shall be void so far as relates to the excess only beyond the amounts so limited as aforesaid.

Continuance or repetition of contempt —3 No security shall be required by any court to be given by any person after the passing of this Act against the continuance or repetition of any such contempt, but if, after any such sentence or order as aforesaid shall have ceased to be in force, or after any person imprisoned by virtue thereof shall have been discharged or released, the contempt shall be continued or repeated, or if the person so imprisoned shall be guilty of any new or further contempt, the person so offending shall be liable to be again imprisoned by summary order for such continued or repeated or new offence, and so from time to time as often as the same shall happen, and in any case in which a fine may lawfully be imposed, the court shall have power, if it think fit, to impose a further fine for such continued or repeated or new offence

Writ de continuando capiendo —4 Every sentence or order of an ecclesiastical court in England, signified to Her Majesty in Chancery, upon which a writ de continuando capiendo may be issued after the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to be a sentence for the commitment to prison of the person therein named within the meaning of this Act, and the form in which such writ is directed by any statute to issue shall be varied in such manner as the Lord Chancellor may by order under his hand direct, so as to make the same conformable to this Act

Commencement of imprisonment —5 Every imprisonment under any such sentence or order as aforesaid shall be deemed to commence on the day when the order, warrant, or writ under and by virtue of which any person may be committed to prison, shall have been executed by the delivery of the person therein named into the custody of the gaoler or keeper of the prison in which he is to be detained

Prisoners at the passing of the Act —6 Any person who at the time of the passing of this Act may be suffering imprisonment for any such contempt of court as aforesaid, if and so soon as his imprisonment shall have continued for more than three months, shall be entitled to be released from such imprisonment in the same manner as if the sentence or order under which he is imprisoned had been originally for a period limited till the day of the passing of this Act or till the end of three months from the commencement of such imprisonment which ever may be the longer, subject nevertheless to the liability herein before mentioned to be again imprisoned for any continuance or repetition of his contempt, or for any new or further contempt

Power for court to release —7 It shall be lawful for any court under any order or proceeding of which any person shall at any time be suffering imprisonment for any such contempt of court as aforesaid, if, upon any application by her Majesty's Attorney General in England or Ireland, as the case may be, or of any other person whom the court may consider to have an interest, or a public duty, entitling him to make such application it shall be made to appear, or if, without any such application, it shall appear to the court, that the ends of justice have been or may be sufficiently accomplished without further detaining such person in prison, to order his release either absolutely, or upon and subject to such conditions as to the court may seem fit, although any time for which he may have been committed to prison may not have then expired, and although such person may not have applied for his own release or otherwise have purged his contempt or submitted himself to the authority of the court subject nevertheless to his liability to be again imprisoned for any such cause as aforesaid

Commitments by commissioners of assize &c —8 If any such sentence or order as aforesaid shall have been pronounced or made by any judge or commissioner sitting and acting under any commission of assize or oyer and terminer and goal delivery, or under any special commission, it shall be lawful for the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice in England and Ireland respectively, or any judge thereof, to hear and adjudicate upon any application which may be made after such commission shall have expired for the release of any person imprisoned under or by virtue of such sentence or order or otherwise relating thereto, in the same manner as if the imprisonment had been under an order or proceeding in the Queen's Bench Division of the said High Court

Damages —9 If in any case any person, other interested in his own right or representing as a trustee or otherwise any right or interest of any other person, born or unborn, or of any class of persons, shall suffer damage either to himself or to any estate, right, or interest represented by him of any other persons born or unborn or of any class of persons, by reason of any act or omission constituting a contempt of any court of civil jurisdiction, the person guilty of such contempt, in addition to such punishment (if any) as may be inflicted upon him for his contempt may be ordered upon an application to be made to the court by or on behalf of any person thereby aggrieved in a summary way, to pay to such person or into court, or otherwise, as the court may direct, such damages as the court may adjudge to be proper, and the amount to be so paid shall be ascertained in such manner as the court may direct, and any sum so ordered to be paid by way of damages shall not be deemed to be a fine within the meaning of this Act, and every such order may be enforced in the same manner as a final judgment of the court between the parties

Breach of injunction —10 If any contempt of a court of civil jurisdiction by which any such damage as aforesaid may have been suffered shall have been committed by wilful breach of an injunction, the court shall have power to deal with the breach of such injunction as a contempt continued, within the meaning of this Act, after the time when any sentence or order for the attachment or commitment to prison of the person guilty thereof shall have ceased to be in force, or after such person shall have been released or discharged from such imprisonment unless and until the damage so caused shall have been made good to the satisfaction of the court, or such amount as the court may adjudge to be paid by way of damages for such injury shall have been fully paid and satisfied

Order for payment of money —11 In any case of disobedience to an order of a court of civil jurisdiction for the payment of money into court or otherwise, on which no person interested in such payment is entitled to issue execution, compliance with such order may be enforced by sequestration of the real and personal estate of the person so offending or any part thereof, or by proceedings in bankruptcy for which purpose any such order shall be deemed to be a judgment, on which a creditor summons in bankruptcy may issue and the court by which such order was made may (if necessary) appoint some person to apply for such summons and the person so appointed shall be deemed, for all purposes in bankruptcy, to be a judgment creditor of the person so offending for the amount so payable

Sequestration of ecclesiastical goods —12 In any case in which a sequestration may be issued under this Act or under any other statute for the purpose of obtaining payment of any sum of money for non payment of which any person shall have been pronounced or declared to be contumacious or in contempt, if the person so pronounced or declared contumacious or in contempt shall hold any ecclesiastical preferment, promotion or benefice, it shall be lawful for the court or judge by whom the order for sequestration shall be made, if to such court or judge it shall seem fit to cause the amount ordered to be paid to be levied by sequestration of the ecclesiastical goods of such person, and to take all proceedings necessary or proper for that purpose, without in the first instance causing process of sequestration to issue against the general real and personal estate, goods, chattels, and effects of such person

Order for execution of a deed —13 In any case of disobedience to an order of any court of civil jurisdiction for the execution of any deed conveyance release, assurance, or instrument in writing for which provision is not made by the Trustee Act, 1850, or any Act extending or amending the same, the court may make a vesting order as to any estate or interest of the person so offending to which the order disobeyed may relate, in the same effect as if such person had duly executed such deed conveyance, release, assurance, or instrument in writing, or the court may by order declare any interest, claim, or demand of such person to which the order disobeyed may relate, to be thenceforth absolutely released and extinguished, and the same shall thereupon by virtue of such order be released and extinguished accordingly or the court may by order appoint any person to convey, transfer, release or dispose of any estate or interest, to which the order disobeyed may relate, of the person so offending, and the conveyance, transfer, release, or disposition of such person if made in conformity with the terms of the order by which he is appointed, shall have the same effect as if it had been made by deed duly executed by, and under the hand and seal of the person so offending Provided, that such vesting or other order shall not, unless the court shall think fit so to direct discharge such person so offending from any punishment to which he may be liable by reason of such disobedience as aforesaid

Stamp duty —14 Every vesting or other order to be made under the last preceding section which shall have the effect of a conveyance, release, or assurance of any real or personal estate, or whereby any interest, claim or demand of any person in or to any property shall be released or extinguished, shall be chargeable with the like amount of stamp duty as it would have been chargeable with if it had been a deed executed by the person so offending as aforesaid, and every such order shall be duly stamped for denoting the payment of such duty

Order for production of documents —15 In any case of disobedience to any order of any court of civil jurisdiction for the delivery up, or the production, for any purpose of discovery or of evidence of any deed or document, or for the delivery up, or deposit in court of any chattel or thing, the court may order a receiver to be appointed, or a sequestration to issue against the estate and effects of the person so offending for the purpose of obtaining possession of all such deeds or documents chattels or things, whether the same shall be in the possession or custody of the person so offending or of any other person as his agent or trustee, or otherwise in his right, and it shall be the duty of the receiver or sequestrator under any such order to take possession of all such deeds or documents, chattels or things and to comply in all respects with the order so made for the delivery up or the production thereof as aforesaid Provided, that no person shall be discharged from any punishment which he may be liable to by reason of such disobedience until, by means of such receivership or sequestration or otherwise such order shall have been duly complied with

Order for interrogatories —16 In any case in which it is the duty of any party to an action or other proceeding in any court of civil jurisdiction to answer interrogatories, the court in case of his not duly answering the same, may order that the case made against him by the party exhibiting such interrogatories so far as the interrogatories not duly answered, may be material thereto, shall be, for the purposes of such action or proceeding, taken as admitted by him Provided, that such order shall not unless the court shall think fit so to direct discharge such party from any punishment to which he may be liable for not answering such interrogatories

Appeal —17 Every order for imprisonment or fine made by an inferior court or (except in the case of a contempt in face of the court) by the High Court of Justice in England or Ireland and every other order made by any court other than a court of final appeal under the provisions of this Act shall be subject to appeal, in the same manner as other orders of the same court which are subject to appeal Provided always that the decision of the court of appeal in any such case shall be final

Contempts within the Act —18 This Act shall not extend to any contempt of the High Court of Justice in England or Ireland by the seduction or delivering in marriage without the consent of the court, of any ward of court, but it shall extend to all other contempts of court punishable by imprisonment or fine, or by imprisonment and fine by or under the order of any court and to all acts of contumacy or contempt for which a *writ de contumace capiendo* may issue under any statute A contempt by any past act shall not be deemed to be continued within the meaning of this Act only because the person guilty of such contempt has not submitted himself to the authority of the court

Definition —19 The word "court" in this Act, except when otherwise limited by the context shall include every court of civil or criminal jurisdiction, whether of first instance or of appeal, having power by law to punish any contempt of such court by imprisonment or fine, or by fine and imprisonment in England or Ireland and also every ecclesiastical court in England having power to signify any contumacy or contempt to Her Majesty in Chancery with a view to the issue of a *writ de contumace capiendo* under any statue, and shall extend to the courts of final appeal before Her Majesty in her High Court of Parliament, and in the Privy Council respectively, and to all orders of the House of Lords and of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, respectively, incidental to any appeal or other proceeding in such courts of final appeal respectively, but the same shall not otherwise extend to the High Court of Parliament, or either House thereof

Extent of Act —20 This Act shall not extend to Scotland

Short Title —21 This Act may be cited as the Contempts of Court Act 1883.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

FLOODS IN GANJAM

Aska Thro, February 2nd July—Heavy rain has fallen over Ganjam since the 20th Seven inches in thirty six hours have been registered in the interior The Rooshookoolia river came down in great force on the morning of the 30th rising over the cut waters of the Aska bridge and continued at this height till past midnight The Mahanadi river overflowed its banks at sunset and topped the embankment soon after 10 P M, which it breached during the night in six places The whole country is flooded, and the Aska factory as usual, is under water I will wire further *particulars when received*

SIR A COLVIN AS FINANCE MINISTER

London 2nd July—It is reported that Sir Auckland Colvin will succeed Major Baring in India

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT IN SCOTLAND

Sir W Harcourt introduced a Bill into the House of Commons last night for creating a Local Government Board in Scotland

FRANCE AND CHINA

St Petersburg 30th June—It is semi officially announced that Russia is indisposed to mediate between France and China

CHOLERA IN EGYPT

London 4th July—Lord Granville replying to a question in the House of Lords last night said that it had been completely proved that cholera in Egypt had not been introduced from India His Lordship read a letter from Sir William Gull stating that he believed that cholera would soon subside and that the disease was not epidemic

Cairo 3rd July—Arrangements have been made to burn those parts of Damietta which are infected by cholera.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA

Teheran 3rd July—It is reported that a *treaty has been concluded between Persia and* Russia, regulating the North Eastern Persian Frontier. Persia retains Khelat-i-Nadiri, and consents to surrender all refugee Turcomans in Persia, while Merv, in the treaty, appears to be considered as Russian territory If other Powers protest against the treaty, Russia undertakes to reply to them

HEAVY RAINS AND SERIOUS DAMAGE TO THE RAILWAYS

Bombay 4th July—Serious damage has been done to the permanent way of the G I P Railway between Saoda and Raygin the Jubulpore district Several breaches have been made in the embankments at different points for a distance of fourteen miles and two iron bridges have been washed away The heads of the Traffic Department and Chief Engineers are on the spot supervising arrangements for the repair of the line and if necessary a temporary ferry service will be established until such time as the rails can be laid in the bed of the Ajunta river

Traffic is at present stopped and Calcutta passengers and mails did not reach Bombay yesterday

The departure of the outgoing mail was postponed until to day owing to a break in the line on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway

Much damage has also been caused by excessive rainfall and the Taptee is in full flood near Surat, the water having risen 47 feet above the ordinary level Portions of the permanent way have been washed away, and through communication is suspended In some places telegraph communication has also been interrupted

A FLAGRANT DISASTER ON THE CLYDE

A fearful disaster occurred yesterday at the launching of the steamer Daylaw, on the Clyde On reaching the water the steamer, overturned and 131 people were drowned

MR BRIGHT ON AGRICULTURAL BANKS IN INDIA

A meeting under the presidency of Mr Bright was held at Exeter Hall, yesterday, to promote the Poona Ryots Banks Mr Bright warmly supported the scheme as being a satisfactory solution of the question which was of constantly increasing importance The Right Hon Mr Goschen said the scheme was calculated to remove discontent, and to add to the prosperity of the country

THE FLOODS AND THE RAILWAYS

Bombay 5th July—The floods on the Bombay Baroda Railway, in the vicinity of Surat, are of a very serious description A large portion of the city of Surat is inundated Hundreds of houses are reported to have succumbed A subscription list has been opened for the relief of the numerous homeless sufferers The Railway bridge over the Taptee has up to the present, stood well but through communication of any kind has cut off The Punjab mails missed the steamer yesterday and the English mails for the North West have been delayed owing to the floods. It is not yet known whether any lives have been lost but the destruction of property must be great On the G I P. Railway, matters are in much the same position, through booking has been suspended, and under the most favourable circumstances, it is not expected that the damage to the permanent way can be repaired within a fortnight. The Calcutta mails are arriving one day late

THE EXETER HALL MEETING

Bombay, 6th July—A special London telegram to the *Times of India* states that no allusion was made to the Ilbert Bill at the Exeter Hall meeting The Times publishes a favourable leader on the meeting

THE FLOODS IN GOZERAT

From particulars published with regard to the floods in Guzerat, it appears that the flood commenced in the low lying fort of the city on Tuesday, the camp and European quarters being flooded The water rose steadily until midnight on the 4th, when it commenced to subside Traffic in the city was entirely suspended, and thousands of people were rendered homeless by the destruction of their houses by the action of the water

The depth of the water in the town ranged from four to eighteen feet, and boats were employed in the city to take food to persons who were cut off from communication European bungalows were flooded on the ground floor and live stock had to be accommodated in the upper story In one case the bungalow succumbed, and the inmates had to take refuge on the city wall, from which they were subsequently rescued The Assistant Judge's Court has been washed away, but most other public buildings are intact It is believed that some lives have been lost, but no particulars have been received at present

The floods are said to be without a parallel for half a century Great damage has been done to the railway near Surat and through communication will not be restored for some time.

QUARANTINE IN ITALY

Simla, 4th July—In consequence of cholera in Egypt, the Consul General telegraphs that Italy imposes five days quarantine

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JULY 9, 1883

MYSORE CIVIL COURTS REGULATION, 1883

In our first notice of the new Civil Courts Regulation for the Province of Mysore, we said that there were rules of law, procedure, and practice which were simply re-enactments of what is old and long established, and any one looking at the Act will find that our statement is true The three classes of Civil Courts have been retained, namely, *District*, Subordinate, and Munsiffs' Courts, though, from the fact of the recent abolition of Subordinate Judges' Courts, one was led to believe that there would be only two classes of Courts The abolition of the Sub-Judges' Courts, we think, is a mistake They were very necessary tribunals in the Province, as, for the most part, the civil litigation in the Province very seldom exceeded the limits of their pecuniary jurisdiction, namely, Five Thousand Rupees, and there was an adequate safeguard against wrong decisions in such cases in the District Court, and a final appeal (on points of law only) to the Chief Court That the Government itself considered the abolition of these courts as not altogether for the public convenience, is evident from the fact that three out of the seven Subordinate Judges Courts have been retained It would be well if these Subordinate Courts were restored to their full number, for they really formed a wholesome link between the Munsiff and the District Judge, holding in check the decisions of the former and being themselves subjected to the control and revision of the District Judge In place of the Subordinate Judges' Courts, the Munsiff's Courts have had an increase of pecuniary jurisdiction These latter judicial officers can now try cases up to the extent of one thousand rupees in value, while as is above that amount, in places where no Subordinate Judges are stationed, will have to be filed in the Court of the District Judge, thus throwing an additional burden on that class of Courts, whose original pecuniary and appellate jurisdiction is unlimited, and in addition to which work, they have also to discharge the functions of Criminal Sessions Courts. In short, the policy of the Government, which has authorized this enactment, seems to overburden particular branches of the Judicial department which they are unable to perform Instead of a division of labour in the administration of justice, there appears to be a tendency to press up an accumulation of labour on one man's head From another point of view, we think, it is a mistake to confer on the Munsiffs this extension of pecuniary jurisdiction. As a rule, the Munsiffs are not men of first rate qualifications Their mental and legal calibre has been hitherto found just equal to the decision of cases of five hundred rupees in value, and in the disposal of such cases, the Chief Court has frequently to find fault with the Munsiffs' decision. The pecuniary jurisdiction of one thousand rupees represents interests of a very wide and complicated nature, calling in many cases for the exercise of the utmost legal acumen and the widest judicial experience These qualities can hardly be found amongst the Munsiffs, upon all of whom, without distinction of grade, the jurisdiction has been conferred As to the appointment of judges of these two classes, the Government and the Chief Court are each invested with separate authority, under the act. The Sub-Judges are to be appointed by Government, while the Munsiffs are to be nominated by the Chief Court, but their nomination is to be confirmed by the Government. This is a system of appointments which is clumsy both in design and operation. In our opinion, in such judicial matters, there ought to be but one nominating and controlling authority, and that should be either the High Court or the Government. We are aware that this provision of the enactment is borrowed from the judicial system of the Madras Presidency, but in our opinion, it is an example that should have been avoided It seems to us that the person most competent to judge in the nomination of the judicial officers under him is the Chief Judge himself, who has so many and frequent opportunities of gauging the qualifications of his subordinates in the *department. The right of appeal, we think,* ought never to be curtailed The system of appeals is the highest safeguard for the due administration of civil and criminal justice, and any enactment which curtails this right makes a retrograde movement By section 13 of the Act, we observe that appeals from the decrees and orders of a Sub-Judge's Court are to be made to the District Court, if the amount or value of suit does not exceed three thousand rupees, and if it does exceed that amount the appeal is to be to the Chief Court. Thus, in such suits, one Court of appeal is cut off from the suitor. *Under the old system,* he would have had a regular appeal from the Sub-Judge to the District Court, and thence a second appeal to the Chief Court. Another curious innovation in appeals has been introduced by section 14 of the Act. By that section appeals from the Munsiffs are to be ordinarily taken to the District Court, and not to the Sub-Judges Court, as they have hitherto been, but the District Court has the power to refer such appeals to the Court of any Subordinate Judge for disposal. Such a procedure

will very frequently put suitors to the utmost inconvenience, trouble, annoyance and expense, as it might happen that where there is no Subordinate Judges Court in one District the appellant might be referred to another district, at a place a great way off from the place in which the suit was filed The Small Cause Jurisdiction of the Sub-Judges has been fixed at Rs 500 while the Munsiffs can try similar cases only to the amount of Rs. 50 We do not see the reason of this rule. We should say that the Munsiffs might, with advantage to the public, be invested with higher Small Cause Jurisdiction, seeing that the number of Sub-Judges has been reduced, and the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Munsiffs has been increased.

We have a few more points in the Mysore *Civil Courts Regulation* of 1883 to take into consideration. These points we are obliged to postpone to a future issue In the meanwhile we would commend a perusal and study of the enactment to the professional and general reader

THE WORKING OF THE M S. R

[COMMUNICATED.]

WE are afraid that there is a screw loose in the working of the Mysore State Railway, in the most essential and vital part of its operations, and that is, in the control and management of passenger and goods traffic, not in its administration, but in its execution, as the latter affects the lives and property of the public, who make use of the line. As in all departments of the Mysore State service, so here, in the working of the State Railway, the "demon of reduction" has entered with his "shears of retrenchment," and the result is, that a department of the public service, which *ought to be most efficiently worked*, with a due regard to the safety of the lives and property of the public, is worked on a scale which will, one day, end in a disastrous collapse, by causing the death of passengers on some unfortunate, ill-managed train, or the loss of property by the same means To manage public affairs on the cheap and nasty principle is bad enough, but to do it on the cheap and dangerous system is worse, on the part of any Government The Mysore Government, in its anxiety to "curtail expenditure," has been going on, ever since its inauguration on an independent footing in a manner which must provoke the hostile criticisms of its best friends and warmest admirers. Everywhere, in all departments of the State Service, in the Revenue, Judicial, Public Works, Forest, Educational, and other branches of that service, we are experiencing the unnecessary intrusion of the shears of retrenchment and the consequence is murmuring and discontent, both loud and deep, but not of the least avail, since the *box populi* finds no support amongst the Councillors of the State. One would imagine that, in one department at least of the State service, the one which exposes the public to the most open and palpable risk to life and property, there would be no needless stinting of expenditure in keeping up the efficiency and safe working of that service, but what is the real fact with regard to the management of the passenger and goods traffic of the Mysore State Railway? Absolute parsimony, of the most dangerous sort, prevails in the department On a line of railway, which is still in its infancy, a most risky experiment is beginning already to be tried, in a wholesale manner, an experiment which on the oldest established railway lines in India, is being tried in a cautious, tentative manner. We allude to the employment of of native labour, instead of European and Eurasian. Those who have charge of the working and control of the Mysore State Railway seem to think that the time has already arrived when the hardy, and, therefore, safe, employment of European and Eurasian drivers and firemen—the men in whose keeping are the lives and property of the public—may be dispensed with, and in their stead, native drivers and firemen substituted Every day almost, the columns of our local English contemporaries contain paragraphs in which it is stated that, with a view to economy, the Government of Mysore has determined to reduce expenditure in the working of the State Railway, and how is this done? By shunting off (to use a railway phrase) European and Eurasian labourers in the working of the line,—the guards, drivers, and firemen, the most important and essential of the working staff—and substituting natives We have no objection, *per se* to natives being employed in this branch of the state service As compatriots, it would be unnatural, if we had, but we cannot close our eyes to the fact that natives as a rule, are not equal in physical capacity and endurance, and presence of mind, in dangerous emergencies, to Europeans and Eurasians, and that, therefore, when the former are preferred to the latter, in the working of the most risky mode of modern travel, the Mysore Durbar is exposing the travelling public to the most imminent danger to life, limbs and property On the opening of the line, and during the first stages of its operation, the Mysore Government was glad enough to have the services of qualified European and Eurasian drivers, firemen, and guards and the salaries of the men were small enough, in all conscience Now that the craze of economy has entered the mind of those entrusted with the management of the Maharajah's railway, the services of European and Eurasian workmen of the class we are speaking of—the safest and most competent workmen—are beginning to be dispensed with, and dispensed with in a manner which does but little credit to the sense of justice and generosity on the part of the Mysore Government The European and Eurasian guards on the State Railway are paid badly enough They to whom the lives of the public are entrusted are paid Twenty rupees a month, and it is not surprising that many of them have quitted the service in disgust It is now proposed to reduce the salaries of the European and Eurasian drivers and firemen, and an order has been issued that, if these men do not accept the reduced salaries, their services are to be dispensed with, and their places supplied by natives It is the most selfish and suicidal policy in Indian railway administration we have seen for many a day Other Native states in India have pursued a different policy with regard to the working of their lines of railway The railways in Baroda and the States of Scindia and Holkar are worked almost wholly by European and Eurasian guards, drivers, and firemen, the better easier and safer work, in station guards and terminal stations with the locomotive engine, being given to natives, who have learnt their business under skilled European supervision, at starting But here, in the Mysore Province, where the railway, as we have said, is still in its infancy, native drivers, firemen, and guards are to be substituted for European and Eurasian, at a haphazard experiment, merely on the score of economy It is a most suicidal policy, as we have said, and will, some day, result in such a catastrophe as may (may we then hope?) open the eyes of the Mysore Durbar to its utter folly and recklessness. It was the Reverend Sidney Smith, the witty English divine we think, who said that the Government of the day would not think of introducing an act for the regulation of the traffic in the streets of London, till no less a personage than a Bishop had been run over by a passing vehicle It is to be sincerely hoped that the Mysore Durbar will not wait to discern the folly of its present policy, in the management of the running of the State Railway trains, till some dreadful accident occurs to some one of the official magnates in the province when travelling in a train piloted by a native driver and in charge of a native guard? The subject is one which requires the immediate attention of the Mysore Durbar, and it is to be hoped that the mistaken economy on the Mysore State Railway will be speedily abandoned, and the safety of the travelling public be consulted and respired

Original and Selected Notes

WE read in a Bombay paper that the locust plague has assumed such proportions in that presidency, that it is feared 1884 will be a famine year

His Highness the Maharajah of Cooch Behar will attain his majority on the 4th of October. His Highness will be installed on the gaddee at Cooch Behar by his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, probably about the 15 November

ACCORDING to *Truth*, it has been finally decided that Prince Albert Victor is to go to Cambridge for a few months in October Like his father, he will be in undergraduate of Trinity College At a later period, the young Prince will go to Oxford

THE *Governor General* in Council has sanctioned the award of a pension of Rs 200 a month to the widow of the old enemy, the late Ameer Shere Ali Khan Arrangements will be made for the disbursement of the allowance from the Peshawur treasury.

WE (the *Mail*) hear that Mr Betts, the Agent and Manager of the South Indian Railway, will be shortly leaving for England, and it is understood that he does not intend to return to India Mr Logan, the Chief Engineer will, it is believed, be appointed Agent and Manager in succession to Mr *Betts*

THE appointment of Mr Godley, late Private Secretary to the Prime Minister, to be Permanent Under Secretary for India is to be made the subject of debate in the House of Commons, on the ground that such appointments interfere with the preferment of those who have superior claims on the ground of experience and length of service

A PRIVATE letter from Baroda received in Bombay states that H H Maharajah Scindiah has sent some valuable rubies and jewels of the value of 40,000 rupees as a present to the young daughter of H H the Gaekwar, named Poothbai The presents were handed over to H H the Gaekwar in a *Darbar* held at Baroda a few days ago by the Dewan of H H Maharajah Scindiah

THE *Mahomedan Observer* "earnestly appeals to the leading Mahomedans in every part of India" to form branches of the National Mahomedan Association, "for the promotion and conservation of Mahomedan interests" At present the association has branches at Chittagong, Bogra, Bhagulpore Patna, Gya, Ajmere, Kishennagar, and Belgaum Why not the Mahomedans of the Mysore Province follow the example of their brethren?

A MEETING was held on Monday, in the Council Hall, Poona, to consider the advisability of establishing a veterinary hospital in connection with the College of Science at Poona After some discussion it was decided that a hospital was necessary, with a Civil Surgeon on a salary of Rs 1,000, two assistants, and an establishment A report to the above effect has accordingly been submitted for the sanction of Government

H E THE Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to sanction the retention by Mr Appaje Raojee, late Deputy Collector in the Bombay Presidency and now a *Government pensioner, of the title of* "Rao Bahadur" as a personal distinction for life The Viceroy has further been pleased to sanction the retention by Mr Nadhubhai Nahnalal, late a Mamletdar in the Bombay Presidency, and now a Government Pensioner, of the title of "Rao Saheb" as a personal distinction for life

IN the House of Lords on Tuesday June the 12th the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos presented the petition from European residents in the Presidency of Madras against the proposed change of jurisdiction in India Mr George Russell, one of the Liberal Members for Aylesbury was to have presented the petition in the House of Commons, but Mr Russell having accepted office as Parliamentary Secretary of the Local Government Board, arrangements will have to be made with another member for presenting the Madras petition in the House of Commons.

THE Lahore correspondent of the *Times of India* telegraphs on the 30th ultimo—"The heat during the past week has been intense throughout the province Numerous deaths of Europeans and natives from sunstroke and apoplexy have occurred Travellers by railway have been experiencing much suffering, the thermometer in the carriages being over 110 degrees. To-day clouds gathered, and it has been raining steadily since the afternoon The rain is general, indicating that the monsoon has set in The rain was much needed for the *Kharif* crops There are a few cases of cholera in Lahore city and in the district.

THE *Pall Mall* remarks—"There can be no doubt that a blockade of Chinese ports by the French as the result of the Tonquin affair would be a serious interference with British trade Our imports of tea alone in 1882 amounted to £7,634,676 If it could for a moment be admitted that France could institute an effective blockade of the Chinese coast, which is almost inconceivable, it would temporarily destroy the opium trade. This, although it may be desirable from a moral point of view, would very seriously embarrass the finances of India. In 1878-9 the value of opium exported from India to China was £12,908 980, yielding a net profit to the Government of £7,700,000"

THE *India Pralash* says—"The Government of Madras are about to legalize compulsory labour in that Presidency. A Bill has been introduced into the Legislative Council for the purpose of regulating unpaid village labour Compulsory labour has already been legalized in our own Presidency, as a reference to Sir Richard Temple's Irrigation Act will show But there is this distinction between the form of slavery legalized here, and the form of slavery they are going to legalize in Madras In the former case the compulsory labourers receive wages In the latter case the labour will be unpaid Why does Madras observe this distinction? Is it because it is the 'benighted Presidency?'"

THE *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks—It was one of the monstrous things one hears of persons born and domiciled in a country not to be subject to its ordinary criminal laws They live in the midst of people who are amenable to the laws of the land, hold property alongside with the property of such people, quarrel with them, work with them, carry on daily transactions with them, but will be exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts and the operation of the ordinary laws The genius of the British people could never intend this All that they intended seems to be some sort of protection to men who were *bona fide* foreigners in the land and who were, besides, too violent and stubborn to be controlled by the Company's courts at the time Why should a man have any privilege because his father or grandfather was a man of Great Britain? Still less one who is only a sister's son or a daughter's son of one who was a British subject of the magistrate's *Khas* dominions? The status on the subject do not contemplate any distinction of birth or of race, but only a distinction of domicile No doubt such a distinction was bad enough But it was certainly not so bad as Sir James Stephen made it

THE Simla *Argus*, an Anglo Indian paper has the following piece of wholesale libel on the Native population of India—"The Natives are false, treacherous, and corrupt. Even craft is an integral portion of their religion Cheating morally and materially, is the sum and substance of their scholarship Perjury is the basis of their judicial system They have not a spark of gratitude for the endless favors which England has bestowed on their country We have made rail-roads and trunk roads for them We have built steamers. We irrigate their lands, built hospitals for their sick, relieve them in years of famine; found schools and colleges, educational and industrious institutions for their advance-

ment We have gifted young Bengal, young Madras, and young Bombay with acquirements which would not disgrace Oxford or Cambridge We have done all we could to benefit them, and raise them in the scale of countries And what is our reward—the vaunt, that the time has arrived when they shall sit on the bench, and by means of perjury and vindictiveness show how the Feringhi is hated for all that he has done to raise the Native from his former grovelling condition" Will not this be sufficient to prove the cowardly character and low morality of the Anglo-Indians generally in India?

HERE is a story (says the *Amritabazar Patrika*), which may serve to explain why the Europeans here object to the jurisdiction of Hindu Magistrates over them Mr Howett is a Revenue official at Rutnagiri, in the Bombay Presidency He has a Mussalman servant who he calls a *soor*, and thus provokes the Mussalman, who has a religious objection to the epithet of abuse to protest A quarrel ensues and they fight *In the fight Mr Howett finds that*, his servant was the stronger man However another servant comes and stops the fight Thereupon the first thing that Mr Howett does is to set fire to a box of clothes belonging to the servant! This done his anger was not satisfied, but he brings his gun, and fires at his servant The servant is wounded, and all result in a criminal case The European Magistrate who tries the case lets Mr Howett off, and as a consolation to the wounded servant he makes Mr Howett pay some money to him This scandalous case came to the notice of the Bombay Government, and an appeal was preferred against the decision of the Magistrate The appeal was conducted by our distinguished countryman Mr Mandlik, but the High Court refused to entertain the appeal The facts of the case are so strong that, they need no comments And Englishmen in India deplore over the low morality of the Hindoos

THE following letter has been sent at the desire of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, to the *Statesman*:—

Referring to your article of the 16th instant, I am desired to contradict the statement that urgent appeals had been made to the Lieutenant Governor for the prosecution of native newspaper, that the proposal was referred to the Supreme Government, and that the Viceroy refused to sanction it In the course of the unfortunate controversy which has occupied the public mind during the last few months, the Lieutenant Governor's attention has been called on more than one occasion by different people to articles in both English and Native newspapers, no doubt, with the desire that some notice should be taken of them by Government. These criticisms were made in no official form asking sanction for the prosecution of any particular paper for any particular articles, but reflected on the general tone of hostility to Government which characterised public writings on both sides The Lieutenant Governor has in his own judgment, equally in an unofficial way, discouraged the proposal of taking any action against the Press during a period of great political excitement It is entirely in the power of Local Government to sanction prosecutions under section 124A of the Penal Code The Lieutenant Governor has made no reference whatever for the sanction of the Government of India in the matter and therefore his Excellency, the Viceroy in Council has had no opportunity of withholding his sanction The impression which you evidently wish to convey to the public—an impression which the Native Press has not been slow to adopt, is that Bengal has been saved from a series of Press prosecutions, against the will of the Lieutenant Governor, by the intervention of the Supreme Government Such a statement is absolutely without foundation

Local and Provincial

THE MAHARAJAH'S BAND—We believe that His Highness the Maharajah's English Band will be brought to Bangalore, and remain here during His Highness's stay

RAILWAY TO THE FORT—The short line of the Mysore State Railway from the Pettah Station to the Fort has been finished, but it is not intended for passenger, but only for goods traffic, the reason of which we cannot see

LAND IN THE PETTAH—There has been a great demand for land in the Pettah for building purposes Almost all the land to the South of the town has been purchased from the Government This shews the progress being made in the extension of Bangalore city

BANK OF MADRAS—Those holding shares in the Bank of Madras in this Province will be interested to learn that the directors of this bank, at their meeting held on Thursday last, in Madras, declared a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, for the past half year

ELEPHANTS IN THE PROVINCE—It is reported that a large herd of wild elephants have turned up in the forests of the Chamrajnagger taluk of the Mysore district We understand that the old keddahs are to be repaired and made ready for the operation known as "wild elephant catching"

THE RESIDENT—Mr J B Lyall, officiating Resident in Mysore, accompanied by the Assistant Resident Major Wylie, paid a visit, on Friday last, to the Right Reverend Dr Cordon, Bishop and Vicar Apostolic of Mysore, and to the Very Reverend R M Clomet, the Vicar General of the see

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Madras is expected to arrive in Bangalore this morning from Ootacamund, and will be received with military honours, for the observance of which orders have been issued His Excellency will remain here till about the end of the month

DEATH OF A TIGER—On Friday evening last one of the tigers in the wild beast enclosure, at the Lal Bagh died it is said, after a lengthened attack of dysentery, as remedial medicines could not be administered to the animal in the usual way The carcase is to be stuffed and preserved in the Mysore Government Museum

THE RAMZAN—On Saturday last, the Ramzan, or Mahomedan Lent, began, and will continue for a month The Mahomedan tradesmen and merchants close their places of business, during this season, at 6 P M, instead of at 8 P M, the last day of the Ramzan is the *Id-ul-fitr*, on which day all Mahomedan places of business will be closed

THE CHIEF COURT—By order of the Chief Judge, the last Saturday in every month is to be observed as a close holiday by the office establishment This privilege is to begin to be enjoyed from the last Saturday in the ensuing month of August When the last Saturday falls before the Monday ensuing, there will be a "court day" on the latter day, but on the Tuesday following

THE PETTAH MARKET—There have been many improvements made to the Pettah Market The new buildings to accomodate the "evening bazar" which is a daily bazaar for the sale of all sorts of heterogeneous articles, from a pair of shoes to a pony, or even a horse, have been almost finished A decent entrance gate is now in course of construction, and will greatly improve the appearance of the Market

LECTURES TO EDUCATED HINDUS—The Revd T E Slater, of the Madras London Mission, who has lately concluded a series of lectures in English to educated Hindus and Mahomedans, in Bangalore, on several phases of Christianity as compared with other religions, has proceeded to Coimbatore, to deliver a similar series of lectures there, and will thereafter proceed to Cuddappah and Bellary, with the same purpose

MYSORE STATE RAILWAY—We very much regret to learn that further reductions are to be effected in the working of the Mysore State Railway. Certain European and Eurasian drivers and firemen have received notice of curtailment of their salaries, and that if they do not accept the reduced scale of pay, their services will be dispensed with Several Eurasian and European firemen have resigned their services, and their places have been filled by natives.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS—The nine Mysore students who were sent to Madras and entered as students at the Medical College in that city, have all successfully passed the Third class Hospital Assistants' examination and will be duly drafted for service in the Province. A fresh batch of students, now under Dr Chocker's tuition, at the Mysore Medical School, Bangalore, will be sent to Madras, at the end of the present month, to complete their studies at the College.

A DURBAR—Mr K Sheshadri Iyer, B A, B L, Dowan to the Maharajah of Mysore, held a durbar, on Friday afternoon, in the Durbar Hall, Public Buildings, at which the State Officials were present The Dowan, it is stated, disposed of a number of petitions which long required answers But why hold a "durbar of State Officials" for the purpose? Why not dispose of each petition as it comes to hand to the Dowan's office? Why keep it waiting for a "durbar"?

CUBBON PARK FAIR—There is some prospect of last year's Cubbon Park Fair being held again, in the same place, about the end of the ensuing month of August We believe that a meeting will be shortly held at which last year's committee will be re-appointed, at least as many of them as can be got together now at Bangalore, with the same energetic Honourary Secretary in the person of Mr Standish Lee, one of the most active of the Municipal Commissioners of the C and M Station of Bangalore

FINE ARTS EXHIBITION, CALCUTTA—A meeting was to have been held on Saturday last, at 7 30 A M, at the Dowan's office for the purpose of considering what measures may be adopted for the exhibition of articles from the Mysore Province, at the Calcutta Fine Arts Exhibition, to be held on that city in December next All the articles selected for the Exhibition will be displayed in the Durbar Hall of the Public Buildings, before they are despatched to Calcutta, and a small fee will be charged to those who may wish to see them

THE BANGALORE RACES—The first day's races of the annual Bangalore Races begin on Thursday next, the 12th instant There are to be five days sport, for which some of the best horses in India have been brought into Bangalore and entered for the various events A new feature has been introduced in this year's races and that is, that the Steeple chases are not to form a separate item of sport, but to be run, each day, during the flat races, a new steeple chase course having been marked out for the purpose forming part of the flat race course Agram has altogether been abandoned as a sporting locality

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—The result of the examination of candidates for the Government Telegraph Department which was held, on Monday last, at Bishop Cottons Schools, was very extraordinary It was a preliminary examination in Dictation, and 140 candidates were examined Out of this number *only five* have been declared successful Either the candidates were very ill educated—for correct Orthography is a proof of good education—or the passages dictated must have been of a very exceptionally difficult character Many of the candidates had passed the Matriculation examination!

THE CENTRAL COLLEGE—We believe that a special assistant to the Principal of the Central College has been appointed, on a salary of Rupees One hundred a month The honoree is a Graduate of the Madras University We do not understand the ground of such an appointment We were under the impression, and so was the public, that, when the Middle School and Primary classes in the College were closed, and the pupils sent elsewhere to seek for those standards of education, the time of the Principal and his higher Assistants would be devoted to the students proper and that thus the measure would be one of great relief

THE EMPLOYES OF THE M S. RAILWAY.—With reference to the cheap working of the Mysore State Railway a correspondent named "one of them" writes to the local *Spectator* of the 4th instant as follows:—

"I can make up a respectable sum, that can and may be saved to the State, thus:—

		Rs.
Cut from	Manager . . .	300
Do	Locomotive Superintendent	350
Do	Foreman . .	100
Do	A T Superintendent	100
Do	Auditor ..	100
Do	Locomotive Accountant .	80
Do	Assistant Engineer	50
	Total Rupees.	1080

Or rupees 12,960 a year This is much more than can be screwed out of the poor subordinates I do not like to see consciousness I think all will agree with me in crying out to the shearers, "Do unto others as you would that they do unto you." Two M S B Drivers are off to Burmah in hopes of curry and rice Let us wish them "God speed" and a safe and pleasant voyage, our sincere wish being that they may never regret it

General Summary.

MADRAS

THE CENSUS—The work in connection with the Madras Census will be completed, it is expected, by the end of August next.—*Mail*

DUPLICATE INDENTS FOR STORES—In modification of previous orders, it has been ruled that indents for chemicals and scientific apparatus for Colleges and schools, shall be forwarded by the local Government direct to the India Office, a copy of each indent being at the same time transmitted to the Government of India in the Financial Department.—*Ibid*

VISIT OF THE H E THE GOVERNOR TO VENKATAGIRI—Some of the subordinates in the employ of the Rajah of Venkatagiri have arrived in Madras and are making purchases on a grand scale, for the reception and entertainment of H E the Governor, who is expected on a tour through the Zemindari, on the 22nd instant.—*Ibid*

MAIL SERVICE, MADRAS RAILWAY.—We are informed that the following change in the mail service on the South West Line of the Madras Railway, will be introduced from the 15th instant, the mail train which leaves Mettapollium at 1 45 P M and reaches Madras at 7 45 A M, will leave at 1 15 P M, reaching Madras at 7 A M.—*Ibid*

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY—With a view to increase the traffic on this line, the Company is now conveying certain articles at the rate of one third of a pie per maund per mile. Upon goods the *bona fide* property of one merchant, if conveyed in large quantities, the owner undertaking the risk and performing the loading and unloading, the freight is reduced to a mileage rate of three annas per truck or portion of each truck used The Board of Directors having acquiesced in the recommendation of the agent for certain increases to the salaries of some of the heads of departments, the Government of India have sanctioned the pay of the Loco-Superintendent, Mr Crichton, being raised to Rs. 1 300 by annual increments of Rs 100, the Traffic Manager, Mr Stanton, and the chief auditor Mr Smith, will draw a personal allowance of Rs 100 each per mensem. These arrangements will have effect from the 1st proximo.—*Ibid*

MEDICAL DEGREE EXAMINATIONS—The medical degree examinations in connection with the Madras University, are being held at the Senate House since last Monday.—*Standard*

HOME REMITTANCES—Weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills Amount to be remitted during 1883 84 £16,300 000, remitted from 1st April to 26th June '83, £4,549,300, balance to be remitted to 31st March '84, £11,750,700.—*Ibid*.

THE POST NOTE SYSTEM.—The "financial results of the operation of the Postal Note system introduced in January last show that the scheme is not successful, although ample time has been allowed for its working" We read that the amount of commission realised on the sale of Postal Notes in the month of March last is estimated at Rs 200 only, while, the cost of the establishment, &c., amounted to Rs 1,200 The Postal Note system has been in operation for about six months and it is too soon to condemn it The notes are freely used for the purpose of remitting small sums of money

RAILWAYS IN INDIA —On the 31st December 1882, there were 9,936½ miles of railway in India open for traffic The total number of employes on the various railways was 185,736 of which 176,018 were natives, 3,922 Eurasians and 5,796 Europeans. The number of native drivers and shunters on all railways was 610 Mr Campbell, the Locomotive Superintendent of the East Indian Railway, estimates the saving effected by the employment of native drivers to be 25 lakhs of rupees The Bengal Govern ment says that while the employment of native drivers results in a large saving of wages, they are more wasteful of fuel than Europeans, and that they have yet to show that in positions of danger their judgment and presence of mind will stand them in good stead.—*Railway Service Gazette*

PORTRAIT OF DEWAN V. RAMIENGAR.—The portrait (life-size) of the Hon'ble Venkatkum Ramiengar, C S I., Dewan of Travancore, in commemoration of his success in the boundary cases, is well nigh finished by the noted artist Kilayiny Muddathil Thumby, a son of Cootoo Coonjoo Thankachee A splendid gilt frame has already been procured and kept in the Durbar Hall At the unveiling of the portrait, which will take place before long, there will be a grand and gay assembly The probabilities are that either His Highness the Maha Rajah or the Tiruvovella Rajah will do the un veiling of it in the State Durbar Hall On this occasion also suitable addresses will be read in the name of the good people of Travancore, who have contributed to the get-up of the portrait. Those who have inspected the portrait at the artist's studio say, that it is very elegantly executed.—*Correspondent of the Cochin Argus*

A NOBLE HINDU ENDOWMENT IN CALCUTTA — Some time ago a native contemporary suggested that his countrymen might combine together to raise a fund for the private relief of decayed families. Such families, recollecting their former position, would rather starve than publicly ask for charity. An excellent example in this direction has just been set by our well known fellow citizen, Babu Jadu Lall Mullick, and his relative, the widow of the late Babu Pran Kissen Mullick. They have each set apart a sum of Rs. 30,000 yielding an income of Rs 200 per month, to be partly applied to the education of forty indigent boys of respectable Hindu parentage, ten to be paid for at the, Sanscrit College Calcutta, and ten in the School Department, ten in the College Department, and ten in the Law Classes of the Metropolitan College, Calcutta, better known as Pandit Iswar Chunder Vidyasagar's College. The balance which will be much more than double the amount thus appropriated will be employed in affording relief to indigent Hindu families in the shape of a monthly subsistence allowance The management of these two funds will be vested in the hands of a committee —*Englishman.*

ACCIDENT ON THE S. P & D RAILWAY —An eye-witness sends us the following account of a collision which took place on the night of Thursday last at the Okara station, on the Lahore and Multan line —" A goods train from Multan left Montgomery in the course of the evening It was under the charge of a European driver, who had been directed to run cautiously to Okara, as an engine was a short distance ahead On nearing this station the signals, being against it, the train was stopped for a short time and then allowed to enter Okara. While slowly moving into the station yard, within the station signals, a fast train, driven by a native, came up behind it, it is supposed, about thirty miles an hour, and rushed into the goods train, completely wrecking nineteen carriages One empty third-class carriage on the goods train was hurled on the top of a wagon The native driver did not turn on the whistle until he was almost upon the goods train The guard on the goods train, after hearing the signal had only time to throw himself to the ground from his van. He escaped with a severe shaking The native driver and stoker were both solely able to escape in the same manner The railway authorities are making searching investigation into the matter. This accident is the first of a serious character that has occurred on the line, for an exceptionally long period."—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

HYDERABAD AND CHUNDA RAILWAY —Mr Stanhope asked the Under-Secretary of State for India if he would lay upon the table the papers relating to the construction of a railway from Hyderabad to Chunda under the guarantee of the Government of the Nizam Mr Cross — The papers in the India Office relating to this matter refer to negotiations extending over some years, but which have not yet led to any definite result At present they must be considered the Irish Land Act —*Overland Mail*

PERSONAL EXPLANATION —June 12th Colonel Dawney said it would be recollected that he had lately put a question as to an alleged assault upon an English gentleman at Allahabad by native servants of the Gaekwar of Baroda, and was erroneously supposed to convey an imputation on the Viceroy of India which was not intended on his part He was very happy now to be able to state, that owing to communications which he had received through the courtesy of the hon, gentleman the Under-Secretary of State for India, he had satisfied himself that the incident referred to in his question related to an other native Prince and not to the Gaekwar of Baroda, who was incapable of acting in the manner suggested, and that Lord Ripon had taken no action of the kind attributed to him Mr Cross I am glad that the hon and gallant member for Thirsk has withdrawn and apologised for the statement contained in his question It is unnecessary for me to say a word on behalf of Lord Ripon, but he wishes me to say that the Gaekwar is quite incapable of committing such an act as that attributed to him The Gaekwar is an accomplished gentleman, a prince of the highest reputation, and he will feel keenly and resent deeply the charge made against him I am very glad that it is withdrawn —*Ibid*

Extracts.

THE POSITION OF WOMEN

Sir Thomas and Lady Brassey attended on the 2nd instant at the distribution of prizes of the Oxford prize scheme for the promotion of needlework in elementary schools. Her Ladyship said she was a great believer in work whether of the head or the hand They all had work to do in one way or another For herself, she did not agree with the poetic words of the eminent novelist, that man must work, and woman must weep She believed it was much better for women to work strictly in their own way, because she thought it was somewhat the tendency of the present age for women to work out of their element and to compete too much with men She was glad to see that in that great seat of learning, the pride of England, it was especially taught that woman should keep her own place and be trained in her own work as well as in higher culture, for she was quite sure if women competed too much with men, they would lose the influence for good which she hoped all good women possessed at the present day

Sir Thomas Brassey said he felt persuaded that every girl and woman who was skilful with her needle was likely to be neat and tidy in her home, and to be a helpful wife, mother, or daughter, and in short, to fill well all the various relations of life In that favoured part of the country he dared say that it was not necessary to supplement the ordinary wages of labour by the sale of needlework, but even in Oxford he doubted not that such additions to the family earnings by school needlework would not be otherwise than acceptable He could assure them that in other less favoured parts of the country the earnings of the needle were a very valuable resource of income. He had seen that for himself in the distant Shetland islands, in the lonely parts of Scotland, and in the more poverty-stricken portions of Ireland Needlework was an art which deserved encouragement, because as they had seen from the exhibition which had been brought together that day, it was an art capable of very high development in a purely artistic point of view As one who had an opportunity of seeing beautiful houses and noble churches, and buildings of all kinds he was glad to say how greatly the art of needlework could supplement the more important decorations of the architect in producing that which was lovely and beautiful.—*Times of India*

INDIAN FEMALE EDUCATION

The *Athenæum* publishes the following note by the Boden Sanskrit Professor —Oxford, May 30, 1883. All who are labouring for the promotion of female education in India will learn with melancholy interest how great were the literary attainments of the sister of Sripad Babaji Thakur, of the Bombay Civil Service, who has lately died at the early age of nineteen We are informed on the authority of her brother, that besides being a proficient in the literature of her own mother tongue (Marathi), this remarkable young lady was also well acquainted with English, Kanarese, Persian, and Sanskrit In the last language she now by heart Panini's grammar, the 'Unadi sutras,' the 'Phit-sutras,' Hemachandra's Kosha,' and the grammatical poem of Bhatti As an instance of her powers of memory, it is stated that she learnt the whole 'Dhatu-patha' by heart in four days. When quite a child she was more than a match for any ordinary draught and chess player, and could solve the difficult chess problems propounded in the *Illustrated News* and other journals. If this account of her intellectual powers and acquirements be not exaggerated, one is inclined to ask whether her untimely end may not have been partly due to an over wrought and overtasked brain When she was in a raging fever the relatives who surrounded her bedside neglected to send for European medical aid, though the Grant Medical College was close at hand

This is another sad illustration of the simple fact that in India we are ever confronted with the most bewildering extremes and the most unhappy contrasts No middle term seems to exist any where, no intermediate region between excessive wealth and abject poverty, between lofty spiritual aspirations and the grossest superstitions, between the highest triumphs of knowledge and the deepest depths of the most degrading ignorance We are told to beware of over-legislation Ought we not also to be on our guard against over-education? If the forceps is applied to human brains physically measurable of bearing any unusual strain, a Nemesis must follow Even in England we are apt to forget that the average weight of a woman's brain is several ounces less than that of a man I commend to both our legislators and educators a wiser study of the law of adaptation as expressed in the following Sanskrit proverb 'Yad yena yujyate loke badhas tatena yojyet (To whatever thing any other thing is suited in this world let a wise man fit that to that).—MONIER WILLIAMS

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN INDIA

Last night Mr Bright was entertained by the members of the Birmingham Liberal Association at a banquet in the town hall The galleries of the hall were allotted to ladies, and were crowded by a brilliant audience The Mayor of Birmingham Mr Alderman White, presided, having Mr Bright on his right, and Lord Granville on his left Mr Bright in his reply, touched upon many topics of the day, and then went on to speak of the state of affairs in India —

At this moment I believe, in consequence of the abolition of the Company and the change of government, that gradually English opinions, and English sympathy and English justice are making way in the Government of India You know at present who is the Governor-General of that vast Empire—a man with whom Lord Granville and myself have been intimately associated He is a man who has the most honest intentions—(hear, hear) —who has a wide sympathy with the people over whom he has been appointed to rule, who has the courage to attempt, and I hope he will have the good fortune to succeed—(cheers)—in measures designed for the good of the people of that empire (Hear hear) You have seen in the public papers discussions as to what is taking place in India, that the Europeans there, our countrymen, have been excited—most strangely excited to my mind—at a proposition of a very moderate and to my mind, not an important change, with regard to the administration of justice They have been almost wild in their opposition to it They say or they seem to say, "We have conquered India by the sword and by the sword we will maintain our conquest" We will not rely at all upon the sympathy of millions, or on justice fairly administered to them "We are here as conquerors, and we ask no other title to our presence and we ask no other assurance for our permanently remaining here" Lord Ripon has a different opinion (Hear, hear, and cheers) I hope so far as the people of England can assist him they will give him their support—(hear, hear)—and that her Majesty's Government, acting through Lord Kimberely, who is now the Minister for India, will not allow this blatant and unreasoning cry to dash and blight the hopes of the 150,000,000 of India.

Referring to parliament, he said some of the members seemed to be abandoning the character and conduct of gentlemen, having allied themselves with an Irish rebel party, and they were doing all they could to make it impossible that any work should be done for the country —*Overland Mail*

NEW TIME TABLE, S I RAILWAY

The Agent South Indian Railway, reports to Government as follows —" The following are the changes in the train service now recommended (from 1st July) To start earlier the local train from Tuticorin, to start later the local train from Madura, and to run an additional train from Tinnevelly to Tuticorin and back I have submitted this proposed service to the Collector of Tinnevelly, who considers it would be an immense convenience to the public The trifling alterations proposed in the running of the trains between Madura and Trichinopoly are suggested by the Locomotive Superintendent, who wishes to have a little more time allowed over this section of the line I propose to start No 1 train from the Fort Station at Trichinopoly, and to extend the running of No 12 train from the junction to the Fort Station at Trichinopoly, This is not shown on the bill as I have not determined how it can best be entered The bulk of the passengers by these trains either start from, or end their journey near, the fort, and it will be a convenience to them to be taken between the two places by rail The other changes is to utilize the engine working the Pondicherry Branch train by letting it work a trip from Pondicherry to Villianur and back both before and after the mail trains have run The only daily passenger train which is run on this branch suits the long distance passengers very well, but it is not a convenient train for the local traffic In the first four months of 1880 when the train service was suitable, 12,707 passengers were booked from Pondicherry to Villianur, whereas only 5,046 were booked in the corresponding period of 1883 In the other direction the numbers were respectively 12 771 and 5 120 I omitted to state in my letter, of yesterday, that the extra mileage proposed to run between Tinnevelly and Tuticorin is in the opinion of the Locomotive Superintendent be run by the engine which is in steam for working the Tinnevelly Branch In my letter, of the 25th October last, I objected to an alteration of the local trains which would have had the effect of *reducing* the interval of time between the running of those trains and the running of the mail trains. The Service now sketched increases instead of diminishes the interval At present goods train for Tinnevelly forwarded from Madura by local train has to remain at Maniyachi Junction till the next day, and merchants complain that perishable goods such as betel and fruit are much deteriorated in consequence The proposed service admits of such goods reaching Tinnevelly the day they are despatched from Madura On the 5th June he wrote — I have been in communication with the Government of Pondicherry relative to the train service on the Pondicherry Railway, and I learn from the Director of the Interior that it is desirable to extend the running of the local trains referred to in the last paragraph of my letter, No 367, of the 25th ultimo The following is a translation of the remarks of the Director of the Interior —" I believe the number of passengers would be increased if, instead of stopping at Villianur these trains went on as far as Kandiancharam The French villages situated on that side are numerous, and would, I believe, furnish an important addition to the number of railway travellers The present times of departure and arrival from Villianur are little convenient to those inhabitants of Pondicherry who have transactions with the interior of the French territory' I attach a time table showing how the service could be arranged, and I shall feel obliged by your obtaining the sanction of Government to this arrangement being adopted in lieu of the one referred to in my letter above quoted"

The Government in their order remark — "The proposed alterations in the South Indian Time table are slight, and appear to be based entirely on considerations of public convenience The third train on the Tinnevelly Branch was suggested by the Agent some time ago and was approved by Government, but was not then carried out No additional engine-power is demanded for the additional train on either the Tinnevelly Branch or the Pondicherry Branch, and the alterations are undoubtedly calculated to improve both passenger and goods traffic —*Mail*

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

SURENDRANATH BANERJEE'S CASE

London 7th July—Mr Cross, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night said, that the memorial on behalf of Surendranath Banerjee is under the consideration of Lord Kimberley

THE CHOLERA SCARE IN ITALY

Brindisi, 8th July—The population here to-day, fearing cholera have refused to allow the P & O Company's steamer *Surat* to land the Bombay mails of the 10th ultimo The steamer therefore proceeded to *Trieste to* land them there

THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT

Cairo 8th July—Some English doctors now in Egypt have expressed their opinion that cholera was imported from Bombay

THE DISMISSAL OF MR HEWITT

Bombay, 9th July—The Governor in Council has issued a strongly worded resolution on the subject of the Ratnagherry shooting case, Mr Gollsland, the Superintendent of Police, is censured for omitting to arrest Mr Hewett after the peon had been shot, and for not properly examining the rifle before allowing it to leave his hands Mr Wilson the Magistrate, who tried the case is taken to task for several irregularities, and the Government thanks *the Honourable Rao Saheb Madhik, who* argued the case before the Appeal Court is blamed for not submitting the question whether Hewett was guilty of voluntarily causing hurt by means of a dangerous weapon The resolution, which studiously avoids all reference to the question of the accuracy of the High Court's decision, concludes as follows "As regards Mr Hewett himself, in his capacity of Acting Assistant Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, orders have been passed in the Revenue Department dismissing him from the service of Government, and declaring him ineligible for re-employment in that service in any capacity Such reckless and outrageous violence as that of which he has been guilty would be inexcusable in any person of education and social standing, and it is matter of deep regret to Government that it should have proceeded from one of their own officers The personal conflict which was provoked by a vile epithet, which he applied to one of his official servants, cannot be accepted as any excuse for his desperate but deliberate act Although therefore the highest judicial authority has found no reason to question the legal discretion of the Magistrate who permitted this act to be compounded, the Governor in Council will not permit a person who has shown himself to be capable of such conduct to be retained in Her Majesty's service or to re-enter it in any capacity subordinate to his Government

THE FLOODS IN GUZERAT

At a meeting of the native inhabitants of Bombay in aid of the relief of sufferers by the recent floods in Guzerat nearly Rs 40,000 were subscribed in the room

THE HYDERABAD CHANDA RAILWAY

London 10th July—Lord Kimberley has received his general sanction to the Hyderabad Chanda Railway scheme, and has authorized negotiations to be opened with Sindia Dhanji Jang, in accordance with the latter's terms of instructions received from India Lord Kimberley promises his advice and assistance to the scheme

ENGLISH OFFICERS KILLED BY THE FRENCH ADMIRAL

London, 11th July—Mr Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons this afternoon, said that he had received official information of a grave occurrence, which had just taken place in Madagascar The Secretary to the French Consul had been arrested in the latter's presence and the French Naval Commander had ordered the British Consul, although suffering from illness, to quit the town in 24 hours In the interval however the Consul died, and the officers of Her Majesty's ship *Dryal* who had gone ashore to attend the funeral, were not allowed to re-embark *An English Missionary* at Tamatave had also been imprisoned The flags of consulates have been removed The British Government have demanded explanations of these proceedings from the French Government

FRANCE AND TONQUIN

Paris, 10th July—M Challemel de Lacour, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, said that King Tuduc was now the enemy of France and that it is not now a question of negotiating with him, but fight him He hoped to conclude an arrangement with China, regarding a settlement of the frontier question The Chamber of Deputies then voted a resolution approving of the policy of Government

THE TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND PERSIA

Teheran, 11th July—The existence of a new draft treaty between Persia and Russia, regulating the Russo Persian frontier, is reiterated here The treaty is subject to modification by the Shah

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Washington 10th July—The agricultural bureau monthly report states that the average condition of crop in 10 cotton States is 90 per cent

THE BOMBARDMENT OF TAMATAVE

Bombay 12th July—The Mauritius papers received in Bombay yesterday, give account of the bombardment of Tamatave It appears that notwithstanding the fact that the place had been previously evacuated by the Hovas, the French ships opened fire on the place on Sunday the 10th June, the guns being directed towards the native quarter of the town The bombardment continued throughout Sunday, and on Monday, 800 marines were landed to occupy the town This force looted the bazar, and afterwards fired it, a large amount of property belonging to Indian traders being destroyed Some twenty native servants who were left in charge of the property, and who are said to have resisted the French, were killed Amongst other property, the Church was burnt owing, it is said, to the accidental bursting of a shed Previous to the bombardment, the British residents took refuge on Her Majesty's ships *Dryal* and *Dragon* which were in harbour at the time Mr Pakenham, the British Consul, however, being unwell, remained at the Consulate, and an armed boat from the *Dragon* landed on shore to render assistance to the inmates of the Consulate, if necessary No one was allowed to land from the British ships

The *Dragon* left Tamatave for Port Louis with despatches on the 13th June and as no mention is made of the occurrence telegraphed by Reuter, it must have occurred after that date At the time the bombardment took place, a party of French refugees, numbering 60 or 70, including women and children, who had been expelled from the capital by the Hovas, on the commencement of hostilities by the French, were on their way to Tamatave, and grave fears are entertained for their safety

FURTHER FLOODS IN SURAT AND BARODA

The Tapteeriver has again risen 24 feet above its ordinary level, and is still rising Fears are entertained that Surat will again be flooded, and the inhabitants have been officially warned to be in readiness against any emergency Floods have also taken place at Baroda, communication between the city and railway station being cut off

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, JULY 16, 1883

THE CIVIL COURTS REGULATION, 1883

In continuation of our remarks on the "Mysore Civil Courts Regulation, 1883," we have to draw attention to the sections relating to appeals from decrees and orders The provisions for appeals are contained in four sections from section 12 to 15, both inclusive An appeal from a decision in a suit passed by a District Court lies to the Chief Court, and this provision is intelligible enough as it does not alter the present law But we cannot quite understand the reason for the provision contained in section 13, which is as follows—"Appeals from decrees and orders passed by a Subordinate Judge in original suits and proceedings shall, when such appeals are allowed by law, lie to the Chief Court of Mysore, except when the amount or value of the subject matter of the original suit or proceeding does not exceed Rs 3,000, in which case the appeal shall lie to the District Court having local jurisdiction." It will be perceived that this provision cuts off one court of appeal, in all suits exceeding Rs 3,000, from the suitor who has to seek redress in the Court of a Subordinate Judge, whose pecuniary jurisdiction is fixed at Rs 5,000, by section 9 Therefore, all suits which are above the value of Rs. 3,000, in a Subordinate Judges' Court will have but one chance of appeal, and not, as heretofore, two such chances, namely, the District Court and the Chief Court, *while suits of the value of Rs. 3,000* and below, instituted in a Subordinate Judge's Court, will, as heretofore, have those two chances What reason or ground is there for this change? We can see none. The District Court, being the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, has unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction, and it can try original suits involving the highest and most important interests but, according to section 13 of the new Regulation, it is precluded from hearing and determining appeals of the value of *one* rupee over three Thousand rupees We ask, again, what reason is there for so curious a provision? The reason cannot lie in the supposed inability or incapacity of the District Judge to hear and determine appeals of the value of over Three Thousand rupees, for the act empowers him with unlimited original jurisdiction The provision curtailing his appellate powers, then, must be based on other grounds It must be intended either as a measure of relief to the work of the District Judge, or as a measure to deprive the suitor of one out of two chances which were hitherto his right, under the old law As a measure of relief to the District Judge, there is, we think, some ground for the provision under section 13, because the District Judge is also Sessions Judge, and, in the latter capacity, he has the criminal work of more than one district of a Division—the criminal work, in short, of all the Districts of a Division As a measure depriving a suitor, whose interest exceeds Rs 3,000 in value, in the Subordinate Judge's Court, of one court of appeal, we can see no reason or ground whatever for the provision in this section. The right of appeal is one of the greatest safeguards in the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, especially in India, and the more numerous the chances of appeal, the more efficacious will such a safeguard be, as there are greater opportunities afforded of sifting the truth of the facts of a given case Any legislation, therefore, which places restrictions on the right of appeal, strikes us as a retrograde movement, which affects the interests of the subjects of the State, and ought not, therefore, to have been introduced into the statute book, at this time of day We ought, however, to remark, in justice to the framers of the Regulation, that while section 13 deprives a suitor, in a Subordinate Judge's Court, whose suit is over its 3,000 in value, of a first appeal to the District Court, the operation of the existing law is such, that his appeal to the Chief Court will lie both on the law and the facts of his case, and not only on questions of law, as in a second appeal Here, then, is some consolation as a set-off against the innovation introduced by section 13 of the Regulation, but, in our opinion, such an

innovation ought never to have been introduced, unless, indeed, a suitor, thus deprived of a first appeal, was referred to a High Court composed of three judges, a Court which the public was led to expect would be devised and inaugurated in this Province

Again section 11 of the Regulation runs as follows—" Appeals from decrees and orders of a Munsiff in original suits and proceedings shall, when such appeals are allowed by law, be to the District Court having local jurisdiction" Here also, as in section 13, the suitor is deprived of one of two chances of appeal he hitherto had Under the old law, a suitor's first court of appeal from a decree or order of a Munsiff was to a Subordinate Judge's Court, having local jurisdiction Of this first Court of appeal the suitor in a Munsiff's Court is now deprived Here, also, the same remarks as have been applied to a District Court apply to the Court of a Subordinate Judge If the latter is deemed capable of disposing off original suits to the value of Rs 5,000, he is, surely, capable of hearing and determining appeals from the decrees and orders of Munsiffs, whose original pecuniary jurisdiction is now fixed at Rs. 1,000, under section 10 of the Regulation The measure cannot be one of relief to the Subordinate Judges, because they have no additional burden placed upon them, in the shape of criminal work The framers of the Regulation seem to have had some idea that the provision in section 14 was not quite in accordance with the justice of the old law, for they have introduced a proviso, which is as follows—" Provided that such District Court may refer any such appeal for disposal to any Subordinate Judge within the limits of its local jurisdiction" In one view, this proviso will be useless, because out of seven Subordinate Judges' Courts, in the Province, four have been abolished In another view, the provision, if acted on by a District Judge, is apt to work very great hardships on appellants from a Munsiff's Court, in the shape of inconvenience, expense, and delay, three important items in litigation which all wholesome legislation always keeps in view, so as not to harrass the suitor with them Our meaning will be made clear by an illustration Suppose a suitor in the Bangalore District Munsiff's Court appeals against a decree or order of the Munsiff to the District Court, under the first part of section 14 of the Regulation There being no Subordinate Judge's Court in Bangalore, the District Judge would be empowered, under the second part of section 14, the proviso, to refer the appeal to Tumkur, where there is a Subordinate Judge's Court, and the appellant in Bangalore will thus have the inconvenience and expense put upon him of going all the way to Tumkur, in the endeavour to get justice, and the delay thus occasioned completes the triplet of hardships to the suitor which, as we have said, all wholesome legislation should seek to alleviate From this one illustration, it will be evident that the same hardships to the suitor of inconvenience, expense, and delay, will arise in other parts of the Province, where there are no Subordinate Judges' Courts, in cases in which the District Judge may avail himself of the proviso to section 14 of the Regulation.

Section 15 of the Regulation calls for no special remark, as it merely re-enacts what was hitherto the law as to second appeals, namely, that "a second appeal from a decree or order passed by a District Court or by the Court of a Subordinate Judge in an appeal suit or proceeding shall, when such appeal is allowed by law, be to the Chief Court of Mysore" We had hoped, and the public were led to expect, from the first public address, during the Dussorah festival, by the late Dewan, that some provision would have been made to reduce the expenditure of stamp fees in such second appeals, but there is no such provision in the present Regulation, and the suitor seeking justice through three courts, will have to pay precisely the same amount of stamp fees in all three courts. This may be very good for the Stamp Revenue of the Mysore State, but it is a very hard and fast burden on the public seeking and appealing for justice There is no country like India where the Stamp Laws work so great a hardship on the people, and the Legislature makes but very feeble efforts to alleviate the distress, almost universal, which is thus occasioned We had hoped that the Mysore State would have been the first to set an example to other states and to the British Government, in a matter which calls so loudly for the alleviation of an intolerable public burden, but we have been disappointed

We should like to say something on the subject of the formation of Courts of Small Causes, under section 16 of the Regulation, but having already exceeded our limits, we are obliged to postpone the consideration of this point to some future day

NATIVE JOURNALISM

It is one of the gratifying signs of the times, that journalism amongst educated natives of India has made very large strides during the past twenty years The newspapers now published under native proprietorship and editorship are not confined to the expression of native public opinion through the medium of the vernaculars There has been a large increase in the number of native journals published entirely in the—English language or a combination of English and vernacular These journals are written in the most intelligent, vigorous, and outspoken manner and many of our contemporaries would compare with credit with noisy English journals in the mode in which they are conducted In short, there has arisen a great and gratifying spirit of enterprise, on the part of native proprietors of English written papers, to extend the influence and usefulness of their several ventures This is one of the results of the spread of education and that spirit of patriotism which peculiarly distinguish the present period of the history of India. There has been a palpable awakening in all departments of literature, politics, and social progress, and there can be no doubt that this awakening will continue to unfold itself and increase as the years roll by These remarks have been called forth by the fact of the receipt by us of a circular letter and a prospectus, from the office of our contemporary the *Hindu*, a well known and highly prized native newspaper, published in English at Madras The *Hindu* is at present published once a week, and during the many years in which it has been so published, it has done an immense deal of good work in giving expression in its columns, to native public opinion on all the topics and questions of the day, which refer in any way to the interests of true progress amongst the natives of India Its has consistently and vigorously upheld the political rights and privileges and advocated true social progress amongst our countrymen, but the journal being published only once a week, its proprietors and conductors have not been in a position to secure a success adequate to the efforts which they make It is now proposed to convert the *Hindu* into a tri-weekly newspaper, with which excellent object in view, the circular letter and prospectus now before us, have now been widely circulated We think we cannot do better, and afford better help towards the good cause which the proprietors and conductors of the *Hindu* have in view, than by republishing in extenso, both the circular letter and the prospectus The former is as follows —

"We herewith forward some copies of a Prospectus to issue the Hindu tri weekly from October next The attempt is made without any secured pecuniary help relying solely on the support of the Native public which we hope to secure through your kind effort. If the native opinion is ever to become powerful it must have respectable and strong organs of expression We need hardly remind you that we stand at the threshhold of an epoch of our history which unfolds to our view a course of rapid and eventful progress, and in fact, a period of fresh national thought and activity Whether we are to realise this prospect depends on the amount of self help and combined exertion we can command Already, in this Presidency public opinion has attained such depth and extent that the press finds itself unequal to overtake its rapid growth To remedy this defect, to develope and unify native public opinion and encounter successfully the hostile interests advocated by a powerful section of the Anglo-Indian Press it is necessary to strengthen further native organs. It is believed there is enough of political and literary activity among the educated classes to maintain a tri weekly newspaper if not a daily And the present time when the nation has been stirred into activity and union by the benevolent and far sighted measures of Lord Ripon is so opportune that it will be a pity to lose it

It is hoped that when the native public will have been convinced of the useful service done by the *Hindu* they will readily and largely respond to an appeal for a founded capital on saving for future the efficient conduct and permanence of the paper Meanwhile we have to depend entirely on the generous but, to some extent disinterested self denying support of our educated and patriotic countrymen We request you on behalf of our undertaking which we believe to be national one to exert personally if necessary, to obtain support in the shape of subscribers and advertisements Without such exertion it will be difficult to obtain such amount of patronage as will ensure success At the same time however well the *Hindu* may be supported in a pecuniary point of view it will but imperfectly realise its aims if it fail to represent the various shades of native opinion as held by educated Hindus and Mahomedan gentlemen The literary support that the *Hindu* has hitherto commanded is very hopeful But in future a proportionate increase of that support will be necessary As the *Hindu* will hereafter be more of a newspaper than hitherto, any news of public interest report of social or official occurrences will also be welcomed We cannot now say whether we shall be able to offer any remuneration for any such help

In conclusion we appeal to every native educated gentleman to regard the present undertaking as one in which he is personally interested and realising the full importance of our object to give us literary and pecuniary support to the best of his light and means

The prospectus is as follows —

" Frequent representations have been made to us by our friends in the Mofussil to enlarge the size of the *Hindu* and issue it daily or at least tri weekly instead of weekly as at present Although we have spared neither time nor trouble to render the paper as useful as possible we are by no means unaware of its deficiencies The publication of the paper at intervals of a week detracts from its value as a newspaper in these days of telegraph when news of occurrences in England reach all parts of India within twenty four hours The present size of the paper precludes the insertion in it of any items of news except those of absorbing interest, and we have had to reject many contributions and discussions of public questions, which we should have been glad to insert had our space permitted it The present time is one of considerable activity in the direction of social and political reform The series of thoughtful and judicious reforms in the administration of the country initiated by the Government of His Excellency Lord Ripon have attracted public attention both in India and in England, but as latterly organized attempts have been made to discredit Lord Ripon's policy misrepresent its real scope and tenor, and create a reaction of public opinion against it, it is more than ever necessary that the real feelings and wishes of the people of India should be correctly interpreted to the people of England This renders it needful that all Parliamentary and other public discussions regarding Indian questions and everything that eminent men who are real friends of India have written or said in the way of encouragement or warning to our countrymen and the proceedings of important public meetings in India, should be published in extenso We therefore propose to issue the *Hindu* tri weekly on paper of the size of the *Madras Standard* from October next But before doing so, we desire to know to what extent the public is prepared to support us The subscription of the tri-weekly will be Rs 12 per annum for Madras and Rs 16 for Mofussil subscribers. It is not possible to fix the subscription lower for a tri weekly paper It is needless to add that the carrying out of the project depends on the response we receive to our present appeal It is calculated that at least a thousand subscribers and the patronage in the shape of advertisements will be required to maintain the paper on the proposed scale We feel no doubt that our countrymen will appreciate the necessity for the proposed attempt and will respond largely to the appeal we now make for their co-operation and help in all possible ways Any communication should be made to either of the undersigned"

G SUBBAMANIAIYER, B A,
M VIRARAGHAVACHARIAR, B A,

We need hardly say that our contemporary the *Hindu* has our warmest wishes for complete and unqualified success in the appeal which he has made There is ample time for a cordial and hearty response to that appeal on the part of the native public We most sincerely trust that our countrymen will not fail to see that in responding to the call made on them, they are protecting and advancing their dearest political and social interests We have not the slightest doubt but that the *Hindu*, once floated on the new basis now proposed for it, its proprietors and conductors will shape its course and maintain its credit with the same ability and zeal which they now display, and they will do so with far larger encouragement and hope, should their appeal meet with the countenance and support which it so worthily merits

Original and Selected Notes

A DETACHMENT of the 14th N I, under Lieutenant Boileau, was recently attacked on the North East Frontier whilst escorting political officers Fifty of the raiders were killed

It is said that Hindoo girls are taught to think of marriage almost as soon as they can talk That is much better than the civilised idea of talking of marriage almost as soon as one can think

THE Mudi is memorial against the Ilbert Bill was presented in the House of Commons on the 21st ultimo, by Mr H A Brassey, the Liberal member for Sandwich and a brother of Sir Thomas Brassey, the Civil Lord of the Admiralty

Mr J VAN SOMMER POPE, M A, Principal of the Dacca College, has been appointed to act as Inspector of Schools, Behar Circle and Mr A W Garratt, B A, has been appointed to act as Principal of the Dacca College, during the absence of Mr. Van Squeren Pope Mr Pope is a son of the Rev Dr Pope, late of Madras

THE suit brought by Messrs Ardaseer and Hormusjee, solicitors, against the *Times of India* newspaper, to recover Rs 25,000 damages for an alleged libel concerning the plaintiffs' conduct as solicitors for Rattonjee Ruscomjee Wadia, has been fixed for hearing on the 20th August next It will probably be heard before Mr Justice Scott

THE following appears in Thursday's *Bombay Government Gazette* —" Mr F. I. Hewett, Acting Assistant Superintendent, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, is dismissed for grave misconduct from the service of Government, with effect from the date of his suspension from office, and is hereby declared ineligible for re-employment in the public service in any capacity" The Government of Bombay have justly punished Mr F J Hewett for his misconduct

It is reported from Dera Ghazi Khan that the greater portion of the buildings attached to the shrine of Sakhi Sarwar were destroyed by fire on the night of the 25th ultimo. The damage is estimated at Rs 50,000 The cause of the fire is said to have been the accidental upsetting of a lamp. Two rubies, presented by Nadir Shah and several valuable jewels presented by Zaman Shah, with other property, have been consumed, although the tomb itself remains uninjured

The Bank of Bombay declared a dividend for the half-year ended the 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum The profits of the Bank of Bengal for the past half year amount to Rs 13,58,000 Out of this sum the Directors have applied 10 lakhs in payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, transferred Rs 53,000 to adjust the valuations of certain investments, Rs 25,000 to bad and doubtful debts, Rs 40,000 to pension fund, and carried forward the balance of Rs 2,35,000 to this half year

Babu Upendra Chunder Mukrji, B L, the Government Pleader of the Howrah Court, who lately presided at a meeting at Sulkea in Howrah, to express sympathy with Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee, was called upon by Mr E V West mott, C S the Officiating Magistrate of Howrah, for an explanation, which was furnished The Magistrate not being satisfied with the explanation furnished reported the matter to the Additional Sessions Judge of the 24 Pergunnahs and Hughly, who has suspended Babu Upendra Chunder Mitra

A young Mahratta woman named Cassee, living in Coppersmith Lane, Mazagon, gave birth lately to a monstrously formed infant which might afford the writer of the recent essay on 'The Coming Man' a text for a new discourse The child's body was covered with hair and its legs were fashioned somthing after the style of a monkey's arms On the crown of the head there was a horn like substance, and a tooth two or three inches in length, protruded from the mouth The child died soon after birth and its body was taken charge of by the police.

There were fourteen deaths from cholera and seven from small pox in the city of Bombay during the week ending the 3rd instant The season reports show that cholera is still very bad in the Deccan districts, particularly in Poona and Ahmednuggur. In the former district 1,107 cases were reported, of which 422 terminated fatally The Ahmednuggur returns disclosed, the startling fact that 1,906 cases were reported of which 817 proved fatal In Nassick, Sholapore, and other districts, where cholera was largely prevalent a few weeks since, the returns exhibit a satisfactory diminution in the number of cases reported

The building in which the jewellery will be on view at the Calcutta Exhibition is to form a separate and special annexe It will be a strength built room and every due precaution will be taken to render it, like Chubb's safes, fire and burglar proof The building will be a permanent one, and after the exhibition, will be appropriated for the use of the museum Many native princes and chiefs have promised to send exhibits, and if all promises made are duly fulfilled, this department of the exhibition will contain a display of jewellery such as, perhaps, has never been seen before

An intimation has been issued by Mr Kelly, the acting general traffic manager of the G I P Railway, to the effect that owing to the floods, goods traffic can be booked only to Burhanpur on the Bombay side, and Nimbora on the other side, until further notice Passengers and luggage will be booked through as usual but in consequence of two miles, of the line being impassable for trains, all passengers will be transferred from train to train on each side of the break, and conveyed as far as practicable by lorries over the intervening space. Parcels exceeding one Bengal maund, eighty-two pounds, will not until further notice, be booked beyond Burhanpur on one side and Nimbora on the other

A correspondent writes from Bhagulpore to a Calcutta paper —" We are extremely sorry at the death of Raja Lilanundo Singha Bahadoor, of Purneah He owned vast properties in the districts of Bhagulpore, Purneah and Sonthal Pergunnahs He died in the 69th year of his age All those who had the pleasure of knowing him will bear testimony to the public spirit and hospitality of the late Raja He spent his money profusely in the late famine (1873 74), to remove the distress of his ryots He assisted the Government at the time of the Bhootan war He contributed very largely towards the construction of the beautiful building in which the schools of Bhagulpore and Monghyr are now held All poor people had easy access to the Raja, who talked most familiarly to them, and attended to their wants whenever asked to do so In short, he was the *ma-bap* of the poor of this place "

The *Pioneer* hears that several European and Native gentlemen of Cawnpore are organising a scheme for opening up canal steam traffic between that city and Hurdwar As association is to be formed, under the title of the "Ganges Canal Steam Navigation Company, Limited," and Cawnpore is to be its head quarters As Hurdwar is more than 400 miles distant from Cawnpore, it is to be presumed that the Company will hesitate to engage in the undertaking unless they can prevail upon the N W P, Punjab, and Supreme Governments to connect the Ganges and Sirhind Canals with the Agra and Western Jumna Canal system It is estimated by the promoters of the undertaking that such a connection, in combination with their project, would bring into existence over 1,052 miles navigable water-way through some of the most productive districts of the Punjab and N W P There is also the probability of large pilgrim traffic being developed At any rate, the undertaking appears to be worth the momentary notice of enterprising capitalists and the Government

Local and Provincial

Sir James Gordon —The *Madras Mail* states that the steamer *Clyde*, which, amongst other passengers, had Sir James Gordon K C S I, has arrived in London, and that Sir James has greatly improved in health and strength

Government Telegraph Department —On Tuesday last, the two or three candidates (out of 110 candidates) for the Government Telegraph Department, who had passed the Dictation Test were examined in other subjects required for admission into the department

Cruelty to Animals —On Thursday last, before Mr D Shama Rao Amildar of Bangalore, one Mahomed Sahib was charged, by Mr S Mayes, Agent to the S P C A, with cruelty to animals, in having ill treated his pony by beating it till it bled Defendant was fined five rupees

A Appeal —The man Marium, who was sentenced to death for the murder of his wife, last month, by the Sessions Judge of the C and M Station, has appealed to the Chief Court against the sentence The appeal will be heard on Wednesday next, Mr Bhashyam Rao, advocate, appearing for the prisoner

Review of Troops —There will be a grand review of all the troops in garrison this morning, on the South Parade ground, at 7 o'clock, in the presence of Sir Frederick Roberts, Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army, who is at present in Bangalore, a guest of Mr J B Lyall, the officiating Resident at Mysore

The Central College —We understand that, in consequence of the abolition of the Middle School and primary departments of the Central College, Bangalore, six assistant masters have been thrown out of employ, after, we believe, three months' notice had been given them All these are young men, enjoying perfect mental and physical health, and are still capable of serving the State as they have hitherto done It is to be hoped that their cases will be remembered when occasion arises

A Freak of Nature —A correspondent A writes from Tumkur as follows —A certain Brahmin woman, in the fort of this place, gave birth, on the 3rd instant, to a horrible being, which had a head as big as a cocoanut, four eyes, two in the front of, and two behind, the head, a mouth extending from one ear to the other, the sides and the back all covered with long hair, which stood erect like bristles, and feet resembling those of a dog and turned towards the back This hideous "child" was at once wrapped up in a piece of cloth and sent to be buried The woman, unluckily for her husband, did not long survive, dying an hour or two after this extraordinary child birth

A Railway Accident —In the early part of last week, an accident occurred on the Tumkur line of Railway now under course of construction The accident took place at a cutting near Banavar, about nine miles out of Bangalore It would appear that a ballast train had just arrived at the cutting, when the high bank of earth on one side gave way, to a considerable extent The result was that two or three waggons were smashed, and a coolly was buried under the debris The man was taken up dead

The Parsee Victoria Troupe —On Friday night last, Mr C S Nazir, proprietor of the Parsee Victoria troupe of theatrical performers, gave a special performance at the Cubbon Rooms, by command of Mr K Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, at which performance His Highness was present, as also were present almost all the leading officials of the Government and a large number of non official natives and European guests invited by His Highness The pieces chosen and admirably put on the boards were *Kooshroo and Goolroo* an adaptation of Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," and the farce of *Kauser and Jaffir*, the English prototype of which we believe, is the farce known as "Box and Cox"

The National Indian Association —We learn that, by the kind permission of Dr Henderson, the Superintendent Mr C V Mooneeswamy Moodelliar, Honorary Secretary to the Bangalore Committee of the National Indian Association, accompanied by a member of the committee, inspected the School for juvenile offenders in the central jail, on Tuesday last The number of boys in the school is 14 They receive an elementary education in English and in the vernaculars, including hand writing to dictation They are also taught the elements of agriculture carpentering, carpet making, and printing Mr Soobiah, the school-master is intelligent and pains taking Besides the Superintendent of the Jail, personages in such high positions as His Highness the Maharajah, the Chief Judge, the Resident, and other European Gentlemen take very great interest in the institution, and have paid visits to it, now and again

The Bangalore Races —The usual annual past time which attracts all classes of the population of Bangalore, began on Thursday last We refer to the Bangalore Races, the first of which was run on Thursday evening, on the usual ground, which has been lately much improved and extended, a Steeple Chase course having been added, as the old Steeple course at Agram has been permanently abandoned His Highness the Maharajah and suite, accompanied by the Dewan and his Secretary, were present in the grand stand There were also present Mr J B Lyall, the officiating Resident and suite, Mrs Lyall, H E Sir Frederick Roberts Commander-in-chief of Madras, and Lady Roberts, and Lieut General Pain, C B, Commanding Mysore Division, and Mrs Pain, and a very large number of the European Society of Bangalore The course as usual was thronged by large crowds of all classes of the population, who seemed to enjoy themselves immensely at the sports There were five races run for the details of which, we must refer the reader to our local English contemporaries There is one innovation in this year's races, and that is the Steeple chases are run on the same days with the flat race, there being one Steeple chase each day The second day's races took place on Saturday evening, and were equally largely attended and appreciated by the public

General Summary

MADRAS

The Ramzan —A native correspondent writes to the *Mail* "This is the ninth month of the Mussulman calendar, that which witnessed the fall from heaven of the Koran, and is held sacred by all Moslems the highest places in paradise are reserved for those who fully perform the required ceremonies The Prophet Mahomet said that those who fast will be the only privileged persons who at the last day will have the honor of entering the celestial city by the portal termed Ryan (one of the eight gates of heaven) Only two meals are allowed, and these must be taken before sunrise and after sunset, and that sleepers may not lose their meals, *ge ge, ghurries, and other noisy instruments* are made full use of, while hungry fakeers go from house to house shouting and singing hoping to get alms either in kind or coin from the grateful believers. Every day, too, after evening prayer, twenty ceremonial prayers of great length have to be recited, though the rich are allowed to shorten the service by employing several priests to repeat the prayers for them Every Friday, the mosques are thronged with eager worshippers. The last Friday is peculiarly solemn and as the priest describes the glories of the fast, tears trickle down the faces of the more ardent members of the congregation Many people also, during the whole month, some for fifteen days, while others merely on the last day, or during three days and three nights, remain in a corner of the mosque, enclosed by a curtain or screen, and never go out except for the legal purifications. On the 27th night of the feast, no orthodox are allowed, a piece of soft bread that is greatly aided by the incense which perfumes the air The persons present call each other to prayers in the sole an words of the book and respond in petitions differing from the ordinary prayers. At other times, the Koran is read, or addresses are delivered upon the attributes of the deity On these occasions remain awake all that night, the angels from heaven continue showering down every hour the pasce and blessing of God, until sunrise next morning It was on this memorable night that Koran Shareef descended from heaven Such is a short account of Ramzan."

Heavy Rain —On Saturday the 7th instant a heavy shower of rain fell in Madras, preceded by a dust storm. The rain began at about six o'clock and lasted for some time. The total fall that evening was about 1 in. 30 cts There are appearances of more rain and we hear that heavy rain, was experienced to the west of Madras.—*Standard*

Exportation of Ground Nuts.—The trade in ground nuts this season between Madras and Pondicherry with Europe has been very large, and it is calculated that five hundred thousand bags must have been shipped up to the end of last month and that at least two hundred thousand bags more will go forward before the trade for the season closes. The yield of nuts near Pondicherry has been very large The Marseilles and Genoa firms send extensive orders for the seed to Madras and Pondicherry, and ground nut oil in large parcels is also shipped annually from Pondicherry Ground nuts do not want any care to grow them—they thrive in sandy soil and the demand has been such that the ryots in the South Arcot district have given increased attention to the growth of the nut, the trade which has never been so large as it has been during the past two or three years. Different descriptions of oils are manufactured from the nuts sent to Europe —*Ibid*

Unexpected Arrival —Mr Cassinath Pur, Shiram Gadgil, one of the Pleaders of the Poona bar who left for England about a fortnight ago unexpectedly arrived here last Monday night, having returned from Aden under medical advice The natives in the city have, so they say, determined to keep Mr Cassinath out of caste —*Poona Observer*

Locusts and the Crops in Berar.—The cotton and jowari plants have germinated and are about two inches high It is feared that the locusts—now on the wing—will devour the young crops Stringent orders have been issued to catch the pests and to bring in their eggs. Our correspondent says there are thousands of young locusts lying about already —*Bombay Gazette*

The Recent Extensive Theft of Currency Notes —It will be within the recollection of our readers that on the 27th ult, one Ramdas Purshottam a menia in the service of Lilladhar Javerchand, a piece-goods merchant, absconded to Mahim with Rs 13,000 in currency notes which had been entrusted to him by his master to be paid into the offices of the Manockjee Petit Mill and the New Great Eastern Mill in respect of goods purchased Inspector Collett after making a close and diligent inquiry, succeeded in recovering almost the whole of the amount stolen. On the following day the menia was convicted by Mr Cooper of criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust, and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment On Thursday Lilladhar, the owner of the money, forwarded a sum of Rs. 500 to the Commission-

er of Police with a request that the same might be distributed amongst the police officers who exerted themselves in recovering the notes.—*Times of India*

A NOBLE HINDU ENDOWMENT IN CALCUTTA.—Some time ago a native contemporary suggested that his countrymen might combine together to raise a fund for the private relief of decayed families. Such families, recollecting their former position, would rather starve than publicly ask for charity. An excellent example in this direction has just been set by our well known fellow citizen Babu Jadu Lall Mullick, and his relative, the widow of the late Babu Pran Kissen Mullick. They have each set apart a sum of Rs. 30,000 yielding an income of Rs 200 per month, to be partly applied to the education of forty indigent boys of respectable Hindu parentage ten to be paid for at the Sanscrit College, Calcutta, and ten in the school department, ten in the college department and ten in the law classes of the Metropolitan College, Calcutta, better known as Pandit Iswar Chunder Vidyasagar's College. The balance which will be much more than double the amount thus appropriated, will be employed in affording relief to indigent Hindu families in the shape of a monthly subsistence allowance. The management of these two funds will be vested in the hands of a committee.—*Statesman*

A MEDICAL SCHOOL AT TANJORE.—In 1875, when it was expected that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales would visit Tanjore, voluntary subscriptions to the extent of Rs 61,832 were collected for the purpose of showing the loyalty of the District by entertaining the memory of his visit, and a committee was formed to arrange measures for giving effect to these proposals. His Royal Highness not having come to this District (Tanjore), the committee at a meeting held on the 25th February 1876, resolved that the subscriptions raised need not be returned, and that the whole amount minus a small sum expended should be devoted to some common object in commemoration of that event. In view to the attainment of this object it was proposed to open a Medical School at Tanjore. This long expected institution is to be opened on the 1st October 1883. Eleven Stipendiary Students, who must not be below 15 nor above 19 years of age, will be entertained in the School. Candidates must have passed the Middle School Examination in the first or second class or equivalent or higher test. The course of instruct on at the school will extend over 3 years, and the College pay for the entire period will be Rs 8 *per mensem* for the 1 and 2 years, and Rs 10 for the last year. On completion of the third year of study Students will have to pass the examination prescribed for Hospital Assistants in the Government service. They will then receive employment in dispensaries under the Local Fund Board, and will be paid at the same rates as Civil Hospital Assistants in the Government services as under

First 2 years	Rs	20	charge allowance	0	
3 to 7 years service	Rs	25	Do	Do	10
8 to 14 Do	Do	Rs	35	Do	Do
15 years & upwards	Rs	55	Do	Do	10

The L. F. Service will not entitle the Hospital Assistants to pension. Successful candidates will be bound by articles of agreement to serve the L. F. Board for a period of 7 years from date of receiving certificate of qualification from the Medical College, or to refund the stipends drawn.—*Western Star*

Extracts

THE CRIMINAL ASSAULT CASE

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says:—Recently a *mehter* attacked a respectable English lady with a view to violate her chastity. This occurrence took place in Calcutta and at a place where many Englishmen of position reside. The husband brought a charge against the *mehter* in the Criminal Court, but has subsequently withdrawn the charge probably through shame and fear of opprobrium. The news of this occurrence has filled many with sorrow and surprise. Before this, even the highest personages of this country were afraid to touch the shadow of Englishmen (and now) a *mehter*, who cannot even be touched, has subjected a respectable lady of the same English nationality to degrading treatment. Nothing can be a subject of greater regret than this. But if Englishmen go on getting lowered in this way, they cannot blame others for it. If they are lowered in this way, they will be themselves to blame for it. Thirty years ago, the indigo planters, to satisfy their murderous thirst for money, rendered the name of Englishmen hateful all over this country. Through the efforts of English Government officials, the name of Englishmen gradually became again an object of reverence to the people of this country. But having gone mad over the Jurisdiction Bill Englishmen have again forgotten their true interests. They will gradually come to find out the extent of injury they have done to themselves over this Jurisdiction Bill.

ATTEMPTED MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON THE RANA OF POREBUNDER

The Gazette says:—Some of the Mahomedan inhabitants of Porebander have attempted a murderous assault on the Rana of that Place. About twelve years ago the Mahomedans intended to raise a superstitious tax on their masjid so as to overtop the Hindoo temple in its proximity. The Hindoos resented the idea, and the result was that a fight ensued in which one Mahomedan and three Hindoos were killed. The Rana punished those who took part in the riot and made an order that the masjid should not be raised higher than the temple. The Mahomedans took this decision of the Rana to heart, and one of them, named Hajee Cassum, swore about two years ago to take the life of the Rana. But he could not find him to carry out his intended murderous design. He afterwards sent for about 12 Mahomedans from the Punjab, two of whom swore to murder the Rana. On the 21st ultimo, when the Rana was riding on a horse and proceeding without the limits of the city for the worship of *Mahadeo*, four of the Punjabees rushed upon him, and just as one of them raised his sword to inflict a deadly wound the animal took fright, kicked the man and ran away. The assailants escaped but were subsequently arrested some three miles from the place where the assault had been committed. These men were severely beaten but they do not as yet confess their guilt. They all protest their innocence. One of them named Shaik Ibrahim, however, confessed to a druggist that they were put up by Hajee Cassum to do the act. The five Punjabees and Hajee Cassum are now in custody.

GOVARDHAN LALJI

Govardhan Lalji, or, to give his Holiness his full title and name *Srimat Sukant Gosvami Maharaj Sri Govardhan Lalji*, is the head of the Vallabhacharaya Maharajs, and of the famous Vishnuvite shrine at Nathdwara in Rajputana which contains the original image of Krishna that was worshipped at Muttra (Mathura). Some interesting particulars of the celebrated temple at Nathdwara are given by Dr Hunter in his "Imperial Gazetteer." When Aurungzeb on laboured to root out the worship of Krishna at Mathura, the Rana Raj Sinh of Udaipur obtained permission to bring the renowned idol to Mewar, and it was escorted with vast pomp by the route of Kotah and Rampura, until at length, after entering the territory of Udaipur, the chariot wheel of the god stuck fast in a place called Siarh, in Delwara. The Pro of Delwara, one of the sixteen great nobles of Mewar declared that by this omen Krishna had intimated his wish that this should be his residence, and immediately conferred on Nathji (the idol) all the lands of the village and the pious gift was subsequently confirmed by his overlord the Rana. Nathji was removed from his chariot, in due time a temple was erected for his reception, and a great town of many thousands of inhabitants grew up around it, and was called Nathdwara, the portal of the Lord Krishna. From the little ridge of hills on the east, to the banks of the Banas on the west, those precincts of the god have always been a sanctuary, within which no blood can be shed, no arrest is made, and the criminal is free from pursuit. Rich offerings are sent here from every corner of India, and crowds of pilgrims flock to the sacred shrine.—*Times of India*

MR BRIGHT AND THE ILBERT BILL

The following is the passage in the speech of Mr Bright at Birmingham on the 14th ultimo referring to the Jurisdiction Bill:—

I may refer to another subject to which Lord Granville has also referred, and that is the question of the government of India. (Cheers.) In 1858 the East India Company's charter was coming to an end and there was a proposition to renew it. I very strenuously, as far as my poor power is allowed, objected to that proposition. The Minister for India Present of the Board of Control as he was then called rose at 5 o'clock in the afternoon in the House of Commons, and spoke till 10 o'clock. I rose and spoke till 12 o'clock. I do not know whether we amused, but we endeavoured to instruct the House of Commons (hear, hear) during seven hours by the clock (laughter). The population of India at that time, if the present census is at all correct, must have been 150 millions, perhaps more. I was of opinion that we could not go on to sustain a government based on what I called the corrupt caress of an old commercial body that had long found that conquest and slaughter were more profitable than trade. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, I objected to the continuation of this charter. I urged that it should be abolished, and that the government of India should be transferred to the Crown (hear, hear), and directly to a Minister of the Crown. (Hear, hear.) However we did not succeed, and so the old Company went on. Five years afterwards, the moment the Mutiny broke out every one said, "The Company cannot be permitted to live even for another year," and the five hours eulogy five years before was all forgotten. In fact India Company was abolished, the Government of 150 millions was transferred to the Crown and now it is administered as far as England is concerned, by a Secretary of State directly controlling so far as it is reasonable to control, whatever takes place in India. Gradually, I believe, in consequence of the abolition of the Company and the change of government English opinions and English sympathy and English justice are making way in the Government of India. You know at present who is the Governor General of that vast Empire, a man with whom Lord Granville and myself have been intimately associated. He is a man who has the most honest intentions (hear, hear), who has a wide sympathy with the people over whom he has been appointed to rule, who has the courage to attempt, and I hope he will have the good fortune to succeed in passing (cheers) measures for the good of the people of that Empire. (Hear hear.) You have seen in the public papers [illegible] as to what is taking place in India that the Europeans there are contemptuous, have been excited, most strongly excited, to my mind, at a proposition of a very moderate and honest measure of change with regard to the administration of justice. They have been almost wild in their opposition to it. They say, or they seem to say, "We have conquered India by the sword, and by the sword we will maintain our conquest. We will not rely at all upon the sympathy of the millions, or on justice fairly administered to them. We are here as conquerors, and we ask no other assurance for our remaining here." Lord Ripon has a different opinion ("Hear hear" and cheers.) I hope so far as the people of England can assist him they will give him their support and that her Majesty's Government acting through Lord Kimberley, who is now the Minister for India, will not allow this blatant and unreasoning cry to dim and blight the hopes of the 250 millions. (Loud cheers.)—*Ibid*

THE TRAGEDY OF THE RANA CHERRY SHOOTING

In one of our recent issues we have called attention to this interesting case. The case is interesting from many points of view. It is interesting as it is a case in which a European is accused of committing a Penal Code offence by a native of this country. It is interesting as an illustration of the ways of our Anglo-Indian avatars. It is interesting as an index of their irritable nature, apt to be thrown out of joint by even a show of disobedience. It is interesting, as it tends to show how with impunity they can sport with the lives of the Indians. It is interesting also because it gives us some idea of the subtleties in the exposition of the law by the Pundits who have come to judgment amongst us.

Let us in the first place see how the quarrel began between the complainant and the defendant and which afterwards led the latter to shoot at the former. We will state the facts in the words of the witnesses examined in the case, and who it must be remembered, are all, Mr Hewetts' servants. Mr Hewetts butler swears:—

Mr Hewett's peon came and said, "The sahib has beaten me." Mr Hewett's camp was about a quarter of a mile or half a mile from witness's office. When the peon spoke of beating, witness told him he could do nothing. He said he would resign, and witness said he could do as he pleased. The peon went to some distance from his tent behind him. Shortly afterwards the witness heard him calling out but did not remember what he said. Whilst witness was looking round in the direction of his voice he heard the noise of a cap snapping. Immediately afterwards, as he looked, he saw Mr Hewett with a gun in his hand, and heard the report of the gun. Witness went up to him, and took the gun out of his hands, saying "Hewett, what have you done?" He was in a very excited state and said, "The man hit me first." Witness turned towards the peon, who was lying on the ground. He examined him and found that shots, spreading, had hit him in various places from the shoulder to the knee down the left side. It was about 25 yards from the place where Mr Hewett fired the gun to where the man was lying. Witness sent for the police patel, and when he came, gave over the gun to him having kept it until then with him in the tent where he was sitting. Mr Summers who was examined as a witness in the case, said:—

On the 18th April last he was at breakfast about noon, when he asked the bheestee where his stick was. The bheestee said he did not know. Mr Hewett then sent for the peon, Isab and asked him where his stick was. The peon said he had sent it on with the kit. He added afterwards "You are always accusing me when I am not in fault" and went on grumbling like that. Mr Hewett said, "Don't go on grumbling like that you *soor*." The peon said "I do not know why you abuse me." There is no reason for abusing me." Mr Hewett got up from his breakfast and went outside. In about three minutes the cook called witness saying "There is a quarrel between the sahib and the peon." When witness came outside he saw Mr Hewett on the ground and the sepoy on the top of him. Witness laid hold of the sepoy's arm and dragged him off towards Mr Summers's camp. Before breakfast Mr Hewett's gun was in the box.—*Amrita Bazar Patrika*

RELEASE OF MR. BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJI

The *Mirror*:—On Thursday last the sentence of imprisonment passed upon Babu Surendranath Banerji in the now notorious contempt case was over and Babu Surendra was set free on the morning of that day. From the telegraphic intelligence we have received about the event from Calcutta, we understand that at 4 a.m. on the day the Babu was awakened from his slumbers and at five he was conveyed home in a tiera carriage. Five mounted police men and the Deputy Commissioner accompanied and he was passed through unfrequented streets. By about 5 a.m. there was a large concourse of people at the jail gate to their surprise, all present at the jail learnt that the babu was not there. Naturally enough this could not be believed in and the people wanted there but a short time after six o'clock the fatigued Babu had to drive once more back from his house to the jail to meet his disappointed friends. Hundreds of persons of all castes and communities received the Babu at his house and several addresses were received by him. Now to come to some events of the day. We really do not understand why such unnecessary precautions had to be taken or why the Babu was forced out of the jail before sunrise. Can it be said that both the incarceration and the release were so disgraceful that they could not bear to see the light of the sun? Can it not be contended that the authorities did not like to witness once more and probably for the hundredth time that there should have been an emphatic protest against the conduct of the Highest judicial authority which unfortunately was severe to a fault in this case, or can it be said that this was done with the noble object of saving the numerous friends of the Babu from feeling pain at seeing their friend walk out of a place which by justice and ordinary run of things he was never intended for. We are inclined to go in with those who hold the last opinion, for it is not that the people only are proud of persons like Babu Banerji, Government is not the less so and the fact that five sowars of the mounted police and the Deputy Commissioner escorted the Babu home clearly shows that Government was not dead to dignity and duty. We are glad to know that the Babu has not suffered much in health and we also join with our Calcutta friends in welcoming the Babu. By the bye we must in justice mention the fact that the talk in published by a Bombay contemporary does not quite speak the truth, when it mentions that the crowd was principally one of school boys, and we are sorry by publishing such a telegram our contemporary has only added injury to insult.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

THE SUEZ CANAL AGREEMENT

London, 18th July—A discussion took place in the House of Lords last night relating to the Suez Canal agreement Lord Granville justified the agreement as the best obtainable in view of the position held by M. de Lesseps and the rights of the other shareholders *His Lordship said the* British Government had nevertheless not acknowledged the monopoly claimed by M de Lesseps.

The report of the English Directors of the Suez Canal is strongly in favor of the agreement with M de Lesseps

CHOLERA AT CAIRO

Cairo, 16th July—Cholera has broken out in several quarters of the city, and has especially attacked the portion inhabited by Arabs

The British troops have been ordered to prepare to camp at Heliopolis, and to proceed there immediately if necessary

THE CONTEMPT OF COURT CASE

London, 18th July—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have rejected the appeal of Surendra Nath Bannerjee

THE NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR

The London press warmly approve of the nomination of M Waddington as French Ambassador in London, and regard the appointment as a pledge of the conciliatory policy of the French Government

FRANCE AND CHINA

News received from Shanghai states that on the 14th instant, whilst some French sailors were keeping the national fête, they were attacked and stoned by a riotous mob of Chinese

THE ILBERT BILL

A meeting under the presidency of the Right Honorable Sir Arthur Hobhouse was held last night in support of Ilbert's Criminal Procedure Bill

THE SUEZ CANAL AGREEMENT

London, 20th July—Mr Gladstone will announce next Monday the course intended to be pursued by Government relative to the Suez Canal

At a Cabinet Council held yesterday, it was resolved to send Sir Charles Rivers Wilson to Paris, in order to confer with Monsieur de Lesseps upon the subject.

CHOLERA IN EGYPT

Government, at the request of the Khedive, is sending twelve doctors to Egypt The deaths at Cairo have now reached 68

THE ILBERT BILL AND THE CONTEMPT CASE

Bombay, 21st July—*A special telegram to the Times of India*, dated London, Friday, says—"A Committee has been appointed to organize meetings in support of Lord Ripon's policy and the Ilbert Bill The press generally expresses approval of the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council rejecting the appeal of Surendra Nath Bannerjee against his committal for contempt of Court"

THE INDIAN MAIL OF 19TH JUNE

One of the local banks, yesterday, received a telegram from its head office, stating that the mails of the 19th June which were landed at Trieste, have not yet arrived in London

SMUGGLING FIREARMS INTO BOMBAY

At the Police Court, yesterday, five natives were charged with illegally importing arms and ammunition A short time since, some of the defendants consigned to Cawnpore, about two and half hundred weights of percussion caps, classifying them as old metal The matter came to the knowledge of the police, and the present proceedings were instituted It is believed the caps formed a portion of a large consignment of arms smuggled into Bombay in June, by the Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer *Malacca* The case was adjourned

CHOLERA AT CAIRO

Cairo, 20th July—The total mortality here from cholera now amounts to 140 The disease is almost exclusively confined to natives *The 42nd Regiment* and a detachment of the 60th Regiment have been ordered to Suez

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THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JULY 23, 1883

COURTS OF SMALL CAUSES

THERE can be no doubt that Native states, like Mysore, which have adopted the British Code of Civil Procedure, in its entirety, have introduced a most elaborate, complex, and expensive mode of administering civil justice, and there is hardly any court like a Court of Small Causes to relieve this *elaboration, complexity, and expensiveness of* procedure,—a relief which is well established in British territory, by Courts of Small Causes Up to the time of the rendition of the Province to the Native Government, when the Mysore Province was under the administration of the late European Commission, we had, at least in Bangalore, a real court of easy and summary procedure in the late Cantonment Court of Small Causes, and to this court were brought all suits the value of which did not exceed Rs. 500, and the causes of action of which arose indifferently in the Pettah or in the Cantonment, and considering that the bulk of litigation was comprised of 'small causes' not exceeding Rs 500 in value, the old *Cantonment Court of Small Causes was of* great public advantage and utility This summary, but satisfactory, administration of civil justice was changed, on the rendition *of the Province, to the elaborate and expensive* machinery of 'original suits', under the Code of Civil Procedure, and, at the present moment, there are really no Courts of Small Causes *except in the three stations* where it has pleased the Government of His Highness the Maharajah to retain Subordinate Judges' Courts, which exercise Small Cause jurisdiction to the extent of Rs 500, in all suits which relate to mere money dealings and breaches of contract arising therefrom There are, of course, Courts of Small Causes, where there are Munsiff's courts, but these take cognisance of small causes only to the value of Rs 50, all other suits above that value being accounted 'original suits', and subject to the elaborate and tedious procedure involved in such suits, under the Code of Civil Procedure Take, for example the Town or Pettah of Bangalore, where the Subordinate Judge's Court has been abolished The two Munsiffs' courts, namely, the District Munsiff, and the additional Munsiff are empowered with pecuniary jurisdiction to the extent of Rs 1,000, whether on mere money dealings and breaches of contract, in suits concerning houses and lands; but these courts cannot entertain small cause suits, occurring within their local jurisdictions, beyond the value of Rupees Fifty All other suits, of whatsoever description, however plain and simple the claim may be, *must* be subjected to the elaborate procedure of 'original suits' The only advantage *gained by the suitor is, that he would* have a right to a regular appeal, first, to the District Court, and then a second appeal (on points of law) to the Chief Court, in any claim which exceeded Fifty rupees by even one rupee Such being the fact in the administration of Civil justice in the matter of small cause suits, in the Bangalore district and other parts of the Province, it seems a mockery of summary, speedy, and inexpensive procedure for the framers of the "Mysore Civil Courts Regulation, 1883" to make the following provision, under section 16 of that enactment—"The Government of Mysore may, by notification in the *Mysore Gazette*, invest, within such local limits as it shall from time to time appoint, any Subordinate Judge or other officer specially selected by it, with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes, for the trial of suitors cognizable by such court up to any amount not exceeding Rs. 500, and any Munsiff with the same jurisdiction up to any amount not exceeding Rs. 50, and it may, by like notification, withdraw or alter the jurisdiction so vested." But what is the use of such a provision? It must, so far at least, for example, as the Bangalore district is concerned, remain a dead letter, except in the case of the two Munsiffs' Courts we have mentioned. Suits exceeding Fifty rupees in value must, as they are at present, be instituted as 'original suits' in these Munsiffs' Courts, for, there is no Subordinate Judge's Court in the Bangalore district, and in other districts where such courts have been abolished It seems an anomaly, however, which the framers of the Regulation appear to have forgotten, that Munsiffs, who are vested with original jurisdiction to the extent of Rs 1,000, should not be entrusted with Small Cause jurisdiction beyond the value of Fifty rupees. The *implication as to the capacity of the* Munsiffs to try Small Cause suits is curious, and we should like to be favoured with some satisfactory explanation, as to the difference in the extent of the trust reposed in them with regard to original suits and Small Cause suits. It strikes us that out of the one thousand rupees' pecuniary jurisdiction entrusted to them, suits of the value, say, of Rs. 300, might be entrusted to them to be tried as simple and summary small cause suits, with the proviso, of course, that such suits should relate only to pecuniary transactions and breaches of contract arising from them, and not to suits concerning lands If such an arrangement were made with the Munsiffs, we have no doubt that we shall have a number of Courts of Small Causes in the Province through which ordinary civil justice will be administered with advantage and satisfaction to the public, and at a far less cost and a far less circuitous mode of procedure But if the suggestion we have made cannot be carried into effect, and the Munsiffs must be practically left to the exercise of their pecuniary jurisdiction of Rs. 1000, *in the shape of original suits*, then we think that the Government should carry into effect, that part of section 16 which empowers it to confer the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes on an officer "specially selected" for the purpose, that is to say, to institute Courts of Small Causes, as such, separate from, and independent of the Munsiffs' Courts. For this purpose, we have the Mofussil Small Cause Act, No 11 of 1865 still in force in this Province, and under the provisions of that enactment as well as of section 16 of the Regulation, we have been considering, Courts of Small Causes might be formed and their pecuniary jurisdiction restricted, as we have suggested, to suits of the value of Rs Three Hundred. Such Courts will not only be a relief to the Munsiffs, but also (and still more) a relief to suitors, who under the present system are obliged to bring the easiest proved, and even admitted, claims, which exceed Fifty rupees in value, on the "original side" of the Munsiff's Court and such suits are liable and are subjected to the elaborate procedure of original suits. We think, therefore, that the Government of Mysore will be doing a wise thing, and helping forward the cause of the administration of civil justice in the Province, if it introduce Courts of Small Causes, as an *experimental measure*, at all those Stations such as Bangalore and Kolar, for example

where Subordinate Judges' Courts have been abolished. The Courts of Small Causes will admirably supply the place of these courts, and the procedure will be less elaborate and expensive

COMMERCIAL SPECULATION IN MYSORE

It is a curious, but well known fact, that commercial speculation in the Mysore Province, at the present day, is not such a success as one could wish it Whatever may have been its success in days gone by, whatever may have been the largeness of the fortunes made thereby, there has been a great falling off at the present time, and many a speculative man engaged in commerce and trade may be heard murmuring at the badness of the times and the unremunerative results of large commercial ventures It cannot, of course, be that the progress of time and the increase of population have decreased the objects and sphere of commercial and trading speculation Such a result would be a paradox in the laws which govern the political economy of the world. There is no such diminution of commercial and trading enterprise, and the circumstance that fairly accounts for the *apparent diminution* is the fact that commercial and trading speculation has, with the increase of population, been distributed amongst a far larger number of hands and in smaller proportions, so that what appears to be a decrease is really an increase not apparent on the surface, on account of the minuteness of the distribution However, be this as it may We are not at present concerned with a dissertation or discussion on the principles of Political Economy. We have simply to take note of, record, and offer any comments that may be called for upon the passing events and topics of the day Amongst these, we find a fresh impetus has been given, or is attempted to be given to commercial speculation in the Mysore Province on a large scale, on such a scale, at all events, as has not been tried for some years past, and, as it turns out, the speculation taken in hand has been started under the auspices of two distinct bodies of public men, but the character, object and aim of the two undertakings are the same, namely, the establishment of Cotton Mills in the Province, for the purpose of spinning yarn and weaving cloths

The first undertaking, the prospectus of which is now before us, is called the "Maharajah of Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company (Ld)" The undertaking is to be started under the direction of Mr. James Scott, of the firm of Messrs Scott and Co, of Bombay, assisted by Mr Isaac Alcock, of the firm of Messrs Alcock, Ashdown and Co, iron founders, of the same city, both of whom have had very large and varied experience in the working of Cotton Mills in the Presidency of Bombay The prospectus sets forth the names of the provisional Directors, who are all men of good social position, experience, and means It would seem, according to the *Daily Post*, that this undertaking has been in contemplation for the past eighteen months, and that it was approved of by the late Dewan Mr Ranga Charlu, whose death however, put a stop for a time to the scheme being carried into effect The prospectus announces that two lakhs of rupees towards the proposed capital of rupees four lakhs and fifty thousand have been already subscribed in Bombay and Bangalore The Government of His Highness the Maharajah have promised the project ors liberal support, and have consented to grant the company a building site in Bangalore free of land tax The Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill is to be erected in this station, to work 10,433 spindles producing over 3,000 lbs of yarn per day It is estimated that the cost of Buildings and Machinery and all other necessary works, will amount to about rupees four lakhs, leaving about fifty thousand rupees as working capital. It is expected that the Mill will be in working order and ready for use about the middle of the ensuing year

The other company, which is about to be started, has not, so far as we are aware, issued any prospectus of their objects and intentions A meeting, however, was held in the Hall of the Public Buildings, Cubbon Park, on Friday evening last, at which Rai Bahadur Sabhapathy Moodelliar presided The projectors of this second enterprise are Mr Subapathy Moodelliar, of the firm of Messrs Harvey & Co, Bellary, and a number of influential native gentlemen of Bangalore Amongst those present at the meeting were Mr W A Porter, Private Secretary, to His Highness the Maharajah, the Dewan, Mr Vijayendra Row, Mr T Sreenivasa Iyengar, Under-Secretary to Government, Colonel Le-Mesurier, R E consulting Engineer to Government, and several others Mr Subhapathy Iyer, Barrister-at-Law, explained the object of the meeting in Canarese, while Mr Meenachari, Barrister-at-law, spoke to the same effect in English, and resolutions were passed in favour of the proposal The company is to work 20,000 spindles, with a capital of eight lakhs of rupees in 16,000 shares of rupees five hundred each

It will thus be seen that two companies with the same object in view are to be started in Bangalore, and it stands to reason that one of them must fall to the ground As we have said in our opening remarks, speculations on a large scale, in these days have seldom been complete successes It is very evident that there is not the slightest room for two such Cotton Mills in Bangalore The wiser plan would be to start one of the Mills at some station easily accessible from Bangalore, say, the town of Mysore

Original and Selected Notes

The agent of the Nizam's Government has arrived in London on a fresh mission in connection with the proposed Hyderabad railway

The Surat Relief Fund now amounts to upwards of Rs 75,000. Intending subscribers are requested by the Committee to pay their subscriptions to the Bank of Bombay

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has consented to open the Poona Exhibition of Native Arts and Manufactures, and to distribute prizes to the successful competitors

There have been heavy floods between Khairabad and Peshawur and in other parts of the province, resulting in much damage to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

A rumour, says a London paper, comes from Copenhagen to the effect that the Princess Victoria, second daughter of the German Crown Prince, is about to be engaged to Prince Waldemar of Denmark

News reached Jellalabad on the 5th that Ayub's army had attacked Herat and been defeated The Ameer, it is added, ordered a salute to be fired in honour of the victory The report, however, requires further confirmation

The *Times of India* hears that a Committee have been appointed by the Government to consider the question of the site for the hospital which a wealthy Parsee inhabitant of Bombay proposes to erect at his own expense

The gossip of a fairly trustworthy circle in Simla suggests that when the inevitable compromise over the Ilbert Bill comes to light, it will be found to take the shape of some arrangement by which a native judge, trying a European, will always have an English colleague on the bench

We learn from a Calcutta paper that Surendranath Bannerjee was presented after his release with a handsome silver ink stand and pen, and the following books — "Life of Garibaldi," "Fifty Famous Women and the lessons of their Lives," and "The Speeches of Lord Ripon"

The Kohat Pass Afridis, not agreeing to the increased salt duty, have closed the Pass. The Government have stopped their allowance. Mischief is apprehended. The Afridis are arranging to send away their families to Tirah for safety. If the duty is insisted upon, the Afridis consider their allowance should be proportionately increased The Mullah of Tirah has promised protection and assistance, and calls on all Afridis to keep the Pass The Ameer has left for Gundamuck

The Singapore paper of the 5th ultimo says —The Hon Mr Buck, Secretary to the Government of India for the Agricultural Department, arrived here yesterday by the steamer *Manaldy*, accompanied by Major Fischer, Government Agent at Karical It is understood that these gentlemen have come here to confer with Sir Frederick Weld about Indian Immigration to the Straits and to the Native States, in order to arrive at some final understanding on this long vexed question

No arrangements have yet, says the *Pioneer*, been made regarding the visits of Native Princes to Calcutta during the Exhibition months, but this is a subject which must soon be taken up, as the presence in the capital of a large number of Rajahs with their crowds of followers will add seriously to the difficulties of the "accommodation question" We hear that, so far, none of the Central India Princes have decided on going to the Exhibition, and as the trip is likely to be an expensive one, the petty Chiefs will scarcely venture upon the journey

A public meeting of the native inhabitants of Calcutta was held on the 7th instant, to consider the means of raising a national fund for the purpose of constitutional agitation both in Calcutta and in England There was a gathering of upwards of 5,000 natives present There were three speakers, all natives, among whom was Surendra Nath Bannerjee editor of the *Bengalee*, who harangued the crowd for about two and a half hours A Committee was appointed to raise a fund of six lakhs of rupees for the purposes of agitation The meeting was extremely orderly, and no special police arrangments were made

According to the report of the Chemical Examiner, Dr T K Rogers, there were 267 suspected cases of human poisoning in the Madras Presidency in the year 1882 3 In 152 cases it is suspected that poison was administered, and in 50 per cent of these cases arsenic was found to have been employed There were 30 cases of attempts to administer poison through mixing it with food These figures would rather startle people in England Five cases of poisoning by *Plumbago Zeylanica* occurred during the year, and one case of poisoning by aconite But, as Dr Cornish remarks, "arsenic is the favourite tool of poisoners in this country, whether for human or cattle poisoning" The Government will have seriously to consider one of these days whether legislation is not necessary to control the disposal of poisonous substances

Mr Justice Bidwood, on Tuesday last, dismissed the suit in which Bomanji Cursetjee Ashburner and his brother claimed to recover from the Secretary of State for India the sum of Rs 2 50,000 as damages sustained by the estate of the late Cursetjee Cowasjee Ashburner by reason of the Collector of Tanna having, on the 1st January 1879, wrongfully and improperly deprived the plaintiffs of their right to draw toddy from the trees growing upon the lands of the villages of Bhandup, Nirvoor, and Cumjeum, without a license and without payment of duty to Government, and of their right to sell such toddy or use it without such license A preliminary point had been raised to the effect that the suit was barred under the provisions of section 67 of the Bombay Abkari Act of 1878, and the Judge in dealing with this point held that the Collector of Tanna had not acted illegally, and dismissed the suit with costs

The Nihilists have issued a new manifesto, occupying twelve small octavo pages, which, while it admits the discouragement they have sustained by the loss of their best leaders, and their distress for want of means, expresses the determination of the revolutionists to carry on the fight for "land and liberty" The condition of the people of Russia is asserted to be going from bad to worse, and it is stated that there is a widespread feeling of "discontent" with the do-nothing policy which has hitherto distinguished the reign of Alexander III. above those of any of his predecessors The life of the Emperor is not directly threatened, but it is distinctly stated that the assassination of his father was due to his obstinate inattention to the legitimate wants and wishes of his people. The document ends with a reference to the war with Germany which the Government is drifting towards, to the sure defeat and disgrace of Russia. The last words of the manifesto are "The party will continue to pursue arbitrary power into its last hiding-places, and your part, fellow citizens, is to furnish the necessary arms for the war, so let us be alike!"

The young Gaekwar, when he went to Calcutta to consult H E the Viceroy in the matter of the appointment of his Dewan, impressed Lord Ripon, as the Prince always does, all who approach him, with his intelligence, education, and high sense of honor But in Ilbert Bill-stricken Colonel left India, stuffed with all sorts of stories, against Lord Ripon, and laid a complaint against the young Prince, through his brother who is in M P, of having assaulted a European The impetuous Colonel in his impetuosity went a little further and charged Lord Ripon with the criminal offence of having exercised all the vast influence he possessed for the purpose of hushing up the case Lord Ripon sent word that he knew nothing about the case, that there was no such case in India in which the Gaekwar was implicated, and that, the Prince was a young man of high honor and was incapable of acting in the way he was accused of doing The Colonel apologized and is at present an object of laughter in England but he has been the means of raking up an old case in which one of the sons of Holkar was charged with assaulting a European We understand the Government of India has called for the records of the case from the Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Province But as there was no case instituted so there is no record, and the Lieutenant-Governor must either institute an inquiry for the purposes of the report, or write from hearsay. The facts of the case from the European side first appeared in the correspondence columns of the *Pioneer* The correspondent who furnished the account was obliged to admit that the European was the first aggressor In fact, the very fact of his not taking any legal notice of the case would go to prove, almost conclusively that, he had no case whatever against the servants of the Holkar The facts of the case briefly stated are these Holkar's son and the European occupied the bungalow, and a row under such a circumstance was inevitable It would not require no great clear insight to fix the fault, the first offence came from the E

Local and Provincial.

A Holiday —Owing to the last of the annual races having been held at 11 A M, on Saturday last, most of the public offices and courts were closed for the day.

The Races —The last of the annual races were held on Saturday last, at 11 A M, and not at 4 P M, as usual, owing to the fact that the rain generally sets in between 3 and 4 P M, and renders the meeting very slushy and disagreeable

Bishop Cotton's Schools and College — The eighteenth annual report of the Bishop Cotton's Schools and College will be read and the prizes distributed, on Friday next the 27th instant, in the school premises, at 4 P M The public are invited to attend.

Price of Grain —Owing to the heavy rains out in the Mofussil, and the consequent muddy state of the roads leading to Bangalore, cart hire has risen, and the result is that the price of grain has risen. The

price of rice is now from 9 to 10 seers per rupee

HORTICULTURAL SHOW —The annual Horticultural Show of the Mysore Government will take place, at Lall Bagh, this day Monday, at 4 P M, when the charge of admission will be one rupee for adults, eight annas for children, and four annas for soldiers in uniform Tomorrow, the admission throughout the whole day will be at the uniform rate of 4 annas There will be no free admission on either occasion to the show

TANJORE POETS —We understand that the company of Tanjore poets who visited Bangalore in 1881, and gave a series of their interesting performances before the Maharajah, the late Dewan, and Sir James Gordon, will shortly arrive at Bangalore once more and give a number of their performances The poets are the grandsons of Veydanagga Shastri, who was a high officer of state under Sechoji Sarboji, a famous Maharajah of Tanjore

THE WEATHER —We had splendid weather throughout the past week, and rain for at least four out of the seven days Thursday afternoon and night saw the heaviest and longest continued downpour we have had, since the S W monsoons are supposed to have "burst" upon us from the Malabar Coast The weather continues cool and genial, and the sky overclouded almost the whole day and during the night, indicating more rain before the monsoons are well over

CIVIL SURGEON MYSORE —Surgeon Major T J McGann, F R C S, Indian Medical Department, Civil Surgeon and Chemical Examiner, Mysore, is granted furlough (pay) out of India for one year (eleven months and three days being residue of the furlough granted to him vide G O G No 849, dated 26th December 1882) under rule IX of the Regulations of 1866, with twelve days subsistence leave—the furlough commenced on the date of his discharge in England Dr McGann left for Europe in the steamer Nizam on Wednesday

AN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT NICE —There is to be an international exhibition at Nice, in Italy, in December next As articles from India generally may be sent to the show, why should not some of our energetic Mysoreans, with plenty of time on their hands and money in their pockets, select and send such articles as may "show off" the Province in a European city The French Mail Steamer Company are advertising that they will help intending exhibitors by taking off 30 per cent on the charges for freight on articles forwarded to the exhibition

SHOOT —On Wednesday afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock, a meeting of the 12th Royal Lancers' tent-peggers took place, on the grounds of the Bangalore Gymkhana, C and M Station There were sports of all kinds on the occasion, such as running and walking races, hopping, high jump, broad jump &c, and a tug of war between two companies of the regiment As usual, amongst the spectators, thousands of all classes of natives flocked to see the tamasha which gave over just as a rattling shower of rain came down, and sent the sight seers scuttling home in all directions

MYSORE STATE RAILWAY —On Thursday last, His Highness the Maharajah, accompanied by the Dewan Mr K Sheshadri Iyer, Mr W A Porter, Private Secretary, and Captain Brickenbury, inspected the line of railway which has been laid from the Pettah Station to the Fort, and expressed satisfaction with the arrangements The line is to be extended further on to Tharagupatt At present this line helps only the goods traffic between the Pettah station and the Fort Why should it not facilitate also the passenger traffic between the two places? It would be of the utmost use and advantage to the travelling public in the fort and the neighbouring localities

ANOTHER RAILWAY ACCIDENT —On Wednesday evening last, at about 5 o'clock, another fatal accident occurred (so soon after the first, which occurred on Friday week before the last) on the first mile of the Tumkur railway, now under construction The accident took place near the contractor's store shed A ballast train was running at the time from the direction of the second mile, and there were a number of coolies in a waggon One of them, named Virabadra, a native of Vellore, began to throw out some tools in the waggon, as the engine was passing the stores shed, when his foot slipped and he fell over the waggon and was immediately stunned and killed on the spot The matter was reported to the police and an inquest held

THE UTSOOR MURDER CASE —On Wednesday last, the 18th instant, Mr Advocate Mysore Krishna Rao argued an appeal before the Chief Judge of Mysore, on behalf of one Murthy, who was tried and convicted of a charge of murdering his wife Pounce, but under extenuating circumstances, and was sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge of the C and M Station The learned advocate, who had appeared for the appellant in the Sessions Court urged that the conviction was against the weight of evidence and the probabilities of the case, especially as it was found that the accused had no intention and did not plan death to commit a murder, and that the sentence also was excessive Mr Advocate Sugur Chetty, Public Prosecutor, appeared to sustain the conviction, and pointed out various points in the evidence which tended to establish the guilt of the accused and the necessity of the sentence passed His Highness the Chief Judge has reserved judgment

PAUPER SUITORS AT LAW —On Wednesday last, in the Civil Court, C and M Station before Mr H Krishnaiyar, the Civil and Sessions Judge, an application on behalf of a plaintiff to sue as a pauper, under Chapter XXVI of the Code of Civil Procedure, was made by an advocate, and was dismissed by the Judge, under clause d, section 407 of the Code, on the ground that it was evident, from the arrangement come to between the plaintiff and the advocate, that the former "had entered into an agreement with reference to the subject matter of the suit under which another person (namely, the advocate) had obtained an interest in such subject matter," the advocate having stated, in reply to a question from the court, that he had not received any fee from his client for his present services, but that a verbal agreement had been made between himself and his client, that the latter should give him a suitable present, should the decision of the suit be in his favour The Judge, therefore, dismissed the application with the remark that he considered it against public policy that a lawyer should appear without being first paid his fees

The Mysore Gazette

Bangalore Saturday, July 22, 1883

NOTIFICATIONS IN THE DIWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

The 17th July 1883 —No 195.—Venkataloliayan, Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Sira, Tumkur District, is, under the proviso to Section 335 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, directed to take down the evidence of complainants and witnesses with his own hand in the Canarese language

No 196—Raghunatha Rao, Amildar, Heggaddevankote Taluk, Mysore District, is granted two months' privilege leave of absence from such date as he may avail himself of the same

The 18th July 1883 —No 197 —Mr G F Monkhjohn, Deputy Commissioner, delivered over and Mr Muhammad Ali, Revenue Assistant Commissioner, received, charge of the District Treasury and Deputy Commissioner's Office, Kadur District, at 12 noon and 2 P M, respectively on the 5th July 1883

No 198 —Mr Muhammad Ali, Revenue Assistant Commissioner, delivered over, and Mr Ananda Rao, Offg. Deputy Commissioner assumed, charge of the Deputy Commissioner's Office and Treasury, Kadur District, on the afternoon of the 7th July 1883

The 19th July 1883 —No. 200 —Mr E H Butcher, Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, is granted one month's privilege leave under Section 136 of the Civil Leave Code, from the 8th August 1883, or date of departure

No 201 —Mr G, Raghunatha Rao, Munsiff of Bangalore, is appointed to act as Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Grade and 1st Class Magistrate He is posted to the Kolar District in the place of Mr P N Purnaiya, on leave

The 21st July 1883.—No 202 —Mr P Punchanatha Rao, Assistant Commissioner is granted one month's privilege leave of absence from such date as he was relieved of his duties in the Kolar District

General Summary

HINDU HIGH PRIEST —Sankara Charriar high priest of the Hindus, arrived at Madras the other day and went in procession through Thambu Chetty street, Ice House, on Tuesday night, to the residence of Mr Gannah Chetty at Tondiarpett. The high priest will remain in Madras for some weeks Many well to do Hindus accompanied the procession of the guru —*Mail.*

VENCATAGIRI —A correspondent says that great preparations are being made by the officials of the place for the reception of Mr Grant Duff and staff, who are expected to arrive on the 22nd instant His Excellency, it is said, will be the guest of the Raja of Venkatagiri during the day, and will return to Goodur on the 23rd idem The road along which His Excellency will pass will be lined with flags, &c, the houses will all be painted up for the occasion An address is being prepared by the residents of the place —*Ibid*

THE 55 YEARS ORDER —In accordance with the orders of Government, the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company has called upon heads of departments of the Company to furnish with as little delay as possible, the names of those employes who have reached the age of 55 The circular requires that every person who is likely to come within the range of the 55 year order, shall state the date of his birth, and it is possible that some difficulty will be experienced by those who, in the matter of their actual day depend upon horoscopes and not on Church registration —*Ib I*

A FOE OF WAR —Yesterday evening a girl about ten years of age accompanied her parents to the Peoples Park On going to the monkeys' quarters, the girl was laid hold of by the hair of her head by one of the monkeys The minutes hearing the cries of the girl named ran to her assistance, but Master Dawson was resolved to have a "tug of war" An attempt was made to rescue the girl from the grip of the monkey, but it was found impossible and a second attempt was made by dragging the girl by her legs, and after some difficulty she was released She was removed to hospital with a severe wound on the scalp from which she bled profusely —*Ibid*

CHARGE OF LIBEL AGAINST A NATIVE JOURNAL —One Kesava Narayan Dandekar, in company with his father, Mr Gangadhar Rello, appeared before Mr Ryan yesterday and filed an information against Narayan Wasudev Gumaro, charging the latter as proprietor printer, and publisher of the fortnightly vernacular journal called the *Dnyanoya Dipika* with defamation in respect of an article appearing in that journal on the 6th June, reflecting upon the character of the Dnyanoya Sabha of Hindoos to which the complainant belongs The magistrate granted a summons against the defendant, making it returnable on the 31st instant —*Times of India*

A TERRIBLE SHOOTING AFFRAY —Has taken place at Aquila, a town in Central Italy, the particulars of which were communicated to the Chamber on Saturday In answer to question Signor Depretis said he deeply regretted that he was able to confirm the reports of a tragic occurrence at Aquila, in which persons of high position were concerned On the 20th instant at seven o'clock in the evening Senator Camarzano went out driving with his son and two gentlemen, named Benedetti and Canali On the road they were met by a gentleman named Vicentini, nephew of Signor Canali, who angrily demanded from Benedetti the immediate repayment of 10,000 francs, which he alleged had been borrowed of him Benedetti refused to comply with the demand whereupon Vicentini drew from his pocket a revolver, from which he fired three shots at Benedetti, killing him on the spot. The other occupants of the carriage immediately jumped up, with the purpose of arresting the assassin, who again fired, the ball killing his uncle, Canali, and seriously wounding the son of Senator Camarzano. Fortunately assistance arrived, and Vicentini was arrested and conveyed to prison, where he now remains.—*Ibid*

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BILLS.—The Government of Bombay have after all published their "Local Self Government Bills." These occupy a large space in last Thursday's *Government Gazette* They should be translated into the vernaculars without delay so that people in the mofussil who do not know English may be able to understand them. We hope to notice the Bills in the next number of this paper —*Native Opinion*

AT IT STILL!—The *Englishman* still flourishes in its monopoly of vituperation. In its last Thursday's number it has a scurrilous paragraph where Lord Ripon, perhaps for the thousandth time, charges with perverse dishonesty! Not contented with using such filthy language in the columns of the *Englishman*, the Editor of it, who is also the Editor of the *Calcutta Review*, has prostituted the pages of the latter periodical by making as scurrilous attacks in its columns against the Viceroy The *Times of India* wants a revival of the Gagging Act for the Native Press But perhaps the best way to gag the Native Press is to gag—some one might say, hang—the man, who caused tirade against the Viceroy —*Ibid*

THE HYDERABAD—CHANDA RAILWAY —There was rumour afloat yesterday that the railway and mining rights scheme were finally settled between Sirdar Diler Jung and the two companies in London It is very probable that the rumour arose out of the telegram which will be found elsewhere, stating that the Secretary of State for India had recorded his general sanction to the Hyderabad—Chanda Railway scheme and had authorized negotiations to be opened with Sirdar Diler Jung and that Lord Kimberley promised his advice and assistance It is very certain that Sirdar Diler Jung will not allow the grass to grow under his feet, and we might now soon expect to hear that the business has been satisfactorily settled —*Deccan Times.*

LAWLESSNESS IN HYDERABAD —As Mr Conolly the Municipal Inspector of Chudderghaut was going about his work last Tuesday morning, on horseback he met the carriage of Nawab Allum Ally Khan driving from the direction of the Hyderabad Railway Station, and knowing full well that the City gents are not particular whom they drive over, he kept as much as he could to the side of the road, but one of the out-riders on passing him deliberately made a thrust at him with his lance Fortunately Mr Conolly escaped, but the point of the lance caught the saddle and ripped it up for about two inches. Mr Conolly signalled to the Nawab who passed immediately after in the carriage to stop, but he merely laughed and did not even turn round to see if Mr Conolly was hurt or not The matter has been reported to the Nizam's Government who, we hope, will take serious notice of it —*Ibid*

Extracts.

MRS. ANANDIBAI JOSHI

Mrs. Anandabai Joshi, the Mahratta lady, arrived in America on the 4th June last She writes to one of her friends as follows —On the 16th I left London for Liverpool, and sailed for America the following day at 3 P M, by the S S City of Berlin To reached Queenstown on the 18th at about 9 A M. We were to go further the same day, but the engine got into disorder We were therefore, detained there for more than a week We arrived in America on the 5th June 1883 at noon, Mrs. Carpenter having come on board the steamer to receive me . I saw all the letters waiting for me, and burst into tears My heart was heavy, and my eyes swollen I passed a few minutes in this state, when I at once started I blushed at the display of my own weakness at a time and place like this. I blamed myself, and said—"Is my courage so small that I should sit weeping? No, never." . . . I got up, and took the letters, and stepped down where Mrs Carpenter was sitting It was now five o'clock I was rather tired My head was warm The day was hot. Then I wrote my letters to you New visitors began to pour in Now I was told "Here comes Mrs. A with her daughter," "Here comes Mrs.

B," who is followed by the minister So, in the space of a few hours, the visitors who called were many It was past ten, and still they were coming At last Mrs Carpenter was obliged to shut the windows, so that no one could see me in, and so I escaped visitors. It was a happy day They called it a holy day They said the sun was so bright that day that they never saw anything like it. I was seated in a rocking-chair with flowers in my hands Lady friends came, embraced, and kissed me and gave me flowers Since I left you I have had nothing but kindness. Everybody is kind to me. We have hot weather, green grass, loving trees' pleasant breeze and flowers, cool wind, few friends, and comfortable rooms. Helene is a sweet little girl, and Eighme a clever,studious companion I am so happy Do not be discouraged Remember the good old maxim, "Let patience have her perfect work." I will write about my voyage as soon as I can

TERRIBLE DISASTER IN ITALY

FORTY-EIGHT PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH

A terrible catastrophe occurred on Sunday evening at the village of Derrio, near Como A large number of country people had flocked into the village to some local fete or fair, and about one hundred persons had assembled in a large room over a Public house to witness a marionette entertainment belonging to Signor Sartirana, travelling show man well known in the rural districts of Northern Italy The principle item in the programme was announced to be a tragedy entitled "The Martyrdom of St. Philomena," and in the course of the performance some spark from a Bengal light used in the entertainment to represent a fire fell upon a quantity of straw and firewood stored closeto the buildingand set the inflammable stuff on fire The proprietor of the marionettes raised a cry of "fire,' but no one moved the audience being under the impression that his object was merely to make the performance more realistic Shouts of "Fire, fire" were then heard from outside, but the people with in the tavern thinking that there was an affray proceeding in the street, instead of trying to escape, barricaded the door by placing a heavy table against it Before the unfortunate people had time to discover their mistake the flames burst upon them, and an awful panic ensued A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says —

Amidst the curses and yells of men, and the shrieks and lamentations of women, a terrible rush was made to the only doorway But the heavy, unwieldy table lay, directly in the way of the half maddened crowd, and before any cool and united attempt could be made to remove the obstacle such a course had been rendered impossible by the fearful crush, and ere long their was piled upon and under and around the table an almost indistinguishable mass of men, women, and children To add to the horror of the scene the fire had meanwhile leaped from the stage along the dry wooden floor of the room which was now in full flame. Scores who had not become entangled in the fatal crush leaped through the windows on to the street below, most of them being thereby more or less injured either by the fall itself or from being cut by the broken glass, for, in their frantic efforts to escape from the burning room, no attempt seems to have been made to open the windows One young mother threw her child out of the window, and it was the only creature of the whole audience really unhurt, for it alighted without harm on a heap of straw

When the room was entered after the fire had been subdued, forty-eight charred bodies were found close to the table, and several other people were injured more or less severely. Signor Sartirana escaped with slight injuries, and will be able to give important evidence, but his mother and wife are among the victims

THE CIVIL SERVICE AND THE NOMINATION SYSTEM

Another important point, incidentally alluded to by Prof Wordsworth in one of the letters, is that about the nomination system by which the Government selects a certain number of natives annually and pitchforks them into the Civil Service without compelling them to submit to a competitive test such as the Civilians arriving from England have to pass. The learned Professor rightly condemns the system, which was nothing but a subterfuge adopted by Lord Lytton to exclude the really deserving class of natives from the Civil Service and to subject the Service to all the demoralising effects of official patronage by appointing wealthy boobies, and half educated grandees to do the responsible work of Assistant Collectors, Judges and Magistrates It has given us what in blunt language goes by the name of the *Parish* branch of the Civil Service in theappointments to high and responsible posts of young men, whose only qualification is that their fathers or grand-fathers did some service to Government. The system was universally condemned when it was inaugurated, and a system so radically defective and demoralising cannot last long for it carries with it the seeds of its own annihilation And the worst of it is that young men so appointed without any careful scrutiny on the part of Government as to their previous culture and mental qualifications can never be looked upon by their European compeers as their rightful equals Four years ago, when the system was first devised, we maintained that it was sheer folly to thrust into the Civil Service young men who have seen nothing of English life, who have never travelled out of their country and who have never had the advantage of imbibing, by some years' residence in England all the wholesome influences of a progressive society such as England possesses And we still are of that opinion It won't do to introduce into an honoured Service by which the practical administration of the country is carried on and which, as the *Times of India* observed recently, maintains and represents the *prestige* of the Government young men, who never left their mother aprons and never breathed the healthy atmosphere of a college life We are not for patronage or favour of any kind, and no sensible native is. All we want is fair play Patronage like charity is said to be twice blessed—it blesses him that patronizes as also him that is patronized But in the present case, there is a third party—we mean the public who are not blessed by it The reduction in the age qualification of candidates for the Civil Service was most mischievous and has never been properly accounted for Restore it to what it was in 1864, if you cannot hold competitive examinations in India and give equal facilities to all Let nothing but merit be the criterion of fitness Things must come to this at last. The Government may go on in its present policy of encouraging none but those, who have wealth or position in their favour but such men must ultimately give way to the natural adjustment of things —*India Prakash*

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

We learn from the proceedings of a meeting held by the Working Committee, Madras on the 4th and 5th instant, that the committee have been requested to furnish the Government of India with certain specimens of raw produce as early as possible after the 30th June, the expenses being met by the Government of India. Dr Mohideen Sheriff is permitted to make a collection of drugs, and the Government of India have placed the sum of Rs 200 at his disposal for the purpose The Museum authorities at Madras will make a commercial collection The Secretary of the Committee, Madras, has requested the Committee Committee to furnish a price list of articles which they propose to send from which a selection will be made of such articles out of the list as the Madras Committee may deem suitable articles selected must be sent to the Madras Committee and not to Calcutta Mr F W Emery has been appointed a member of the Madras Committee Lala Venkatadoss, of Vizagapatam, has offered to send down ivory articles valued at Rs 2,500, and the Secretary has informed him that the committee will be glad to receive and forward the same Dr A E M Ross has offered sundry prints from photos of ethnological subjects taken in Cochin and Travancore with notes regarding the manners and customs of the people represented The Officer in charge of the Exhibition Branch, Calcutta having called for one piece of every pattern of chintz manufactured in the Presidency for the purpose of being cut up and bound into sample books, the Secretary accordingly wrote to Collectors of Districts to furnish the necessary samples. The Collectors of Bellary, S Canara, Nellore Malabar, Vizagapatam S Arcot Madura, Kurnool, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly have replied that no chintzes are manufactured in their districts The Collectors of Anantapore and North Arcot have forwarded each a sample piece of chintz manufactured in their districts. The Collector of Chingleput forwarded a piece of coarse chintz The Collector of Masulipatam furnished a price list of chintzes involving an expenditure of Rs. 135, and was requested to send samples. The Honorary Secretary Anantapore District Committee was requested to procure a palampore with mythological figures on it A sum of Rs. 70 was placed at the disposal of the Collector of Malabar for the purchase of the best specimens of grass and coir matting, &c. It was resolved that the Collector of Malabar be asked to send good specimens of common brass ware in daily use amongst the people The Collector of Salem reported that a collection of art-ware jewellery, and other articles of adornment or luxury is being made by the Salem Committee and that it was his belief that there would be no private exhibitors from Salem unless substantial advantages were offered The agents of the B I S N Company have consented to carry goods for the exhibition at reduced rates The Collector of Bellary was requested to send samples of silken cloths dhoties, and women's cloths It was resolved that Rs. 500 be placed at the disposal of the Trichinopoly Committee and the Secretary thereof be requested to send a list of articles that he could recommend for the approval of the Madras Committee Mr Emery was good enough to show the committee a collection of school of art ware specially mounted in silver by Mr Orr and Sons and it was resolved to accept them for exhibition —*Mail*

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE KHEDIVE

A correspondence which has passed between Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr Gladstone with reference to the charge made by Lord Randolph Churchill against the Khedive that he was the real author of the massacres of the 11th of June 1882 appears in the London papers In his first letter dated the 12th of June, Lord Randolph Churchill asks Mr Gladstone whether when he said that the tribunal to which the charge should be submitted for examination "must be the Government itself, he implied that the question would be examined by himself (Mr Gladstone) or would be limited to a departmental correspondence between Lord Granville and Sir Edward Malet. In a reply dated 16th of June Mr Gladstone says —'I do not think that I can make any substantial addition to the statement which you have cited from a report of my speech in the House Commons unless it be that in any step the Government may take they will have due regard to the position of the Khedive as the ruler of Egypt and to the responsibilities under which they lie with reference to the peace and welfare of that country" In his reply to this dated also the 16th of June Lord Randolph says that he takes Mr Gladstone's words as showing "beyond all doubt that you and your colleagues are fully alive to the odious possibility of maintaining on the throne of Egypt by the aid of British troops a man who could be proved guilty of having successfully plotted the massacre of numbers of the Queen's subjects in order that he might thereby more effectually compass the ruin of a popular Minister and as establishing 'beyond contradiction that the inquiry which her Majesty's Government will proceed to set on foot will be in every respect judicial, and conducted solely with a desire of arriving at the real truth and by the use of all the resources which her Majesty's Government have at their command for that purpose" Lord Randolph then refers to Mr Gladstone's speeches on the subject in the House, and summarizes from them the following propositions —

1 That I made a tremendous charge 2. That you declined to say that it was untrue 3 That in your opinion I was to blame for not having earlier brought the matter to the notice of her Majesty's Government (an error which I am now endeavoring to repair) 4 That the charge having been made by a member of the House of Commons it became the duty of the Government to inquire into it 5 That on my placing in your hands definite matters of fact it was the duty of the Government to make 'the best examination in their power" (That is, of course, a strictly judicial examination, for obviously an examination which was not judicial would not be "the best examination") 6 That the member making such a charge incurred an immense responsibility Lord Randolph Churchill adds that being confident that Mr. Gladstone would not suffer for a moment that a member of Parliament should be open to the imputation of having incurred an immense responsibility by making tremendous charges without his being given every facility for justifying his action he will, "within the course of a few days and with as little delay as possible, forward to you a circumstantial indictment of the Khedive of Egypt on the charge of being the author of the massacres at Alexandria on the 11th of June, 1882, based on evidence which has been offered, and I will be prepared to co-operate to the utmost extent of my resources in bringing before you such witness as may be thought necessary to establish the truth of the said indictment'

VILLAGE ESTABLISHMENTS.

We quote below a letter of the late Mr C Rangachariar, Dewan of Mysore, which he wrote to the Inam Commissioner on village establishments so long ago as 1859 The superior mind of that statesman and the remarkable foresight he ever showed in all his public writing and utterances will be amply exemplified in that letter Let the reader apply the sentiments it contains to the events that have transpired in the neighbouring district, and see how remarkably they have been verified

The idea of remunerating heads of villages with a salary originated under the Mahomedan and subsequent rules. Originally these persons were the natural heads of the village elevated by the common consent of the village community and entrusted with all its best interests deputed to act on their behalf in all matters with Government, and the arbiters and referees in all disputes in the village For these voluntary services which arose out of their position there was no occasion for Government to remunerate them. It will be, therefore well to pause and consider whether, this needless charge shall be incurred to decide whether these officers shall be restored to their former and natural position of village heads or present times or shall remain as at present the last link in the chain of Government servants the tools in the hands of Government officials for all purposes of corruption and torture and the scape goats for all their offences and in a word whether they shall be wholly dependent upon Government and entirely independent of public opinion in the village The hereditary character is one superadded to the office in ignorance of its original nature. Its essential qualifications are respectability and the confidence of the village community, which cannot be deserved by members of the same family in succession, especially when they are secured by an hereditary tenure of office —But whilst they are thus placed above out the opinion in the village, the least offence against any public servants, the least omission to supply public travellers or the numbers of Government officials, is visited with fine or dismissal The new nominees are selected more for subserviency to the Taluq officers than on account of respectability Really respectable few decline the appointment, and the anomaly of inferior men filling the office of village head is common throughout the country I have gone into such tedious length on the subject, as I am anxious to show that the existing system requires a fundamental alteration At present constant complaint is that village heads utterly fail in their important function as village judge and magistrate and the most trivial matters are carried to a distant tribunal the explanation usually put forward is that they are not sufficiently educated for the duty or are not sufficiently remunerated Those however best acquainted with them will not deny that in many districts especially in the Tamil country, the leading members of village communities possess a degree of ordinary intelligence and local knowledge which will enable them to dec do all ordinary cases as well as a district tribunal and such honorary service are not, I presume, remunerated in England As a first and necessary step to any reform in the state of village establishments I beg to propose that the village head should be appointed by village communities under rules to be laid down for that purpose, that they be relieved from the duty of making collections, examining of cultivation returns, attending to the supplies of public travellers and other miscellaneous duties which afford constant occasions for their annoyance and dismissals, that the immediate responsibility of all these duties, shall be vested in the Karnam, that the village head shall have simply a general superintendence over all the village affairs and shall hold the collection where there is no district shroff but their most important duty shall be that of the village magistrate and judge. They shall not be liable to removal, except upon regular proof of misconduct These confined to their natural duties no special remuneration will be necessary (Letter to Inam Commissioner 15th November 1859 — *The Hindu Madras*

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Specimen Agenda

Terms—Cash

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

THE ILBERT BILL

London, 12th July—A large meeting under the Presidency of Sir John B Phear, took place last night, at which resolutions were adopted in support of the Marquis of Ripon's policy Mr Thorold Rogers Sir Wilfred Lawson, and other members of Parliament were present Letters were read from the Duke of Argyll, Lord Lawrence, and Earl Northbrook, concurring in the policy of the Viceroy

THE DEFEAT OF CETEWAYO

Latest news from the Cape states that the Chief Usibepu has attacked and routed Cetewayo, and burned Ulundi Cetewayo was wounded during the attack

WITHDRAWAL OF THE SUEZ CANAL AGREEMENT

Mr Gladstone announced in the House of Commons last night, that in consequence of the opposition it met with, the Ministry withdrew from the agreement with M de Lesseps The Premier said it was possible that in time a better arrangement might be produced, and that, moreover, discussion under present circumstances might lead to an acrimonious debate prejudicial to the relations between England and France M de Lesseps has written a letter, declaring that the British Government is released from the agreement The Company will, without delay, construct a parallel canal, independently, and will introduce a reduction of the rates specified in the agreement with the British Government The letter goes on to state that the Company will not take advantage of its temporary exceptional position in Egypt, or infringe the legal rights of others

CHOLERA AT CAIRO

Cairo, 21st July—The number of deaths from cholera have now reached 242 Sanitary cordons have been abolished at the instance of the British Government, who have urged that vigorous sanitary measures should be enforced instead

Cairo, 22nd July—Deaths from cholera here have reached 331 Sir Evelyn Wood, General Stephenson, and Baker Pasha, are forming a Commission to direct the carrying out of sanitary measures in Cairo

Boulak, the worst quarter of the city has been burned down

The Sanitary Commission at Alexandria have under consideration, the instituting of permanent sanitary measures with respect to all vessels arriving from Bombay

THE ILBERT BILL

Calcutta, 25th July—The *Englishman* publishes the following special London telegram, July 21st—" Lord Kimberley has consented to receive the deputation against the Ilbert Bill appointed under the resolution passed by the meeting at St James's Hall, on Thursday, the 26th ultimo"

THE ILBERT BILL

Earl Kimberley has consented to receive a deputation on Thursday next, to protest against Ilbert's Criminal Procedure Bill

DHULEEP SINGH'S VISIT TO INDIA

Mr Cross, *replying to a question in the* House of Commons said that the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh will shortly visit India The Secretary of State for India must regulate his movements in accordance with instructions from the Viceroy

REPORTED DEATH OF CETEWAYO

London, 26th July—A report has reached here from the Cape that Cetewayo has been killed

SIR EVELYN BARING, K. C. S. I.

Major Baring has been appointed Knight Commander of the Star of India

CHOLERA AT CAIRO

Cairo, 25th July—The Egyptian Government have declined to accept Medical assistance from India Three more deaths from cholera have occurred amongst the British troops

EARL KIMBERLEY ON THE ILBERT BILL

Earl Kimberley, on receiving yesterday a deputation protesting against Ilbert's Criminal Procedure Bill said that their memorial would be transmitted to the Marquis of Ripon His Lordship said that it was not the intention of Her Majesty's Government to instruct the Indian Government to withdraw the Bill, but that possibly when reports from local Governments had been received, the Indian Government may make modifications in the measure

THE DEATH OF CETEWAYO

Cape Town, 20th July—Cetewayo and his wives and many Chiefs were killed in the recent engagement with Usibepu

THE ILBERT BILL

Calcutta, 27th July—The *Englishman* published the following special telegram—

London, 26th July—An influential deputation waited on Lord Kimberley yesterday afternoon The deputation was introduced by Mr Pugh The following members of the deputation spoke—Sir A Arbuthnot, Mr Seton Karr, Mr Bullen Smith, Mr Maclean, Colonel Hopkinson, and Colonel Malleson Lord Kimberley said the Government was waiting till a full report had been received from India He still approved the principle of the Bill, but would await, however, any possible modifications that might be made by Lord Ripon on consideration of local opinions.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JULY 30, 1883

THE ILBERT BILL.

It is impossible to calculate the extent and depth of the controversy and of the bitter feelings arising therefrom between Europeans and natives, which the Ilbert Criminal jurisdiction Bill has evoked. Happily, for us who live in this Southern side of India, the feeling of bitter race antagonism is perfectly absent, and the merits of Mr Ilbert's measure are discussed more as a subject of political philosophy and speculation, than as a movement which is to be made a ground of the most embittered controversy, the end and object of which is that one party, the Europeans, should gain a victory over the other, the natives of India Here, in the Southern parts of the country, neither in public nor in the press, nor in private circles, where natives and Europeans come in contact, has the question of the proposed increase of criminal jurisdiction to native magistrates and judges been handled with any thing, in the slightest degree, approaching the direct and bitter race antagonism which the contemplated measure has evoked amongst Europeans and natives in Bengal, the North West Provinces, and the Punjab This unhappy feeling does not seem to be effervescent and transient, but appears to have taken possession of our countrymen and the Europeans to so wide and deep an extent, that it threatens to take years before it is wholly eradicated from the thoughts and hearts of both communities Both the Anglo-Indian and Anglo-vernacular journals of Bengal and the North West Provinces speak of this feeling of bitterness as something which burst forth only once in the history of India, and that was, during the times of the great Indian Mutiny, and for some years after that terrible political convulsion was put down The causes of that awful calamity have been variously stated, and while some look upon it as a rebellion which had its rise first among the native army of the British Government in Bengal and then spread among the civil population of natives, others assert that the Mutiny was the result of a combination of both the Civil and Military element in that most extensive portion of the Indian empire which is represented by the heterogeneous nationalities of Northern India and Bengal Should unhappily, a second revolution occur in India which is to test the stability of the British Indian empire, we are not afraid that the cause will be any more wide-spread and permanent than those of the ever memorable year 1857 This controversy about the Ilbert Bill, and all the bitter feelings which it has roused between European and native, are confined to the educated classes amongst the natives, and though they are more extensively felt amongst the European population, yet is the matter, it seems to us, more of a civil and political character, by raising which the educated natives seek to agitate and establish, on a broader and juster basis, their rights and privileges as subjects of Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India, than that there is any the slightest desire to say or do anything by which the stability of the Queen's empire can be, in any way, endangered In this melancholy controversy about the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill, the language used by both parties and the opinions expressed are, doubtless, very strong, but the very fact of their abnormal strength shows that the matter will, in a year or two hence, blow over and the old cordiality between Europeans and natives restored At the present moment, each party accuses the other of being the cause of the unhappy misunderstanding, and charges and recriminations are freely handed about between the disputants, but it is evident that, as in all such cases, both parties have to share a moiety of the blame If amongst the Anglo-Indian journals, we have such uncompromising opponents as the *Englishman* the *Times of India*, and the *Pioneer*, we must admit that the Europeans have equally uncompromising antagonists in such Anglo-Vernacular journals as the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*, the *Reis and Rayet*, and the *Bengalee*. In this apparently dreadful paper war, neither party has a right to say that the other is worse than itself As we have said, however, we have every hope that, in a short time, the whole controversy will have been smoothed away, and Europeans and natives be as friendly as they were before

We think that there is much sure and certain ground for our hope from the course which events seem now to be taking with regard to this Ilbert bill The agitation amongst the Europeans was strong enough to carry the matter before the British public and to find some very eminent and influential supporters in England, amongst retired Anglo Indians, as the meeting of the 25th of last month, at Saint James's Hall has proved Similarly, the agitation amongst natives was strong enough to take the matter to England and to obtain the opinion of a large and equally respectable number of Englishmen (amongst whom are some of the most eminent retired Anglo-Indians) as the two recent meetings in London can testify Thus both sides have declared their opinions and sentiments and feelings to the British public, on the most agitating and controversial subject, and one party, the Europeans, have already called upon, in the way of deputation, on the Earl of Kimberley, the present Secretary of State for India A telegram of the 27th instant (published in last Saturday's *Daily Post*) says that a deputation against the Ilbert Bill waited on the earl, at the India Office and presented a memorial against the measure His lordship, it would appear, said that the memorial would be sent on to the Viceroy of India. At the same time, the Earl said that Her Majesty's Government had no intention of sending instructions to the Government of India to withdraw the bill, but it was possible that, when that Government had received the reports of all the local Governments and Administrations who had been consulted on the measure, modifications may be made in the proposed enactment It is in this fact that our hope lies for the cessation of the unhappy controversy between European and native, which is now agitating the whole of India, and to such a miserable extent the whole of Bengal and the North

West Provinces. It was, of course, almost a foregone conclusion that neither the Government of India nor the Home Government could have withdrawn the bill. It would have been the most suicidal thing to do, and would have done incalculably more harm than the introduction of a far more sweeping legislative measure than Mr. Ilbert's Bill. The safest course, in these political differences and controversies, is to adopt a middle course, and the British Cabinet as represented by the Earl of Kimberley will have done the wisest and most laudable act, when they modify the Criminal Law Procedure of India in such a manner as to satisfy the just claims and aspirations of both Europeans and Natives.

THE OCTROI CASE.

The suit of Navaza Bai, a native lady, against the Municipal Commissioners of the Civil and Military Station, in which the damages are laid at Rs. 3,000, for an alleged assault on her person and for an illegal seizure of the bundles she and her companions were carrying, by certain Octroi peons employed by the Municipality, on the railway platform—this suit, we believe, is about to be filed in the Civil Court, as Navaza Bai and her relative Mr. Hemajee Rao, Registrar of the Chief Court, who has been acting for her, in corresponding with the Municipal President on the subject, do not consider the resolution passed by the Commissioners, in disposing of the matter, as satisfactory. The majority of the Commissioners, it may be remembered, to the surprise of the public, repudiated all responsibility for the acts of the Octroi peons, whom they do not consider as servants of the Municipality; and they suggested that the aggrieved parties should prosecute the offender before a Magistrate, when, if he is convicted, they promised to take "departmental notice" of his conduct. If it be true that the case against the Municipality is, after all, to be carried into the Civil Court, it is a pity that the officiating British Resident has not had any thing to say on the matter, by way of suggestion or advice to the Commissioners, before funds from the Municipal exchequer are spent, if not in the payment ultimately of damages to the plaintiff, at all events in the payment of large costs in defending the suit. For some time past now, it has been made a standing rule that the periodical proceedings of the Municipal Commissioners should be recorded as fully as possible, including the expressions of opinion which might fall from them, in the course of their consultations, on the subjects brought up for discussion, and that these records should be forwarded to the British Resident, for his consideration, and, if necessary, for his orders. In discharging this duty, the Resident is empowered to make any observations which he may think called for on the Commissioners' proceedings, and even to veto any action which they may take, and which he may deem inadvisable or inexpedient. One of the last acts of Sir James Gordon, before he made over the Residentship to the present officiating Resident, was to write and leave on record (passing substantial and peremptory orders thereon) a very severe minute, disapproving of the action of the Municipal President and his colleagues on the Board, with reference to the Water Supply of the Civil and Military Station. It is some what surprising, therefore, that in an important matter, like a threatened heavy suit for damages against the Municipality—the first of its kind—the officiating Resident does not as yet seem to have taken any action. At all events, the public has not been made aware of any action which he may have thought fit to take in the matter. We presume that in the ordinary course of business, the proceedings of the last meeting of the Commissioners, including the details of the discussion and the resolution passed on Navaza Bai's case, were sent to the Resident. It is now over a month since the matter was discussed and concluded by the Commissioners; but so far as the public is aware, the officiating Resident does not appear to have recorded any opinion, approving or disapproving of the action of the Commissioners. We cannot, of course, tell what may be Mr. Lyall's opinion on that action, but he can hardly endorse the resolution of the majority of the Commissioners, repudiating responsibility for the actions of their own servants, the Octroi peons; nor, on the other hand, can Mr. Lyall, as chief controlling authority in Municipal affairs, under the present system of Municipal Government, relish the prospect of a civil action for damages against the Municipality to a considerable amount, without some effort being made to avert the threatened contingency. In such a matter as this, which concerns the whole body of rates and tax payers and the general public, there should be the fullest publicity given to every step taken by the Resident on the action of the Municipality. At the present moment, it seems as if the Commissioners are content to have shifted responsibility on to the Resident, while the Resident is calmly waiting to see what will be the next "move" of the plaintiff in the threatened action; as if both the Commissioners and the Resident are supremely indifferent to the public interests in the matter.

Original and Selected Notes.

An earthquake occurred at Nagpore at nine o'clock on Monday night. No damage was done.

The Duke of Connaught visited the India Office on the 22nd ultimo, and had a consultation with the Earl of Kimberley.

The Lieutenant-Governor has nominated the Hon'ble Douglas Straight to officiate as Chief Justice of the North-West High Court during Sir Robert Stuart's absence on leave at Naini Tal.

On Thursday last, after a short illness, the Gaekwar's daughter, Putleeba, died, aged one year. It was in consequence of her illness last March that the Gaekwar hastened back from his tour when the late Dr. Cody attended her.

The Hyderabad Council of Regency, it is stated, have given their sanction to the Nizam's request that he should be permitted to undertake the journey to Europe which was postponed by the sad death of Sir Salar Jung.

Early on Saturday (the 21st instant) evening, two trains, driven by natives, ran into one another at the Lahore station. Two waggons were smashed and an engine damaged. A similar accident, with native drivers, occurred a few days previously.

A punkah-puller has just been sentenced by Colonel Parsons, Deputy Commissioner of Jhelum, to three years' rigorous imprisonment, including three months' solitary confinement, "for entering a young lady's bedroom in the house where he was employed, at night."

Intimation has been received that H. E. the Viceroy has accepted the loyal offer made in Calcutta for the formation of a body of Naval Artillery Volunteers. One hundred and twenty members have been enrolled. Captain Brebner, late of Bombay, is the promoter of the movement.

The inhabitants of the Nagpore district of the Central Provinces have prepared an address for presentation to H. E. the Viceroy, thanking his Excellency for the boon conferred by the Local Self-government scheme introduced into the provinces by the late Chief Commissioner, Sir J. H. Morris.

His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore has made a donation of Rs. 500 in aid of the English translation of the Mahabharata, which the Datooya Varata Karyaloya of Calcutta has undertaken The example of His Highness will go a great way towards inducing other Sovereigns and Princes of India to aid the project.

A correspondent sends to the *Madras Mail* a design for a historical picture to be hung in the Banqueting Hall, Madras. The subject is "The Right Honorable Mount Stuart Grant Duff, Governor of Madras in the act of invoking the blessing of Elizabeth of Hungary, Princess of Thuringia, on the Poor House of Vencatagirri."

The Ameer leaves immediately for Cabul and proceeds thence to Herat, where his presence is said to be urgently required to counteract the effects of Russian intrigue and local disaffection. The Shinwarees have sent in a *jirgah* and made their submission. The blockade has accordingly been removed and the garrison reduced to the frontier line.

The *Broad Arrow* says:—"Major-General the Duke of Connaught will, according to present arrangements, leave England in the autumn for India to assume the command of the Meerut Division. Lord Downe will accompany him as his Aide-de-Camp. In the spring the Duke will succeed Lieut.-General the Hon. Arthur Hardinge, C. B., as Commander-in-Chief at Bombay.

It is officially intimated that as the Council Hall at Poona will be occupied for twelve days, from the 22nd August, the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, announced for Saturday, the 25th August, will be held at Ganesh Khind, instead of in the Council Hall, as previously announced. The meeting is for the discussion of the Local Self-Government Scheme for the Bombay Presidency.

The rumour is repeated that Mr. C. Grant, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, will take furlough at the end of the year. Mr. Grant, it is believed, intimated his intention to do so when he assumed charge of the Foreign Office. Indeed, he has stayed on longer than he at first meant to do in order to avoid putting the Government to any inconvenience It is probable that he will not return to India.

The *Bombay Gazette* writes:—"A company is in course of formation for the extension of tramways or light road-railways in India. The first scheme to be undertaken is that of the tramways at Kurachee, to be worked by mechanical power, and which will, in fact, form a railway communication between the terminus of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi line, and the shipping port, with branches to the principal merchant's godowns, so that, independently of its ordinary passenger traffic as a tramway, the line will form a much needed means of transport for the large export and import trade of the harbour.' This project is only the beginning of wider operations to be taken in hand by the company which, under the title of the 'Tramways' Company of India,' proposes to extend the construction of such lines to other localities which have long experienced the need of such improved means of communication."

The Lahore Hindu Sabha has passed a special resolution expressing "sincere and deep regret at the news of the departure from India of Major Baring, our present distinguished Finance Minister, and a strong supporter of Lord Ripon's Government," and recording its "deep sense of gratitude and esteem for the many invaluable and eminent services rendered by him to this country since his arrival in it." Major Baring replied to a letter from the Secretary of the Sabha, enclosing the resolution, as follows:—"I beg you will convey to Raja Hurbans Singh and the members of the Lahore Hindu Sabha my sincere acknowledgments for the resolution which they have been so good as to pass on the occasion of my departure from India. It is, indeed, a matter for regret to me to leave a country in whose welfare I take so deep an interest. That interest will certainly not cease when I am no longer officially connected with the Government."

The Viceroy having reconsidered the rules laid down in August last regarding the admission of clerks into Secretariat offices, a revised resolution has been published. It has hitherto been too much the rule to promote men from lower grades as a matter of course, no test of qualification being applied either on admission or advancement. The Viceroy thinks a marked line of distinction must as a primary step, be drawn, and clerical service should be separated into upper and lower divisions, the former comprising all appointments, the pay of which is Rs. 200 and upwards. Both the upper and lower divisions will be recruited on the principle of free and open election, modified as regards the upper division by conditions favourable to persons now serving in the lower division. This rule does not apply to registrars, superintendents, or head assistants. Outside candidates must not be less than 18 or more than 24 years of age. Candidates accepting appointments must understand that their future promotion entirely depends on their merits. No clerk will have any claim as of right to rise beyond the grade upon which he has been brought in.

Local and Provincial.

The Pettah Board.—A meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of the Town of Bangalore will be held this day, at 7-30 A. M., when several important subjects will be brought under consideration.

The Bangalore Volunteers.—The members of the Bangalore Volunteer Rifles will hold their annual sports, on the Polo Ground, in the High Ground, C. and M. Station, on Wednesday evening next.

A Holiday.—Saturday last being the last Saturday in the month, the courts of law, the public offices, and the treasuries, both in the Town and the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, were closed.

Departure.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army left Bangalore yesterday evening for Trichinopoly, whence H. E. is to proceed to Ootacamund, arriving there on or about the 2nd proximo.

Wesleyan High School.—The Annual Distribution of Prizes will take place in the Central Hall of the Institution, Fort Road, on Wednesday August 1st at 7. 30. A. M., The Resident, J. B. Lyall Esq., has kindly consented to preside.

Municipal Meeting.—There was to be a meeting of the Municipality of the C. and M. Station on Saturday last, at its office, Mayo Hall, when business of an ordinary and miscellaneous nature was to be transacted but owing to the unavoidable absence of the Resident, the meeting was adjourned.

The Raj Mahal.—We believe that it is intended to greatly add to the extent of the Maharajah's Palace on the High ground, by taking in about 1,000 acres of uncultivated land lying to the West of the Palace. The tract will be laid out and cultivated and a large portion used as a deer park.

Lighting Mysore Town.—A correspondent of the *Daily Post* says that one Sundrum Moodelly has got the contract for lighting the town of Mysore, at the rate of 12 annas per lamp, per month How is it that, in Bangalore, which is within nearer reach of Kerosene oil from Madras, the rate given by the Municipality is Rs 1-2 and even Rs. 1-4 for a lamp for a month?

Central College, Bangalore.—Mr. Korah Eupen, B. A., a graduate of the Christian College, Madras, has been appointed as science Assistant at the Central College, Bangalore. He is a medalist of his college, having obtained the gold medal for science, in which subject he passed his B. A. degree, being the first in the list of successful students for 1881.

The Weather.—The weather continues to be all that can be dared for this time of the year—cool, genial, and pleasant, with rain every day, or, rather, every evening and at night. A sufficient quantity of rain, however, has not been gauged, and the reservoirs and tanks are not as full as we expect them to be There is every prospect of more rain, and that is a source of considerable consolation.

Camp of Exercise.—A camp of exercise for all the troops in garrison at Bangalore, and for several regiments of all arms from the Southern Presidency, will take place early in January next, at Krishnarajpuram, a few miles out of Bangalore by rail. H. E. the Commander-in-chief and all his staff of

officers went down to the place on Friday morning last, for the purpose of choosing a suitable site for the camp and to mark out the ground in which the manœuvres are to take place.

THE POLICE, C. AND M. STATION.—The police of the C. and M. Station appears to be in a disorganised condition at the present moment. The Chief Inspector and the Inspector next to him are both away on sick leave; so that one half the station limits are in charge of European Chief Constables, who have their own duties to do in addition to the inspector's work. It is no wonder that the public safety and convenience are very much in jeopardy just now, and that the members of the thieving fraternity have very good times of it.

THE PARSEE VICTORIA OPERA TROUPE.—On Friday night last, the members of the Parsee Victoria dramatic and opera troupe gave a performance, in their pavillion near the railway station, under the patronage and in the immediate presence of Mr. J. B. Lyall, officiating British Resident at Mysore. The drama chosen for representation was a Hindustani version of Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew." Two farces were also performed, namely, *The Fancy Ball* and *Cheap Justice or Half a Rupee for a Blow.* We are glad to see that the enterprising proprietor Mr. C. S. Nazir had a very good audience on the occasion, and that the entertainment was highly appreciated.

GARDEN PARTY.—His Highness the Maharajah gave a garden party, on Thursday evening last, to the leading members of the European society of Bangalore, in the grounds of the Raj Mahal. Amongst those present were Mr. J. B. Lyall, the British Resident and Mrs. Lyall, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Frederick Roberts, and Lieutenant General Payn and Mrs. Payn. The entertainment wound up with a dance, after the European fashion, in the lower room of the Darbar Hall, at the Palace, on which occasion the Maharajah's English band played the music. It need not be said that his Highness' guests enjoyed themselves and went away quite pleased. It is to be hoped His Highness, during his stay in Bangalore, will not forget his own people, who are loyally anxious to see him abroad in public amongst them. They do not want garden parties and balls, but some public entertainment, where his people may come out in large numbers and have the honour of his presence amongst them.

The Indian People.—(WILL BE ISSUED FROM AUGUST NEXT).—A universal intelligencer and weekly herald of current news, and a special medium of public opinion for INDIANS ONLY. Its mission will be, to represent and advocate the social, political, commercial, agricultural and educational interests of the NATIVES OF INDIA, to skilfully manipulate their feelings of right and justice and to unite them in the common interest of our country. While it will emphatically be the organ of Indians of every rank and position in life, it will particularly be the organ of both official and non-official Indians, the trades people and in short of every industrious Indian who, however willing he may be, is prevented by his occupation in life, from taking an active interest in the welfare of his nation. The size of the paper will be a whole sheet royal and it will be conducted by experienced journalists. Having briefly avowed the role of the paper, the proprietors hope that every native who, often "to himself hath said" that India "is my own, my native land," will be a subscriber to the "*Indian People*" as also will help them in making the paper thoroughly representative by taking active part, when possible, in the discussion, in it, of questions affecting our nation's or country's interest. "Castisms" and "sectisms" shall never be encouraged. The rate of subscription both for Town and Mofussil is Rs. 2, annually postage free, payable in advance; single copy 2 pice only. Send your names and addresses together with your subscriptions to the MANAGER "Indian People." *No. 7, Pratap. C. H. Chatterji's Lane, Calcutta.*

The Mysore Gazette.

Bangalore, Saturday, July 28, 1883.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

The 23rd July 1883.—No. 203.—Kanthiravacharlu, Deputy Amildar of Hosdurga, Chitaldroog Sub-Division, having returned to duty on the 12th June 1883, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 129, dated 26th April 1883, is cancelled.

No. 204.—Sundraiya, Deputy Amildar of Jagalur, Chitaldroog Sub-Division, is granted two months' leave on medical certificate.

The privilege leave for 2½ months granted to Sundraiya in this Office Notification No. 125, dated 20th April 1883, is commuted to leave on medical certificate.

No. 206.—Srinivasa Rao, Head Translator, Chief Court, is appointed to act as Munsiff of Bangalore, during the absence of the permanent incumbent, or until further orders.

The 25th July 1883.—No. 206.—Rama Rao, Acting Amildar, Sorab Taluk, Shimoga District, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class.

No. 207.—Ramanujaiengar, Amildar of Channarayapatna Taluk, Mysore District, is granted two and a half months' leave of absence on private affairs from the 3rd July 1883.

Thippaiya, Shoristadar of the Channarayapatna Taluk, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of that Taluk during the absence of Ramanujaiengar, or until further orders.

The 27th July 1883.—No. 208.—The privilege leave granted to Captain A. McCally, Mysore Revenue Survey, in this Office Notification No. 167, dated 15th June 1883, is cancelled at that officer's request.

No 209.—The undermentioned Medical Pupils having obtained certificates of qualification from the Medical College, Madras, are to be considered as promoted to the grade of 3rd Class Hospital Assistant from 20th July 1883, the date of joining. The names are arranged in order of merit:—

G. V. Rangaramanjulu Naidu, J. M. Gnanasigamani, V. Tambusami Pillo, T. V. Ramakrishna Pillo, P. Raya Pillo, A. N. Krishnasami Mudaliar.

General Summary.

A CHEVER DODGE.—A native writes:—"Yesterday, just a little before dark, a small bier was carried on the shoulders of two lads, apparently of the pariah caste, and paraded all over the Kothaval Chawady Bazaar square, the carriers stopping at each shop, and compelling the shop-keepers to throw them a copper. The contribution was eagerly made, as the sight of death was freezing to the shop-keepers, who therefore resorted to ready payment as a means of shunning the general abhorrence the bier created in the breasts of all A passer by, who also shared in the unpleasant feelings, suspecting that the body on the bier, though shrouded in the native fashion with a cloth dyed in saffron, and adorned with a profusion of flowers—all in a manner strongly indicative of the passage of a human body to the place where it was to be consigned to mother-earth, might yet be anything but a corpse, instituted enquiries and found out, to his surprise, that the matter was, even as he suspected; and that the pariah carriers had come by a dead monkey and they cleverly passed off the carcase for the corpse of a young child.—*Mail.*

H. H. THE NIZAM.—We hear that everything has been arranged for His Highness the Nizam going to Calcutta next December, to be present at the coming Exhibition, and that most of the City nobles will accompany him.—*Deccan Times.*

CHOLERA AT GULBURGA.—We hear that cholera has broken out at Gulburga. A telegram was received in the station last Saturday announcing the death from that disease, of the wife of Lieutenant T. Ogilvie of H. H. the Nizam's Reformed Troops.—*Ibid.*

Extracts.

VRAJESHJEE MAHARAJ.

The *Gurrat* says:—We learn from Kurrachee that Vrajeshjee Maharaj, who had been imprisoned for two years on a charge of stealing a post parcel, was liberated from jail on the morning of the 10th instant. A large crowd of people assembled near the entrance of the jail to see the Maharaj leave the jail. A phaeton and a pair of horses were in waiting to convey the Maharaj. On his emerging from the gates of the jail the Maharaj was received with the cries of "Jeh, jeh" (success) by his followers. The Maharaj with a smiling face entered the carriage, which was driven by a young Bania, the son of a *shettia* of the town. The Maharaj's retinue who had occupied a string of carriages then followed their master to the Giaros Bander, where several Bania and Bhatia women were awaiting their arrival. The Maharaj without being ashamed narrated to them the history of his imprisonment in jail with suitable gestures. Preparations were then made for the ablution of the Maharaj, which being effected he was taken to the *mandir* (temple) where the Maharaja usually resides. We hear that the Vaishnavas are endeavouring to collect a subscription for Vrajeshjee Maharaj.

THE SUBSIDY TO AFGHANISTAN.

The *Indian Daily News.*—Although it has been announced in England that Ameer Abdur Rahman is to receive a subsidy of 12 lakhs per annum, still it is announced in India, that His Highness hesitates. His conscience seems out of place, and his bashfulness a by no means flattering testimony to the wisdom of the Government of India. Perhaps the Ameer thinks that when the Government pays the first instalment of the subsidy, it should make him a present of, say, 10,000 stand of-arms, to enable him to properly defend and protect his new riches. At the same time, the Foreign Office has concluded to confess through its usual channel, that which this paper, as well as other journals, long ago pointed out,—that is, the Ameer has been driven to disturb the relations between the Frontier tribes and the Government of India, and that when he attacked the Badshah of Kunar, and when he got up a quarrel with the Shinwaris, he was aiming blows at the influence of the Government of India. At last the Foreign Office has become tired of the Ameer's tricks, and the Ameer has become tired of playing them, and therefore he is to get £120,000 per annum, simply for obliging the Government of India by making the barren statement that its friends are his friends, and its enemies his enemies. The beauty of this exquisitely disgraceful farce is in the fact that the Ameer has just declared the Badshah of Kunar, the acknowledged friend of the Government of India, his enemy; nay, more, treating the Badshah as an enemy, he has, to use a Zulu expression, eaten him up; and yet in the teeth of this fact the Government will pay £120,000 per annum to receive a verbal repetition of the profession made by the Ameer in 1880 The bargain is not quite a triumph for the Indian Foreign Office, nor is it a glory for the Indian Government; and, looking at it in a business kind of way, it ought to produce a considerable amount of dissatisfaction when it is made known to the people of England.

THE QUESTION OF A COMPROMISE

The *Hindu Patriot* says:—We are willing to admit that if a reasonable compromise, without sacrificing the principle of the bill, will satisfy the European community, and put an end to the present state of feeling among them, which is a serious obstacle to progress and reforms, we will not object, but as far as we have been able to ascertain, they will not accept any compromise—they insist on the abandonment of the bill altogether! On the other hand, the mischief apprehended from the bill has been done, and if the bill be not now settled on a satisfactory basis, we fear such a bill will never pass, at any rate for years to come. With the bitter experiences of the present year, no Government of India, we are afraid, will dare touch this live coal again for at least twenty years to come, and the clock of improvement and reform is thus put back. Lord Ripon ought therefore to seriously consider the situation. If his lordship be content with a mere tinkering bill which will leave matters in *statu quo*, he will not in the least help the cause of progress which he has so much at heart. He has assumed a strong position by asserting that there shall be no race disqualification in a judicial officer for the trial of any class of her Majesty's subjects, and we hope his lordship will stick to this noble principle. Let this principle be broadly asserted, let it be applied without distinction of Covenanted or Uncovenanted service, let it pass and experience be made the only test of judicial qualification, and the name which his lordship has so chivalrously espoused, will really gain. Otherwise, his lordship's present move will do more harm than good. If he had kept quite, perhaps a few years the proposed reform, like that of 1872, would have been carried out without opposition. But the agitation of this year has thrown the country a quarter of a century back, and unless Lord Ripon screws up his courage to the sticking point, and boldly say that he will make no compromise, but will carry out the principle he has affirmed to its logical sequence, no successor of his, we fear, will venture to undertake the measure for years to come. Now or never.

THE LATE ZEMINDAR OF SHEVAGUNGA.

The *Mail.*—We regret to record the death of Streemathu Muthuvijia Ragunatha Dorasinga Tevar *alias* Gawrivallabha Tevar, Zemindar of Shevagunga, at his residence, Shevagunga, on the 19th instant. He was the grandson of the Intimari Zemindar, Gawrivallabha, whose eldest daughter, Vellanachee, was his mother. He considered himself the rightful heir to the Zemindarship, and entered upon a fifteen years' law suit, in order to obtain it, being ably and energetically defended by the late M. Venkataswamy Naidu Garu. The District Court of Madura and the High Court of Madras decided in his favor in the year 1869, but the decrees were set aside by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on the ground that the plaintiff could not claim the Zemindarship during the Rani's life-time. The Rani died in 1877, and the plaintiff immediately filed a second suit in the District Court of Madura. The Judge, Mr. P. P. Hutchins delivered judgment in favour of the plaintiff, which judgment was confirmed by the Madras High Court on appeal, on the 31st January 1879, as well as by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on the 14th May 1881. The plaintiff was defended in the High Court by Mr. V. Bashyam Iyengar. On taking over the Zemindarship, Dorasinga Tevar managed the estate remarkably well, but latterly, he became a tool in the hands of certain shylocks (Natakotai Chettiles) who volunteered large loans at exorbitant rates of interest and commission, and some of the most valuable portions of his villages were given away on perpetual leases for trifling amounts, and the whole estate eventually became involved in debt, to private individuals to a very large extent, and it continued in this unfortunate condition, until the day of his death. He had attained the age of fifty-five years and leaves five sons and two daughters His eldest son Streemathu Muthuvijia Ragunatha Perianamma Tevar, *alias* Oodayanatha Tever, will be his successor, and better things are hoped of him. He is aged about thirty years, and is highly educated in Tamil and Hindustani, and is acquainted with English. A native correspondent states, with reference to this young gentleman, that "he has an intelligent and upright statesman in the person of M. Alaghirisamy Naidu Garu, to help him in all matters with judicial counsel; he has all along been an intimate friend of the new Zemindar."

NATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AGITATION FUND.

The *Times of India*.—A meeting under the auspices of the Indian Association was held near Beadon Square, yesterday evening to take into consideration means for raising a national fund for purposes of constitutional agitation, both in England and in India. Of the three or four thousand people present, fully nine-tenths were students from different institutions of the city. The Reverends Robertson and Macdonald, Dr. Bose, Dr. Kastigir, Mr. A. M. Bose, Mr. Bhorab Chunder Banerjee, Mr. Surendronath Banerjee, and Moulvie Zohurul Huq were among the few representative men present The Reverend K. M. Banerjee, the president of the Association, took the chair and the meeting was very noisy. Surendronath was received with tumultuous applause.

The Chairman in opening the meeting said that he had received a number of letters and telegrams, which were subsequently read, from different parts of India, expressing sympathy with the object of the meeting. He then proceeded to explain the nature of constitutional agitation and referred to the tone of the leaders of the Conservative Government at home in deriding both in and out of Parliament the present principles of the Indian Government. He said that if the Conservatives were to come into power, it would be a dangerous crisis for India. They

must, therefore, keep up the agitation in India and England, so that people in England might know the true state of affairs He concluded by saying that their text should be the Crown, the Constitution, the law and the people, and, God helping, he hoped they would succeed

Baboo Surendranath then rose amidst prolonged applause, and moved the first resolution, That the meeting is of opinion that a National Fund should be raised with a view to secure the political advancement of the country by means of constitutional agitation in England and India, and by other legitimate means, and that other provinces be invited to join the movement" The speaker then went on to say —"I ask permission to express the deep and fervent sense of gratitude which over powers me for the warm sympathy I have received in the hour of my distress from all classes of my countrymen I left prison under a solemn sense of my responsibility, as I feel that every word I now utter will be scanned with the utmost scrutiny both by friends and foes Gentlemen, there has been a terrific explosion of feeling The nation has passed through a mighty revolution A mighty impetus has been communicated to the national mind What we are doing is to take advantage of this splendid opportunity to lay the foundation of a great national fund No section of the community was so violently agitated as the womanhood of the country, and this feeling ought to be consolidated We should organise female agencies to preach the cause of social reform and political advancement. Funds will be required but if one such agency is started, hundreds will spring forth Our womanhood represent our unutilised source of power They are there rotting and wasting their energies I earnestly wish we could forget the past and let bygones be bygones We do not wish to carry on the war of recrimination It is for the credit of the Supreme Government that I would ask you to practise moderation Even Lord Salisbury brings the charge that Lord Ripon is responsible for the deplorable state of feeling between Europeans and natives I say no I anticipate the judgment of history will say never was a Viceroy more anxious to cultivate the good will of all If we go on retaliating in rabid articles for every rabid article appearing in the English man and other papers, there would be the simplest justification for the passing of another Gagging Act We are not disloyal We are the responsible Opposition of her Majesty, and are the more responsible because we are in a foreign country unaided by representative institutions I wish to avoid personalities, but the truth must be told that our position is one of active sympathy and cooperation with the Government of this country Here the Government is straining every nerve to pass the Jurisdiction Bill From one section of the native community it has received most lukewarm support, from the whole middle class community it has received the strongest support Mr Ilbert's Bill is a small thing in itself, but it is a test case to show whether the Government is to be carried on the principles of the Englishman and its supporters, or according to the declared wishes of the English Crown and Parliament The Indian Association has done much in popularising Local Self Government It has many branches, but we must have associations in every district, town, and sub division We want the pleaders, the pillar of every public movement, to take part with us Outside the lawyers there are the shopkeepers and peasants Why should they not have their unions! An English gentleman recently said to me "You agitate about various questions, write to the papers, create disturbance in the country, but where are the cohorts to support you in the hour of trial?" The remark made a deep impression, and I promised, "Let ten years pass and I shall bring out the cohorts from the deep quagmire of ignorance and superstition and send them forth to a higher ground Yes, the Indian Association must take up the work of the ryots' and the shop keepers' unions and the work of woman's organisations, but money is needed Why should we not organise so that every village in Bengal might pay one rupee. Go to the mofussil towns first and ask one anna from every householder The people will ask, Who is to do this? I say the present crisis will bring men to the front The main object of the fund will be to bring the Government of the country into harmony with the national aspirations, and into harmony with the declared wishes of the Crown and of the English people. We want Local Self Government in perfection We are anxious to have provincial self government We desire parliamentary institutions We desire in short to be placed on the same footing as the colonial possessions of the Crown They have the complete management of their internal affairs subject to the protectorate of England This is the goal that we hankar after as representing the culmination of our efforts We are anxious to place on a broad basis the foundations of British rule in the hearts of the Indian people, but it is not the government of physical force but of moral supremacy, and Lord Ripon stands forth as its glorious apostle It may be said I am a dreamer, but the dreams of one age become the realities of the next The Baboo concluded with an earnest appeal for money

Baboo Nil Mitter seconded the motion which was carried

An adjunctive resolution that the committee of the Indian Association should be requested to take all necessary steps to give effect to the above resolution was also proposed and carried

THE POONA NATIVE ARTS EXHIBITION

On Monday H E Sir James Fergusson inaugurated the Exhibition of Native Arts and Manufactures at the Poona Town Hall There was a large attendance of the general public on the occasion

Mr Narsen Ramchandra Gokhle Secretary to the Municipality, read an interesting report, drawn up by the committee, of which the following is an abstract —Poona has never been a large manufacturing city, but there can be no doubt that the last 20 or 25 years have seen a very considerable development of local manufactures in all branches, but in some departments especially family work is very high place and display Hitherto Our population of nearly a lakh, as many as 25,000 may roughly be regarded as belonging to the artizan and manufacturing class This is not a bad proportion for a Deccan city Of these 25,000 people, as many as 12 000 may be regarded as manufacturers in the strict sense, the test of distinction being that the labours of the result in some material product with more or less of art in it, while the labours of the others and in services of a more or less temporary usefulness The leading manufactures of this place at the present day are brass and copper and iron pots and vessels of domestic use, embossed brass and copper and silver vessels of ornament, gold and silver thread and silk cloth Paintings on cloth, tapestries of ivory necklaces and trinkets, horn snuff pagdis, red thread and drawings and lithographs About 800 silk looms, employing 2 000 persons are engaged in the manufacture of embroidered cloth About 5,000 people are employed in the manufacture of brass and copper vessels and about 200 persons are engaged in the manufacture of iron pots and utensils There are two or three establishments where iron pipes surgeons instruments rails &c are cast and tables, beds, hinges, &c are made There are 500 cotton looms giving employment to 1, 00 persons There are about 30 or 35 in scense and perfume sellers, and search or light establishments where incense and scented oils, fruit preserves, and syrups are prepared There are five establishments of ivory combers and 70 or 80 cutlers (ink knives) employ some 200 men There are about 12 country paper making establishments, one hundred tape makers 150 kumbli or blanket makers, 40 tobacco and snuff manufacturers, employing 200 persons, 60 readers of thread, 5 or 6 muslin or bed linen manufacturers There are about 10 printing presses in Poona giving employment to 200 persons There are eight establishments of Poona figure manufacturers and gold and silver smiths, potters tin makers carpenters, iron smiths, shoemakers farriers, basket makers, carpet makers, are numerically a large body, but it is unnecessary to enter into any details regarding them His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, in replying to the address said —Ladies and Gentlemen The very able report just read is an interesting and exhaustive paper on a subject which, I am sure, must recommend itself to all of you, and I trust that it will be widely circulated with the object of commending to others the objects the committee have in view It is simply wonderful the way exhibitions have increased in number and in fulness during the last quarter of a century Improvement of manufactures has led to a vast improvement in demand I say self remind of when the great Indian Exhibition of 1851 was the direct solitary example of such institutions Since that time we have had not only numerous large exhibitions of world-wide celebrity, but exhibitions on a more modest scale have become annual affairs in every town and village of importance throughout the civilized world The reason of this is that exhibitions give manufacturers to produce articles excelling those produced by other manufacturers and a competition is thus created in the highest degree beneficial to trade I have seen myself, the most astonishing advance made in the production of useful articles, and a demand created for the article where a few years ago no such demand existed Then again a direct beneficial result of exhibitions is the knowledge they give us of the arts and manufactures of other countries and districts One country learns from another, and is encouraged to advance This trade increases and profits are enhanced by reason of the stimulus given I feel sure that I need not say that India perhaps more than any other country, requires a revival of its ancient arts which, at one time took precedence over the productions of the rest of the world A revival of Indian manufactures is a process which will tend to do away with the poverty so much felt by the lot of so many millions in this broad land, How I wish it could be revived in trade which fill Great Britain and Ireland? This continent is only half as many as the number of inhabitants that inhabit Great Britain and Ireland? Thus

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THE

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

Cairo, 28th July—The mortality from Cholera is rapidly diminishing here.

THE WAR IN TONQUIN

Paris, 28th July—News has been received that the French troops made a sortie from Hanoi on the 19th July, killing a thousand Annamites and capturing seven of their guns The French loss was eleven killed

A TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE

Naples, 29th July—Casamicciola, a town in the island of Ischia, has been almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake The neighbouring villages are severely damaged and upwards of a thousand lives have been lost, besides hundreds injured

THE SUEZ CANAL DEBATE

The House of Commons last night adopted Mr Norwood's amendment, that an expression of opinion relating to the future proceedings of Her Majesty's Government in connection with the Suez Canal, was undesirable, by 282 votes, against 183 Mr Gladstone said that the monopoly of M de Lesseps to contract a second Canal, was a legal question which must be settled by the Egyptian Courts, or an international tribunal Mr Childers expressed his conviction that before very long her Majesty's Government would effect satisfactory arrangements in connection with the Suez Canal

CHOLERA IN EGYPT

Cairo, 30th July—The Egyptian Government have reconsidered their decision not to accept medical aid from India. 23 deaths have occurred amongst British troops since Friday. The mortality is again on the increase here, and also in Alexandria

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE AT ISCHIA

Naples, 30th July—It has now been ascertained that 3,000 people were killed in the earthquake at Casamicciola Amongst those killed was the Hon'ble J P Green, a retired Judge of the Bombay High Court

Naples 31st July—Latest particulars respecting the loss of life by the earthquake at Casamicciola now give the number killed on the island of Ischia, as 5,000 It is found impossible to bury the dead, owing to the effluvia arising from the bodies The ruins have therefore been covered with quicklime, and the place abandoned

THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS

Mount Vesuvius is in an active state of eruption

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS IN EGYPT

London 1st August—General Stephenson telegraphs that the general health of the British troops in Egypt is good and that cholera is assuming a less virulent type

MR ASHMEAD BARTLETT ON LORD RIPON

London, 4th August—The debate on Mr Ashmead Bartlett's motion censuring the policy of the Marquis of Ripon in India, which was fixed for last night, was stopped by the House being counted out

THE FRENCH IN ANNAM

Paris, 3rd August—News has been received that the king of Annam is dead, and has been succeeded by Thudue The Commander of the French expeditionary force at Haiphong is concerting a plan of operations

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1883

A NATIONAL ANTHEM FOR INDIA

NOTWITHSTANDING the difficulties and discouragements in their way, we observe that the promoters of a "national Anthem" for India, in England, are determined to proceed with the attempt As may be remembered, the promoters of what appears to us a curious crochet consist not only of Englishmen and Englishwomen, who know nothing of India and her various nationalities, except what they may have learnt from books and official reports and the conversation of those amongst English people, who have been to this country, but also of several retired Anglo-Indians and educated natives, both in England and in their own country The originator of the idea of introducing the English National Anthem into India, as a national anthem for pure natives of India, is an English clergyman, the Reverend Canon Harford, who has never, we believe, been in this country The reverend gentleman, however, seems to have sufficient leisure on his hands and a great deal of energy in his composition, to push his Quixotic project to the notice of the public and to induce a number of Englishmen of the highest standing to take part in it, as also many Anglo-Indians and educated natives now in England How Mr Harford and his followers, in spite of the "influential committee" they have formed for the purpose, are to persuade the masses of the Indian population, consisting of so many different nationalities and races, to adopt the English National Anthem as a "national song," or to adopt any national anthem at all, we fail to see It is all very well to gather together a number of persons of education and intelligence, amongst whose accomplishments is a knowledge of the Musical Art, both in theory and practice, and to translate the British "God Save the Queen" into the prosody of several Oriental languages, so as to make the same tune fit itself to these versions, but how do these enthusiasts hope to make one or all of these Oriental versions serve as a national anthem for all India? The word "nation" we take it implies a homogeneous community, whose creed, caste, language, habits, manners, customs, and other characteristics are identical, or, at all events, so far identical, that we speak of the community as one nation But here, in India, is there such a homogeneous nation, so that we can contrive to write and set to music one "national anthem"? And yet this is exactly the sort of attempt which is about to be made by the English Committee for a National Anthem for India. They intend to translate "God Save the Queen" into many, if not into all, of the national languages of India, set these various and varied versions to the same English music, and get the members of each native race and community to adopt one of these versions as a "national anthem" The very fact that these sincere but mistaken, friends of India have to go out of India for a national anthem for her, shows that she did not require any for these many years that she has been an appendage of the Queen's empire, did not require any while she was still under the sway of many Oriental masters and despots, and does not require one now, at this time of day when comparative peace has been secured within her borders, both in the British portion and in the portions of the Native princes. But why have a national anthem, and that too, an imported national anthem, at all? Why should Hindus (of various nationalities) Mahomedans, Rajpoots, Sikhs, Parsees, be called upon to sing the English anthem of God "Save the Queen," each in their own language? They are all, all those races we have named, and all those we have not named, but who form separate races and castes—they are all loyal to the British throne, they do not wish for any change, for they know what a change of Government would mean It is not possible, we should say, to make them more loyal and attached to the British throne and Government, by teaching them to sing "God Save the Queen" in their own language Nevertheless, as we have said, the well meaning enthusiasts in England appear determined to push their pet project forward, and seem to be never weary of assembling together to discuss it from various points of view, and to put it even to a practical test, as they did recently, as we read from a report in an English journal It would appear that, on the 12th of last month, a meeting, in furtherance of the object of introducing the National Anthem into India, was held at Grosvenor House, the residence of the Duke of Westminster, in London The chair was taken by Sir William Andrew, in the absence of the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the chairman, in his opening remarks, stated that "the movement had received the cordial assent of large members of the native population of India" (!) This, indeed, seems a bold statement, and reminds us of the saying that if we wish to hear news of home, we should go abroad The general population of India, we may be sure, are quite indifferent to, and in fact, quite ignorant of, the movement which is to render them more loyal subjects of the Queen-Empress The Revd. Mr. Harford, who seems to have represented the committee in his own person, "read telegrams and letters from Mr. Cyrus Field, Mr Oliver Wendell Holmes, Mr. Spurgeon, Miss Florence Nightingale, and several Indian natives of position, expressing sympathy with the movement, and stated that it had also received the approval of a very large body of noblemen and gentlemen, both in this country and in India" This is all very well on the part of the individuals named, but we have no intimation that the masses amongst the various indigenous races of India have expressed a desire to have a "national anthem," or that they desire to have the British National Anthem. Mr Harford then proceeded to "read an elaborate report detailing the aims and objects of the Committee" It is proposed to "adopt the air of the British National Anthem to suitable translations in the various Indian Vernaculars," and the following advantages are anticipated from the introduction of the anthem into India—(1) It would form a fresh link of fellowship between India and this country (England), (2) it would give form and substance to, and become a suitable medium for, the expression of loyalty at public meetings and gatherings throughout the Indian empire, (3) it would create a desire among Her Majesty's Indian subjects to know more of the personal history of their Empress (!) as a hymn addressed in all parts of the Indian Empire to one Supreme Being, it would tend to restore monotheism, and (4) it would promote the habit of singing in harmony instead of unison, and thus tend materially to the cultivation of the art of music" Mr Harford's "elaborate report" concluded "by expressing the hope that the necessary funds might speedily be raised for making this national gift (!) to our fellow subjects in India" Several speeches were made and resolutions moved, in furtherance of the object, by retired Anglo-Indian noblemen and gentlemen, and Dr. Leitner, Principal of the Lahore College, and the originator of the term "Kaiser-i-Hind," mentioned the interesting, but rather irrelevant fact, that "formerly the laws of the Punjaub were given in a musical form, and that a parliament of poets was still in the habit of

meeting in the city of Ummur" By way of putting the movement to a practical test, the British National Anthem was sung, at intervals between the speeches, in four of the Indian languages, namely Hindustani, Sanskrit, Guzerati, and Bengali, the translations being by Mirza Muhomed Bakir Khan, of Persia, Professor Max Muller, and Rajah Surendra Vorum Tangore, Miss Doe, C I E, of Calcutta The music was under the direction of Dr Bridge organist of Westminster Abbey, several ladies and gentlemen taking part in the solos and choruses, including Her Highness Princess Helen Rundhir Singh, of Kapurthalla, Misses Agnes Larkcom, Miss Helen D'Alton, Mr Percy Blandford, and Mr. R Hilton A harp accompaniment, by Mr. John Thomas, harpist to the Queen, and an accompaniment of chimes by Kingsley's Royal Bellringers, were introduced with much effect into some of the various and varied versions of the anthem All this was, doubtless, very charming, very attractive, and very artistic, and, as an exhibition of the musical attainments of educated people, we have nothing to say against the proceedings, but we fail to see that the introduction of the British National Anthem into India, in the disguise of various Eastern languages, will accomplish the five results enumerated and anticipated in Mr Hirford's "elaborate report" The various races and nationalities, we mean, the great masses of them, would not understand it and not understanding it, we do not see how India is to accept and make use of this "national gift" from England

AN ELECTIVE MUNICIPALITY

In the course of the past week, we observed that the *Daily Post* published several articles in which the conduct and action of the Municipal Commissioners of the C and M Station are called in question, with regard to the introduction of an elective system for Municipal Government Our contemporary points out that, owing to the course adopted by the Commissioners in March 1882, when Municipal administration by election was being discussed by the public, and was brought under the direct and immediate attention of the Commissioners by Sir James Gordon, who was then British Resident of Mysore, the election of municipal representatives by popular vote was postponed for three years, twenty months of which have still to elapse, before the subject can be again discussed, and arrangements made for the introduction of an elective system of Municipal Government, in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore Turning over the files of the period to which reference is made, we find that there is every reason for the complaint made by our contemporary The course of conduct of the Commissioners seemed inexplicable then, and seems inexplicable even now They were desired by Sir James Gordon to decide, once and for all, whether they would continue to have members appointed to the Board as heretofore, by nomination, or whether they would suggest rules for the election of members by the popular vote Instead of at once accepting Sir James Gordon's latter direction, they first proceeded to nominate successors to those of their colleagues whose term of office had expired, and then relegated the question of an elective municipal system to the consideration of a sub committee, which committee drew up and submitted rules, in the following April, since which time, a period of over fifteen months, those rules have been "under consideration" of the Supreme Government, which has not as yet sanctioned them, though during that period several vacancies amongst the Commissioners have occurred (the last four being only in June last) and they have been filled up under the old system of official nomination, the worst feature of which is, that the same individuals are nominated and appointed over and over again It was stated at the time to which we refer, that Sir James Gordon was quite surprised at the turn matters had taken, with reference to an elective municipal system, a system for which the Commissioners themselves had asked with so much apparent sincerity and earnestness, in consequence of which it was that Sir James Gordon gave them permission to concoct a scheme and submit it to him It was quite evident at the time the public were very much disappointed with the conduct of their municipal representatives, in March 1882, for in July following, a large and influential meeting of the general inhabitants of the C and M Station was held, to discuss the subject of an elective municipality, the result of which was, that a committee was appointed to draw up a memorial to the British Resident, which was accordingly done, and the memorial presented to Mr J D Sandford, who was then officiating Resident, in the middle of September last On the 27th of that month, Mr Sandford, while accepting the principles laid down in the memorial, declined to pass any orders on it, as he felt that his brief tenure of office precluded him from doing so, and he accordingly left the whole matter to Sir James Gordon But neither the public nor the Commissioners troubled Sir James again, partly because there was no one to lead the former, and the latter did not really much care whether an elective system was introduced or not, and partly because Sir James Gordon's health was not sufficiently good since his return from England and as it eventually turned out, he has had to leave the Province once more

Such, in brief, is the history of the recent attempts made to introduce an elective system of municipal government into the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with such unsatisfactory results as we have recorded, and the expectation of an elective municipality seems as far off as ever But if such is the history of municipal progress, in a matter in which almost all large towns in India have gone on in the path of advancement, in the C and M Station of Bangalore, what shall we say of the history of the native town of Bangalore in the same matter" Its municipality has no history at all about an elective system, and what is more, the members of the Board do not seem to care very much about it The fact is, that in the native town of Bangalore there has as yet been but "great ers and little wool,' is the saying goes, on the subject of Local Self Government

Original and Selected Notes

THERE is to be a small camp of exercise at Rawalpindi, during the coming cold season

WE regret to hear that cholera exists in epidemic form throughout the Salem district

SIR EVELYN BARING has been compelled to leave Simla for a few days for the benefit of his health

THE *Pioneer* says, that a despatch has gone home asking for sanction for the Kristna-Bellary Railway scheme

IT is stated that Mr Sorabjee Byramjee Doctor, of the Bombay Educational Department, has been approved as a Life Member of the London Literary Society

HIS Highness the Maharajah of Cashmere has remained at Jummoo this year, having been advised by his doctors not to go to the hills His Highness has lately been in better health

THE proposal to establish and work a Telephone Exchange in the city of Delhi has been approved of by the Punjab Government, the operations of the Company being restricted to the limits of the Municipality

THE *Athenæum* says—"Sir Richard Temple intends to print, under the title of 'Custom Experience,' a selection of his essays and the addresses delivered by him on various occasions Mr Murray is the publisher"

A SINGULAR incident is reported from Saigon as having happened on board the French war vessel *Victorieuse*, the other day Admiral Meyer had received a visit from some friendly Annamese Mandarins, and ordered some heavy guns to be fired "for their amusement" But one of the guns "went off the wrong way," killing the gunner and wounding several of the Mandarins

A SERIOUS riot took place about a fortnight since near Galle between the inhabitants of two villages, the cause being the elopement of a Chalya (cinnamon peeler caste) woman with a low-caste man The police who were sent from Galle to put down the riot were seriously assaulted, a number having to be sent to hospital, but a sufficient posse succeeded in restoring quiet

THE Government of India have decided to publish the opinions received from local Governments and authorities on the subject of the Jurisdiction Bill in a collated form as soon as practicable, but some little time must elapse before this is possible In the meantime the papers are being treated by the Government of India as strictly confidential, although no restrictions have been placed upon district officials with reference to making their opinions known beforehand

THE *Pioneer* writes—"There is a pretty general feeling that the K C S I, just conferred on Major Evelyn Baring is hardly in fair proportion to the honours conferred within the last few years upon men in the Indian service of less mark Fortunately adds our contemporary, this reflection is less likely to disquiet Sir Evelyn Baring than his many friends, since there are probably very few public men to whom any titular distinction would seem of less importance

THE *Athenæum* says—"The new translation of Manu, which Professor Buhler has undertaken for the 'Sacred Books of the East,' is ready for press No less than six commentaries—those of Medhatithi, Govinda, Kullika, Narayana, Raghavananda, and the Nandana, also a gloss, the Tippani—have been used for this work It will also contain references to other law books, more particularly to the ancient Dharmasastras which have been strangely neglected by the native commentators The law books of Yagnavalkya and Parasara will likewise be translated by Professor Buhler while Professor Jolly the late Tagore Lecturer of Law in the University of Calcutta has undertaken for the same series the translation of the Institute of Narada and of other legal authorities quoted in Indian law books but no longer in existence in MS as independent works'

LORD Northbrook has sent the following circular to all the subscribers to the Northbrook Indian Society—'The Earl of Northbrook President, begs, on behalf of the Northbrook Indian Society to thank all those who have, in answer to the circular issued some time ago, so liberally contributed towards the funds necessary to carry out the objects of the society He is able to congratulate all interested in the movement upon the success which has so far been attained and the support that the society and club has received The measure of that support can be best estimated by a reference to the list of gentlemen present on the occasion of the opening of the new building by the patron of the society, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales The Earl of Northbrook and the Committee, however, desire to take this opportunity of reminding the supporters of the society in India that the primary object of the society was to afford facilities for the education of young Indian gentlemen in England, and they hope that now that the society has been placed in a firm position, its advantages will be recognized by parents and guardians in India' All communications relative to the supervision of young Indian gentlemen in England should be addressed to Captain M Neale, Northbrook Indian Society, 3 Whitehall gardens, London

MR J M MACLEAN, writing to the *Bombay Gazette*, says—"I enclose you a copy of the memorial to Lord Kimberley against the Ilbert Bill, adopted this week by the London Committee of Anglo-Indians, which now numbers nearly 800 members At yesterday's meeting of the Committee a letter was read from Mr L Bowring, formerly Chief Commissioner of Mysore, saying that it is only serious illness which keeps him from coming to town to take part in the agitation against the Bill Mr Bowring points out that, on the condition of Mysore to a native ruler, the Government of India felt itself obliged to appoint a special European Magistrate to administer criminal jurisdiction in the coffee-planting district, and having been formerly private secretary to Lord Canning, he says he can confidently state that Viceroy would never have approved of the Ilbert Bill The day is not yet fixed for our interview with Lord Kimberly, who is expected to give us the reply that he can only refer us to the Government of India I hear on excellent authority that several members of the Cabinet are in favour of withdrawing the Bill, but that Mr. Gladstone insists on standing by Lord Ripon, for whom he has that sort of partiality which men often feel for the embodiments of their own weak points The word has been sent round by the Caucus to organise Liberal meetings in favour of Lord Ripon's policy, and Birmingham has already protested against treating India as 'a conquered country' How it would have the country treated Heaven and the Caucus only know There has been some difficulty found in getting up a public meeting in London under respectable auspices to declare that the Ilbert Bill must be passed Sir Arthur Hobhouse has at the last moment refused to take the chair, not liking, perhaps, to march through Coventry along with Major Evans Bell, Mr Seymour Keay, Baboo Lalmohun Ghose, and Mr Martin Wood. But no doubt either Lord Stanley of Alderley or some Radical Professor will be found ready to step into the breach"

Local and Provincial

THE MAHARAJAH'S BAND—The Maharajah English band which consists of 32 musicians left Bangalore for Mysore town on Thursday last It will return to Bangalore by the end of the month

MUNICIPAL GARDEN—The Municipal Garden, by the Dharmabooly tank, we observe, is undergoing thorough renovation, by way of new walks, circles, additional number of flower plants, &c It will become more popular than before

BANGALORE PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION—Mr Chetty, entitled—'Our Shackles" was delivered, on Saturday evening last, in the room of the Bangalore Public Improvement Association by Mr V M Sadasiva Moodelliar, the Assistant Secretary.

SIRA—Nawab Mir Shuck Ali Khan, son of the late Sir Salar Jung, Bahadur, Prime Minister of Hyderabad has intimated his intention of continuing the subscription of Rs 200, which his late father was in the habit of giving to the South Indian Rifle Association

B R V SPORTS The sports of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers which were to take place last Wednesday, and were postponed in consequence of the death of an officer of the garrison will take place on the High Ground, Polo Ground, next Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock

COLONEL FRAVERS—It is stated that Colonel O Fravers, Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharajah, will very shortly go to England on sick furlough for a year. Colonel Fravers has not been well for some time, his recent trip to Australia not having done him any good

A NEW ASSEMBLY ROOM—The *Daily Post* learns that the Maharajah has intimated his wish to erect a new Assembly Room, at his own cost, and to present it to the public of Bangalore The site of it is to be on the Gymkhana plan, and the *Daily Post* says that with this view the Cubbon Assembly Rooms were measured and the measurement submitted to His Highness

DEPUTY CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS IN COORG—Mr T B Dickinson Deputy Conservator of Forests in Coorg, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it Mr M Machinna, Sub Assistant Conservator of Forests will be in charge of the office, during the absence of Mr Dickinson on leave or until further orders

LECTURE ON AGRICULTURE—On some evening to be selected during the present week, Mr K Thumaki Char, Agricultural College, Madras, will deliver a lecture on the principles of Agriculture, in the Hall of the London Mission Institution, Pettah, when Mr J Cameron, F L S, Superintendent of the Lal Bagh, will preside The general public are invited to attend

GOVERNMENT PRINTING—The hours of attendance of the working establishment of the Mysore Government Printing establishment have been altered from 11 A M. to 6 P M to from 7 A M to 4 P M It is stated that some outsider, who professes to be an exceedingly experienced printer, has offered to take the whole Government Printing work on contract. It is to be

hoped great care will be taken in effecting such a change

CIVIL AND SESSIONS JUDGE —The following notification appears in the last *Gazette of India* —This Office Notification No 5, dated 25th May 1883, appointing Mr J H A. Tremenheere, M C S, to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel H G Thomson, is cancelled Colonel Thomson, we believe, resumes charge of the Civil and Session Court by the 16th or 17th instant

POPULAR SCIENCE LECTURES —On Saturday evening last, the first of a series of popular lectures on Science was delivered by Mr J Cooke, M A, Principal of the Central College, in the hall of the College The subject of the lecture was "Life Electricity and Magnetism" The Maharajah was present The lectures will be continued once a week every Saturday evening, and the admission to them is gratis by the issue of tickets, which may be had of the writer at the College premises

THE RAMZAN —On Thursday last, was the alms giving day of the Ramzan the Mahomedan fast, which came to a close on Sunday last There was a very large number of Mahomedans begging, both in the Pettah and the Cantonment, to whom alms in the shape of food and cloths were distributed Yesterday was the first day of the fast, when all the mosques were crowded with devout Moslems, who came to offer praise and prayer, and the cazis and mollahs read out passages from the Koran to the faithful

THE PETTAH MUNICIPAL SCHOOL —We regret to learn that there has been rather a serious row in the Pettah Municipal School It would seem that on Thursday last, the master of the school beat one of the boys so severely, as to cause two serious wounds on his cheek The occurrence was at once reported to the Municipal vice-Presidents Mr A Sreeniva Chary and Mr H J Bhaba, M A, a Municipal Commissioner The wounded lad had had to be taken to Mr Apothecary Arnold at the Pettah Dispensary for treatment We understand that the guardians and friends of the boy intend prosecuting the master, at the magistrate's court

THANKS TO A MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER —It would seem that the Municipal Commissioners of the C and M Station intend, at their next meeting, to propose and record a vote of thanks to Mr P T Leonard, who was for several years one of the most prominent and most practical members of the Board, but who was obliged to cease his membership, as the house he lives in was cut off from the Municipal limits of the C and M Station, and has been included in the Pettah Municipality Seeing that this incident occurred over three months ago, we should say that the Municipal Commissioners are rather slow in recognising the merits of a distinguished colleague, but, "better late than never"

WESLEYAN HIGH SCHOOL —The annual distribution of prizes to the boys of the Wesleyan Mission High School, Pettah Gate, took place, on Wednesday morning last, in the school premises Mr J B Javal, the officiating British Resident, presided, and amongst the Europeans present were Colonel W N Wroughton, Majors Grove and Wylie, and the Revs Messrs B Rice, *J Hudson, J H Walton*, W H *J Pocker*, J. Paul and E Nathaniel, Mrs Vanes and Miss Mullen, and a large number of educated native gentlemen were present The Rev J A Vanes, B A, the Principal, read the report for the past year, by which the success and progress of the school were very evident. The school is now forty years old, having been first established by the late Revd T Hodson The report states that 18 students passed the Matriculation Examination last year, and 39 in the Middle School The number in the school during the year was 519 Particular prizes were given to the students by several gentlemen Several of the students from the school now occupied respectable situations in the world There were three prizes to each class, two for the students who had secured the highest number of marks, and one for the student who passed first in Scripture The summary given by the *Spectator* continues to say that one boy obtained the prize of 25 Rupees for passing the highest in the Dobb's Scripture Examination, and has also succeeded in obtaining a certificate of honor from the Peter Cator Examination After the distribution of prizes, the Resident rose and said that he had great pleasure in presiding on this occasion, that he was glad that missionaries have everywhere been the pioneers of education in this country He said that the Maharajah's intelligent Government is very liberal in encouraging education The Resident made it a point that Mysore stands in the front of *female* education throughout India, and complimented the missionaries for their efforts in this direction He concluded with saying that he hoped the country will be the first in every other good thing There was great applause at the close of the speech Mr Hudson then thanked Mr Lyall for his kind words, and the proceedings were closed

NOTES FROM KOLAR —The Kolar Correspondent of the *Bangalore Spectator* writes on the 4th instant as follows —The weather which hitherto was very pleasant, is just the reverse now, the days and nights are sultry, the high winds have ceased, and the rain, which a short time ago came down in genial showers, is holding off, and causing great anxiety Ragi and other pulses have been sown, but unless we have rain soon, the labor of the ryot will all have been in vain and hard times may come again, sooner perhaps than we expect

Not long ago, your Mysore Correspondent announced the death from *Relections at that station on the 31st* May last, of H M Court, the dearly loved offspring of M Commission "*Relections*" appear to be very prevalent just now, and M Commission (who has numerous progeny all over the Province,) is rather unfortunate, for I have to chronicle the demise at this station of another of his loved ones,—D Jail, who breathed his last on the night of the 31st July 1883, aged only 15 years He was threatened with relections for some time past, and finally succumbed to it, leaving a large circle of sorrowing and disconsolate dependants to bemoan his loss D Treasury, also of this town, and a brother of the D Jail, has been attacked with *Relections* and lies in a precarious state For the present he has been placed under the care of L C Mansiff, who is doing his best for him, but little hopes are entertained of his recovery Those who ought to know, say that he may go off suddenly, or that he may linger yet for three or four months longer Any how his cause is critical and is being watched with great anxiety and interest by those who now earn a livelihood by him

The District Jail has been abolished, and the Prisoners have all been sent to Bangalore Perhaps the jail buildings here will be sold I would suggest that they be purchased by some enterprising company or by a gentleman of capital, and that a silk factory be started The culture of silk worms in this District is reviving, and receiving more attention now than formerly, it only requires encouragement to fully develop it The buildings and ground attached there to, are admirably suited for the purpose

General Summary

MR WILLIE GRANT —Mr Willie Grant, Barrister at Law, who proceeded to Europe three months ago in connection with the late Salem riot case, returned to Madras this morning, by the French steamer *Libre*

THE LOCAL PANCHAYAT OF COMPTEVERIM —A native writes —"With a ticket signed by the Collector, Mr Lee, Sesthapathy Naidu accompanied by the Church Dilaynt, visited the Panchayat village of Comptevram At his arrival all were surprised, and he was, through express respected by the gumastas and others The present Pahadar had or less to put all such records into Sesthapathy Naidu's hands, as he might ask for After perusing each and every paper required by him they were bundled up and sealed with the seals of the Collector When Sesthapathy Naidu left Comptevram, every honor was shown him, and carriages were waiting to take him to the Railway Station"—*Mail*

OPIUM REVENUE.—The total of the Bengal opium revenue to the end of July (official year 1883 84) is returned at Rs 2,37,38,370 or Rs 11,78,370 better than the estimate In Bombay the revenue was Rs. 48,12,000 to the end of June or Rs 3,12,000, better than the estimate —*Standard*

WEEKLY REMITTANCES —Weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills —Amount to be remitted during 1883 84 £16,3 0,000 remitted from 1st April 1883 to date £5,265,200, balance to be remitted from date to 31st March 1884 £11,034,800 —*Ibid*

RAILWAY FARES —It is reported that the third class fares of the Madras Railway, are likely to be reduced to 1½ pies per mile with a view to attract larger passenger traffic to the railway The Agent and Manager and the Traffic Manager have canvassed their views upon the subject and the Government and Home Board Directors will have to decide whether the reduction may be carried out —*Ibid*

THE M A DEGREE EXAMINATION —The M A degree examination of the Madras University will be held in January next, and the Registrar has received applications from eight candidates, seven Fellows and Hindus and one a Native Christian Mathematical branch, one student, physical science, 1, biology, 1, mental philosophy, 1, physics, 1, Seven candidates applied for passing the M A degree last year, and twelve in the previous year —*Ibid*

SALT REVENUE —In the month of June the total amount of salt revenue collection was Rs 11 70 531 thereby raising the total revenue to Rs 33 81,791 for the quarter The revenue of the Chingleput division amounted in the quarter to Rs 9 50 016, of the Nagapattam division to Rs 7 23 306, of the Tinnevelly division Rs 3 30 602, of the Nellore division Rs 2,90,183, of the Godavery division Rs 1,82,704, of the Tanjore Rs 6,63 611 —*Ibid*

CHOLERA AT THE PUNDERPOOR FAIR —We regret to learn that cholera in a virulent type broke out in the late Punderpoor fair The authorities adopted prompt measures, and thus averted a rather serious calamity The pilgrims that proceeded to do homage to the deity Vittoba were told to leave the place forthwith The doors of the temple were closed and locked up The mortality among the pilgrims was so great that the first few days that the Abundee and Dhulpuk were turned out of the place, the shops closed, and the pilgrims dispersed The authorities deserve great credit for adopting such energetic measures to check the spread of the epidemic —*Deccan Herald*

SUICIDE.—On Tuesday last, a respectable Hindoo married lady, aged about 47, residing at Hulgeonn in the northern division of the town, committed suicide by swallowing a large quantity of opium under the following circumstances —It appears that her husband, a Government pensioner of the Military Department was dangerously ill, and that his physicians had given up all hopes of his recovery His wife taking this to heart, and to avert the miseries of widowhood, is said to have committed this rash act The husband died soon after, and the widow was removed to hospital, and while on her way, she also died —*Indian Daily News*

FIRE IN A JUTE MILL —On Monday last a fire occurred on the premises of the Fort Gloster Jute Mill, resulting in the destruction of a godown containing jute The quantity of fibre destroyed is estimated at 3,500 maunds, which, we believe, is fully insured For some time the Mill itself was in imminent danger, the building containing it being in close proximity to it, and had it not been for the strenuous endeavours of the European assistants and millhands, it is highly probable that we should have had to chronicle a loss to the Insurance Companies of some 12 lakhs of rupees The staff of the Bowreah Cotton Mills, which are near the Fort Gloster Mills, rendered most timely and valuable assistance —*Statesman*

COUNTERFEIT HALLI SICCA RUPEES —For some time past reports from Hyderabad (Deccan) were received that counterfeit Halli Sicca rupees were being received in Poona, and for some time past, the endeavours of the Police to trace them out proved futile, but we are glad to say that Mr Abdoola, Jemadar of the Cantonment Police, very successfully unearthed and arrested the culprits. It appears that at about two o'clock last Saturday afternoon, Mr Abdoola was passing Guffoo Sonar's shop when he heard that a man named Mahomed Walled Emanum was changing 122 halli sicca rupees for the Queen's money He made particular enquiries, and owing to the shuffling and prevarication on the part of Emanum, in giving a straightforward explanation, Mr Abdoola's suspicions were aroused, and subsequent enquiries led to the arrest of a Moolvie named Mahomed walled Roshun, Noor Mahomed walled Abdool Rahaman, and Mahomed Sahib, a French Polisher employed in Abdool Rahman's shop The Moulvie's house was searched, as also Mahomed walled Emanum's, and that of the Polisher, when instruments and base metal used for the purpose of making counterfeit coins were found Altogether 370 false halli sicca rupees were recovered from several persons in the bazaar Mahomed walled Emanum and Mahomed walled Roshun are now in custody, the other two being released Further enquiries are *being made by the Police —Poona Observer.*

Extracts.

WIDOW RE MARRIAGE

The *Mitra Vilas* of the 14th current is surprised to find that the advocates of widow remarriage should have gone so far as to propose to ask Government to make widow re-marriage compulsory, and to make the opponents of the reform amenable to the penalties of the Indian Penal Code If the object of such a memorial be to show that the whole country desires the reform, there is nothing which prevents it from introducing it. But if the reform is desired only by a few societies, then no memorial need be sent on behalf of the whole country. If the advocates of the reform really think widow remarriage useful, they should impress it on the minds of the people by gentle means and not by force The Samajees, who have raised a cry of this sort, would do well to *commence a reform at home and set an example* to be imitated by the masses

A TOWN HALL AT VENCATAGHERRY.

During His Excellency the Governor's visit to Venkatagherry, the seat of one of the richest zemindaries in the northern districts of the presidency, His Excellency was requested to open *a public hall, built in that town, for the purpose* of holding public meetings, welcoming distinguished visitors, holding discussions on public subjects, and other public purposes The hall has, we believe, been erected at the sole expense of the Rajah, whom an enlightened Zemindar and whose works of charity are well-known in Madras and in the districts. That a small zemindary, with a moderate income, should boast of a public hall where the better classes of the inhabitants will be permitted to meet and discuss matters of local importance, is very creditable to the heart that conceived it Small towns and still smaller zemindary tracts boast of public halls, while we, in Madras, in spite of well intentioned *efforts* made and heartily seconded have not yet been able to secure such a building The first effort made by the President of the Municipality is likely to be a success, but thus have not gone beyond the stage of recording proceedings and approving of plans, estimates and awarding prizes for designs At the meeting of the members of the local Municipality to be held on the 1st proximo, certain proceedings of the Town Hall Committee in respect to the site in the People's Park made over for the purposes of the hall, will be recorded But we trust that the public-spirited Honorary Secretary of the Town Hall Committee will be able to make some encouraging announcement in respect to the proposed office and that with the funds at the disposal of the committee they will take steps to begin with its erection. At the Military station of Bangalore efforts were made after the death of Lord Mayo, to erect a public hall, and after a good deal of up-hill work the committee has completed the hall which is *now used for public meetings A capital city of* a people may shall surely be able to effect as much, if not more than this direction The Town Hall Committee has been in existence for more than eighteen months and though the members have done a great deal to push forward the scheme, still we think they might do a little more

MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH

The *Times of India* —The announcement that Maharajah Dhulleep singh intends visiting India next year will be received by the Foreign Office authorities with very mingled feelings It will be remembered that some months since His Highness addressed a letter to the *Times*, complaining of the insufficiency of the allowance made to him by the Indian Government, and pointing out that being a minor at the time the arrangement was come to with regard to the disposal of the Punjab, he could not be taken to have acquiesced in the transfer of the kingdom The Maharajah was taken to England when quite a youth, was converted to the Christian religion, married an English wife and as a country squire settled down at Elveden, in Suffolk, on a handsome allowance of £40,000 a year His tastes are those of an

meeting in the city of Umritsar" By way *of putting the movement to a practical test*, the British National Anthem was sung, at intervals between the speeches, in four of the Indian languages, namely, Hindustani, Sanskrit, Guzerati, and Bengali, the translations being Muza Mahomed Bakir Khan, of Persia, Professor Max Muller, and Rajah Surendra Nath Tangore, Mus Doc., C I E, of Calcutta The music was under the direction of Dr Bridge, organist of Westminster Abbey, several ladies and gentlemen taking part in the solos and choruses, including Her Highness Princess Helen Randhir Singh, of Kapurthalla, Messrs Agnes Larkcom, Miss Helen D'Alton, Mr Percy Blandford, and Mr R. Hilton A harp accompaniment, by Mr John Thomas, harpist to the Queen and an accompaniment of chimes by Kingsley's Royal Bellringers, were introduced with much effect into some of the various *and varied versions of the anthem All this* was, doubtless, very charming, very attractive, and very artistic, and, as an exhibition of the musical attainments of educated people, we have nothing to say against the proceeding, but we fail to see that the introduction of the British National Anthem into India, in the disguise of various Eastern languages, will accomplish the five results enumerated and anticipated in Mr Hartford's "elaborate report" The various races and nationalities, we mean, the great masses of them, would not understand it and not understanding it, we do not see how India is to accept and make use of this "national gift' from England

AN ELECTIVE MUNICIPALITY

In the course of the past week, we observed that the *Daily Post* published several articles in which the conduct and actions of the Municipal Commissioners of the C and M Station are called in question, with regard to the introduction of an elective system for Municipal Government Our contemporary points out that, owing to the course adopted by *the Commissioners in March 1882*, when Municipal administration by election was being discussed by the public, and was brought under the direct and immediate attention of the Commissioners by Sir James Gordon, who was then British Resident of Mysore, the election of municipal representatives by popular vote was postponed for three years, twenty months of which have still to elapse, before the subject can be again discussed, and arrangements made for the introduction of an elective system of Municipal Government, in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore Turning over the files of the period to which reference is made, we find that there is every reason for the complaint made by our contemporary The course of conduct of the Commissioners seemed inexplicable then, and seems inexplicable even now. They were desired by Sir James Gordon to decide, once and for all, whether they would continue to have members appointed to the Board as heretofore, by nomination, or whether they would suggest rules for the election of members by the popular vote Instead of at once accepting Sir James Gordon's latter direction, they first proceeded to nominate successors to those of their colleagues whose term of office had expired, and then delegated the question of an elective municipal system to the consideration of a sub-committee, which committee drew up and submitted rules, in the following April, since which time, a period of over fifteen months, those rules have been "under consideration" of the Supreme Government, which has not as yet sanctioned them, though during that period several vacancies amongst the Commissioners have occurred (the last four being only in June last) and they have been filled up under the old system of official nomination, the worst feature of which is, that the same individuals are nominated and appointed over and over again It was stated at the time to which we refer, that Sir James Gordon was quite surprised at the turn matters had taken, with reference to an elective municipal system, a system for which the Commissioners themselves had asked with so much apparent sincerity and earnestness, in consequence of which it was that Sir James Gordon gave them permission to concoct a scheme and submit it to him It was quite evident at the time that the public were very much disappointed with the conduct of their municipal representatives, in March 1882, for in July following, a large and influential meeting of the general inhabitants of the C and M Station was held, to discuss the subject of an elective municipality, the result of which was, that a committee was appointed to draw up a memorial to the British Resident, which was accordingly done, and the memorial presented to Mr J D Sandford, who was then officiating Resident, in the middle of September last On the 27th of that month, Mr Sandford, while accepting the principles *laid down in the memorial*, declined to pass any orders on it as he felt that his brief tenure of office precluded him from doing so, and he accordingly left the whole matter to Sir James Gordon But neither the public nor the Commissioners troubled Sir James again, partly because there was no one to lead the former, and the latter did not really much care whether an elective system was introduced or not, and partly, because Sir James Gordon's health was not sufficiently good since his return from England, and as it eventually turned out, he has had to leave the Province once more

Such, in brief is the history of the recent attempts made to introduce an elective system of municipal government into the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with such unsatisfactory results as we have recorded, and the expectation of an elective *municipality seems as far off as ever* But if such is the history of municipal progress in a matter in which almost all large towns in India have gone on in the path of advancement in the C and M Station of Bangalore, what shall we say of the history of the native town of Bangalore in the same matter? Its municipality has no history at all about an elective system, and what is more the members of the Board do not seem to care very much about it The fact is that in the native town of Bangalore, there has as yet been but 'great cry and little wool' as the saying goes, on the subject of Local Self Government

Original and Selected Notes

There is to be a small camp of exercise at Rawalpindi, during the coming cold season

We regret to hear that cholera exists in epidemic form throughout the Salem district

Sir Evelyn Baring has *been compelled* to leave Simla for a few days for the benefit of his health

The *Pioneer* says, that a despatch has gone home asking for sanction for the Kristna-Bellary Railway scheme

It is stated that Mr Sorabjee Byramjee Doctor, of the Bombay Educational Department, has been approved as a Life Member of the London Literary Society

His Highness the Maharajah of Cashmere has remained at *Jammoo this year* having been advised by his doctors not to go to the hills His Highness has lately been in better health

The proposal to establish and work a Telephone Exchange in the city of Delhi has been approved of by the Punjab Government, the operations of the Company being restricted to the limits of the Municipality

The *Athenæum* says —"Sir Richard Temple intends to print, under the title of 'Eastern Experience,' a selection of his essays and the addresses delivered by him on various occasions Mr Murray is the publisher"

A singular incident is reported from Saigon as having happened on board the French war vessel *Victorieuse*, the other day Admiral Meyer had received a visit from some friendly Annamese Mandarins, and ordered some heavy guns to be fired "for their amusement" But one of the guns "went off the wrong way," killing the gunner, and wounding several of the Mandarins

A serious riot took place about a fortnight since near Galle between the inhabitants of two villages, the cause being the elopement of a Chalya (cinnamon peeler caste) woman with a low-caste man The police who were sent from Galle to put down the riot were seriously assaulted, a number having to be sent to hospital, but a subsequent posse succeeded in restoring quiet

The Government of India have decided to publish the opinions received from local Governments and authorities on the subject of the Jurisdiction Bill in a collated form as soon as practicable, but some little time must elapse before this is possible In the meantime the papers are being treated by the Government of India as strictly confidential, although no restrictions have been *placed upon district officials with reference* to making their opinions known before hand

The *Pioneer* writes —"There is a pretty general feeling that the K C S I, just conferred on Major Evelyn Baring is hardly in fair proportion to the honours conferred within the last few years upon men in the Indian service of less mark Fortunately India our contemporary, this reflection is less likely to dispiriit Sir Evelyn Baring than his many friends since there are probably very few public men to whom any titular distinction would seem of less importance"

The *Athenæum* says —'The new translation of Manu, which Professor Buhler has *undertaken for the 'Sacred Books of the East,'* is ready for press No less than six commentaries—those of Medhatithi, Govinda Kulluka Narayana, Raghavanand, and the Nandana, also a gloss, the Tippani—have been used for this work It will also contain references to the other law books, more particularly to the ancient Dharma Sutras which have been strangely neglected by the native commentators The law books of Yagnavalkya and Parasara will likewise be translated by Professor Buhler while Professor Jolly the late Tagore Lecturer of Law in the University of Calcutta has undertaken for the same series the translation of the larger text of Narada and of other legal authorities quoted in the law books but no larger in existence in MS is independent works"

Lord Northbrook has sent the following circular to all the subscribers to the Northbrook Indian Society —' The Earl of Northbrook, President begs, on behalf of the Northbrook Indian Society, to thank all those who have, in answer to the circulars issued some time ago, so liberally contributed towards the funds necessary to carry out the objects of the society He is able to congratulate all interested in the movement upon his success which has so far been attained and the support that the society and club has received The measure of that support can be best estimated by a reference to the list of gentlemen present on the occasion of the opening of the new building by the patron of the society, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales The Earl of Northbrook and the Committee have no desire to take this opportunity of reminding the supporters of the society in India that the primary object of the society was to afford facilities for the education of young Indian gentlemen in England, and they hope that now that the society has been placed on a firm position, its advantages will be recognised by parents and guardians in India' All communications relative to the supervision of young Indian gentlemen in England should be addressed to Captain M Neile, Northbrook Indian Society, 3, Whitehall gardens London

Mr J M Maclean writing to the *Bombay Gazette*, says —'I enclose you a copy of the memorial to Lord Kimberley against the Ilbert Bill, adopted this week by the London Committee of Anglo Indians which now numbers nearly 800 members At yesterday's meeting of the Committee a letter was read from Mr L Bowring, formerly Chief Commissioner of Mysore, saying that it is only serious illness which keeps him from coming to town to take part in the agitation against the Bill Mr Bowring points out that, on the condition of Mysore to a native ruler, the Government of India felt itself obliged to appoint a special European Magistrate to administer criminal jurisdiction in the coffee-planting district, and, having been formerly *private secretary to Lord Canning*, he says he can confidently state that Viceroy would never have approved of the Ilbert Bill The day is not yet fixed for our interview with Lord Kimberly, who is expected to give us the reply that he can only refer us to the Government of India I hear on excellent authority that several members of the Cabinet are in favour of withdrawing the Bill, but that Mr Gladstone insists on standing by Lord Ripon, for whom he has that sort of partiality which men often feel for the embodiments of their own weak points The word has been sent round by the Caucus to organise Liberal meetings in favour of Lord Ripon's policy, and Birmingham has already protested against treating India as 'a conquered country' How it would have the country 'treated Heaven and the Caucus only know There has been some difficulty found in getting up a public meeting in London under respectable auspices to declare that the Ilbert Bill must be passed Sir Arthur Hobhouse has at the last moment refused to take the chair not liking, perhaps, to march through Coventry along with Major Evans Bell, Mr Seymour Keay, Baboo Lalmohun Gose, and Mr Martin Wood. But no doubt either Lord Stanley of Alderley or some Radical Professor will be found ready to step into the breach"

Local and Provincial

The Maharajah's Band —The Maharajah's English band, which consists of 32 musicians left Bangalore for Mysore town on Thursday last It will return to Bangalore by the end of the month

Municipal Gardens —The Municipal Garden, behind the Dharmabhoody tank, we observe is undergoing *thorough renovation*, by way of new walks, circles additional number of flower plants, &c It will become more popular than before

Bangalore Public Improvement Association —A lecture, entitled—'Our Shackles" was delivered on Saturday evening last, in the room of the Bangalore Public Improvement Association by Mr V M Sadasiva Moodelliar, the Assistant Secretary.

S T R A —Nawab Mir Shirk Ali Khan, son of the late Sir Salar Jung, Bahadur, Prime Minister of Hyderabad, has intimated his intention of continuing the subscription of Rs 200 which his late father was in the habit of giving to the South Indian Rifle Association

B R V Sports The sports of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers which were to take place last Wednesday, and were postponed in consequence of the death of an officer of the garrison will take place on the High Ground, Pole Ground, next Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock

Colonel Travers —It is stated that Colonel O Travers, Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharajah, will very shortly go to England on sick furlough for a year Colonel Travers has not been well for some time his recent trip to Australia not having done him any good

A new Assembly Room —The *Daily Post* learns that the Maharajah has intimated his wish to erect a new Assembly Room, at his own cost, and to present it to the public of Bangalore The site of it is to be on the Gymkhana plain, and the *Daily Post* says that with this view, the Cubbon Assembly Rooms were measured and the measurements submitted to His Highness

Deputy Conservator of Forests in Coorg —Mr P B Dickinson, Deputy Conservator of Forests in Coorg is granted privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it Mr M Muthanna, Sub Assistant Conservator of Forests, will be in charge of the office during the absence of Mr Dickinson on leave or until further orders

Lecture on Agriculture —On some evening to be selected during the present week, Mr K Tirumala Char, Agricultural College, Madras, will deliver a lecture on the principles of Agriculture, in the Hall of the London Mission Institution Pettah, when Mr J Cameron, F L S, Superintendent of the Lal Bagh, will preside The general public are invited to attend

Government Printing —The hours of attendance of the working establishment of the Mysore Government Printing establishment have been altered from 11 A M to 6 P M to from 7 A M to 4 P M It is stated that some outsider, who professes to be an exceed ugly experienced printer, has offered to take the whole Government Printing work on contract. It is to be

hoped great care will be taken in effecting such a change

CIVIL AND SESSIONS JUDGE.—The following notification appears in the last *Gazette of India*.—This Office Notification No 5, dated 25th May 1883, appointing Mr J. H A Tremenheere, M C S, to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel H G Thomson, is cancelled Colonel Thomson, we believe, resumes charge of the Civil and Session Court by the 16th or 17th instant

POPULAR SCIENCE LECTURES.—On Saturday evening last the first of a series of popular lectures on Science was delivered by Mr J Cooke, M A, Principal of the Central College, in the hall of the College The subject of the lecture was "Electricity and Magnetism" The Maharajah was present The lectures will be continued once a week every Saturday evening, and the admission to them is gratis by the issue of tickets, which may be had of the writer at the College premises

THE RAMZAN.—On Thursday last, was the alms giving day of the Ramzan the Mahomedan Fast, which came to a close on Sunday last There were a very large number of Mahomedan beggars, both in the Pettah and the Cantonment, to whom alms in the shape of food and cloths were distributed Yesterday was the first day of the fast, when all the mosques were crowded with devout Moslems, who came to offer prayers and prayer, and the cazis and moollahs read out passages from the Koran to the faithful

THE PETTAH MUNICIPAL SCHOOL.—We regret to learn that there has been rather a serious row in the Pettah Municipal School It would seem that on Thursday last, the master of the school beat one of the boys so severely, as to cause two scores wounds on his cheek The occurrence was at once reported to the Municipal vice—President in Mr A Sheenivasa Chetty and Mr H J Bhaba, M A, a Municipal Commissioner The wounded lad had to be taken to Mr Apothecary Arnoldat the Pettah Dispensary for treatment We understand that the guardians and friends of the boy intend prosecuting the master, at the magistrate's court

THANKS TO A MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.—It would seem that the Municipal Commissioners of the C and M Station intend at their next meeting, to propose and record a vote of thanks to Mr F P Leonard, who was for several years one of the most prominent and most practical members of the Board, but who was obliged to cease his membership, as the house he lives in was cut off from the Municipal limits of the C and M Station and is now included in the Pettah Municipality Seeing this incident occurred over three months ago, we should say that the Municipal Commissioners are rather slow in recognising the merits of a distinguished colleague, but, "better late than never"

WESLEYAN HIGH SCHOOL.—The annual distribution of prizes to the boys of the Wesleyan Mission High School, Pettah Gate, took place, on Wednesday morning last, in the school premises Mr J B Lyall, the officiating British Resident, presided, and amongst the Europeans present were Colonel W N Wroughton, Majors Grove and Wylie, and the Revs Messrs B Rice, J. Hudson, J H Walton, W H J Picken, J Paul and E Nathanael, Mrs Vanes and Miss Mullen, and a large number of educated native gentlemen were present The Rev J A Vanes, M A, the Principal, read the report for the past year, by which the success and progress of the school were very evident The school is now forty years old, having been first established by the late Revd T Hodson The report states that 18 students passed the Matriculation Examination last year, and 30 in the Middle School. The number in the school during the year was 519 Particular prizes were given to the students by several gentlemen Several of the students from the school now occupied respectable situations in the world There were three prizes to each class, two for the students who had secured the highest number of marks, and one for the student who passed first in Scripture The summary given by the *Spectator* continues to say that one boy obtained the prize of 25 Rupees for passing the highest in the Dobb's Scripture Examination, and has also succeeded in obtaining a certificate of honor from the Peter Cator Examination After the distribution of prizes, the Resident rose and said that he had great pleasure in presiding on this occasion, that he was glad that missionaries have everywhere been the pioneers of education in this country He said that the Maharajah's intelligent Government is very liberal in encouraging education He Rosiness made a point that Mysore stands in the front of *female* education throughout India, and complimented the missionaries for their efforts in this direction He concluded with saying that he hoped the country will be the first in every other good thing There was great applause at the close of the speech Mr Hudson then thanked Mr Lyall for his kind words, and the proceedings were closed

NOTES FROM KOLAR.—The Kolar Correspondent of the *Bangalore Spectator* writes on the 4th instant as follows —The weather which hitherto was very pleasant, is past the rainy season, the days and nights are sultry, the nights winds have ceased, and the rain, which usurpt the agricultural ground showers, is holding off, and causing great anxiety Ragi and other crops have been sown, but unless we have rain soon, the labor of the ryot will all have been in vain and hard times may come again, some perhaps than we expect

Not long ago, even Mysore Correspondent announced the death from *Relations* at that station on the 31st May last, of M Court, the dearly loved offspring of M Commission *"Relations"* appear to be very prevalent just now, and M Commission (who has numerous progeny all over the Province,) is rather unfortunate, for I have to chronicle the demise at this station of another of his loved ones,—D Jail, who breathed his last on the night of the 31st July 1883, aged only 15 years He was threatened with relations for some time past, and finally succumbed to it, leaving a large circle of sorrowing and disconsolate dependants to bemoan his loss D Treasury, also of this town, and a brother of the D Jail, has been attacked with *Relations* and has in a precarious state For the present he has been placed under the care of Dr Mmisaff, who is doing his best for him, but little hope is entertained of his recovery Those who ought to know, say that he may go off suddenly, or that he may linger yet for three or four months longer Any how his cause is critical and is being watched with great anxiety and interest by those who now earn a livelihood by him

The District Jail has been abolished, and the Prisoners have all been sent to Bangalore Perhaps the jail buildings here will be sold I would suggest that they be purchased by some enterprising company or by a gentleman of capital, and that a silk factory be started The culture of silk worms in this District is reviving, and receiving more attention now than formerly, it only requires encouragement to fully develop it The buildings and ground attached there to, are admirably suited for the purpose

General Summary

MR WILFRID GRANT.—Mr Wilfrid Grant, Barrister at Law who preceded Dr Cooke three months ago in connection with the late Sooloo rebellion, returned to Madras this morning, by the French steamer *Libre*

THE TICKER PRESIDENT OF CONJEEVERAM.—A native writes —"With a ticked signal by the Collector Mr Price Sethopathy Nudoo accompanied by the Hindu Deputy visited the Taluq of the city of Conjeeveram At his arrival all were surprised, and he was, through surprise so respected by the gymastas and others The rest of Tabular had or less to put all such receipts into Sethopathy Nudoo's hands, as he to ask for After receipt each and every paper required by him, they were handled in *and sealed with the seals of the Collector* When Sethopathy Nudoo left Conjeeveram, every honor was shown him, and carriages were waiting to take him to the Railway Station"—*Mail*

OPIUM REVENUE.—*The total of the Bengal* opium revenue to the end of July (official year 1883 84) is returned at Rs 2,37,18,370 or Rs 11,78,370 better than the estimate In Bombay the revenue was Rs. 48,12,000 to the end of June or Rs 3,12,000, better than the estimate—*Standard*

WEEKLY REMITTANCES.—Weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills —Amount to be remitted during 1883 84 £16 3 0,000 remitted from 1st April 1883 to date £5,265,200, balance to be remitted from date to 31st March 1884 £11,034 800—*Ibid*

RAILWAY FARES.—It is reported that the third class fares of the Madras Railway, are likely to be reduced to 1½ pies per mile with a view to attract larger passenger traffic to the railway The Agent and Manager and the Traffic Manager have expressed their views upon the subject and the Government and Home Board Directors will have to decide whether the reduction may be carried out—*Ibid*

THE M A DEGREE EXAMINATION.—The M A degree examination of the Madras University will be held in January next and the Registrar has received applications from eight students, seven Hindoos and one a Native Christian Mathematical branch, one student, physical science, Hindoo, mental philosophy and moral sciences Seven candidates applied for the M A degree last year, and twelve in the previous year—*Ibid*

SALT REVENUE.—In the month of June the total amount of salt revenue collection was Rs 11,09,801 thereby making the total revenue to Rs 33,81,791 for the quarter The revenue of the Chingleput division amounted in the quarter to Rs 9,90,616, of the Nellore division to Rs 7,23,196, of the Tinnevelly division Rs 3,90,002, of the Nellore division Rs 2,99,183, *of the Godavery division* Rs. 1,82,754, *of the* Ganjam Rs 6,63,011—*Ibid*

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SUICIDE.—On Tuesday last, a respectable Hindoo married lady, aged about 47, residing at Hyderabad in the northern division of the town committed suicide by swallowing a large quantity of opium under the following circumstances —It appears that her husband, a Government pensioner of the Military Department was dangerously ill and his physicians had given up all hopes of his recovery His wife taking this to heart, and to avoid the miseries of widowhood, is said to have committed this rashness The husband died soon after, and the widow was removed to hospital and while on her way, she also died—*Indian Daily News*

FIRE IN A JUTE MILL.—On Monday last a fire occurred on the premises of the Fort Gloster Jute Mill, resulting in the destruction of a godown containing jute The quantity of fibre destroyed is estimated at 1,000 maunds, which, we believe, is fully insured For some time the Mill itself was in imminent danger, the building being in close proximity to it, and had it not been for the strenuous endeavours of the European assistants and millmen, it is highly probable that we should have had to chronicle a loss to the Insurance Companies of some 12 lakhs of rupees The staff of the Bowreah Cotton Mills, which are near the Fort Gloster Mills, rendered most timely and valuable assistance—*Statesman*

COUNTERFEIT HALF SICCA RUPEES.—For some time past reports from Hyderabad (Deccan) were received that counterfeit half sicca pieces were being received from Poona, and for some time past, the endeavours of the Police to trace their origin proved futile, but we are glad to say that Mr Abdoolah, Jemadar of the Cantonment Police very successfully discovered and arrested the culprits. It appears that at about two o'clock last Saturday afternoon, Mr Abdoola was passing Gulko Sahoo's shop, when he heard that a man named Mahomed Walled Emnum was changing 122 half sicca rupees for the Queen's money He made particular enquiries, and owing to the shuffling, and prevarication on the part of Emnum, in giving a straightforward explanation, Mr Abdoola's suspicions were aroused, and subsequent enquiries led to the arrest of a Moolvie named Mahomed walled Roshun, Noor Mahomed walled Abdool Rahaman, and Mahomed Sahib, a Frenzi Polisher employed in Abdool Rahman's shop The Moulvie's house was searched, as also Mahomed walled Emnum's, and that of the Polisher, when instruments and base metal used for the purpose of making counterfeit coins were found Altogether 370 false half sicca rupees were recovered from several persons in the bazaar Mahomed walled Emnum and Mahomed walled Roshun are now in custody, the other two being released Further enquiries are being made by the Police.—*Poona Observer.*

Extracts.

WIDOW RE MARRIAGE

The *Mitra Vilas* of the 14th current is surprised to find that the advocates of widow remarriage should have gone so far as to propose to ask Government to make widow re-marriage compulsory, and to make the opponents of the reform amenable to the penalties of the Indian Penal Code If the object of such a memorial be to show that the whole country desires the reform there is nothing which prevents it from introducing it But if the reform is desired only by a few societies, then no memorial need be sent on behalf of the whole country If the advocates of the reform really think widow remarriage useful, they should impress it on the minds of the people by gentle means and not by force The Samajees, who have raised a cry of this sort, would do well to commence a reform at home and set an example to be imitated by the masses

A TOWN HALL AT VENCATAGHERRY.

During His Excellency the Governor's visit to Venkatagherry, the seat of one of the richest zemindars in the northern districts of the presidency, His Excellency was requested to open a public hall, built in that town, for the purpose of holding public meetings, welcoming distinguished visitors, holding discussions on public subjects, and other public purposes The hall has, we believe, been erected at the sole expense of the Raja, who is an enlightened Zemindar and whose works of charity are well-known in Madras and in the Districts. That a small zemindar, with a moderate income, should boast of a public hall where the better classes of the inhabitants will be permitted to meet and discuss matters of local importance, is very creditable to the heart that conceived it Small towns and still smaller zemindary tracts boast of public halls, while we, in Madras, in spite of well intentioned efforts made and heartily seconded have not yet been able to secure such a building. The last effort made by the President of the Municipality is likely to be a success, but things have not gone beyond the stage of resolving proceedings and approving of plans, estimates and awarding prizes for designs At the meeting of the members of the local Municipality to be held on the 1st proximo, certain proceedings of the Town Hall Committee in respect to the site in the People's Park made over for the purposes of the hall, will be recorded. But we trust that the public-spirited Honorary Secretary of the Town Hall Committee will be able to make some encouraging announcement in respect to the proposed edifice and that with the funds at the disposal of the committee they will take steps to begin with its erection. At the Military station of Bangalore efforts were made after the death of Lord Mayo, to erect a public hall, and after a good deal of up-hill work the committee has completed the hall which is now used for public meetings. A capital city of a presidency should surely be able to effect as much, if not more in this direction. The Town Hall Committee has been in existence for more than eighteen months and though the members have done a great deal to push forward the old time, still we think they might do a little more

MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH.

The *Times of India*.—The announcement that Maharajah Dhulleep Singh intends visiting India next year will be received by the Foreign Office authorities with very mingled feelings It will be remembered that some months since His Highness addressed a letter to the *Times* complaining of the insufficiency of the allowance made to him by the Indian Government and pointing out that being a minor at the time the arrangement was come to with regard to the disposal of the Punjab, he could not be taken to have acquiesced in the transfer of the kingdom The Maharajah was taken to England when quite a youth, was converted to the Christian religion, married an English wife and as a country squire settled down at Elveden, in Suffolk, on a handsome allowance of £40,000 a year His tastes are those of an

English gentleman, and like many others who mix in the highest circles of society at home he has found that it requires a long purse to keep up appearances amidst the wealthy landed aristocracy of Great Britain The Maharajah's establishment at Elveden is kept up on a magnificent scale, and his broad acres constitute one of the finest game preserves in the east of England The Prince of Wales is not an unfrequent visitor at Elveden, and the place is also the resort during the shooting season of many other distinguished visitors. These expensive tastes have probably to some extent led the Maharajah into his present difficulties, but in his letter to the *Times*, his Highness repudiated the charge of extravagance and urged that his financial embarrassments had been brought about by the necessity of making certain settlements on his wife and children It is impossible to say with what object the journey to India is undertaken unless it be to *bring more forcibly before the Government of* India his claim to their consideration He has now been so long away from the country that he can have little personal acquaintance with the people, but as the son of the old Lion of the Punjab and the representative of a once famous dynasty, his appearance in the land of his birth will be regarded with curiosity not only by Punjabees, but by every one in India. Already we learn from our Lahore correspondent that the announcement contained in Thursday's telegram has excited much attention in the North West, and as the time *approaches for the Maharajah's arrival we may* expect to hear of more marked manifestations of public interest

MR JOHN BRIGHT

Babu Protab Chunder Mozumdar, a missionary of the Brahmo Samaj now in England, writes to a Calcutta paper —

John Bright eats his breakfast like a lion, and digests it too But he does not drink He is a broad middle-sized man with great soft hands, and an enormous appetite I have seen him finish off the plentiful morning meal with half a jug of milk and a good lump of solid sugar which he puts into his mouth somewhat surreptitiously John calls out for cigars when the rest of the eating is done He produces from his well-worn pouch different sizes, and if any of his companions is conscientious about smoking, presents him with a small and mild Havanna. *He sat at table the observed* of all observers They asked him all manner of questions, and at last the subject of Indian administration turned up "There is no man fit to govern India at the present moment," said he, "*except perhaps Gladstone*, but we cannot expect more than one Gladstone in a century, and he has plenty to do at home' He was asked what sort of government he would propose for India He said he would desire the abolition of the post of *Governor General* who chiefly confined to Bengal, did not see enough of the country Difficulties often arose between the Viceroy and the provincial Governors whose local experiences often gave them an advantage over him Difficulties also often arose between Her Majesty's minister at home and the Governor General, who, if he was a man of ability and honesty, did not quietly submit to the dictation of the India Office Again in the case of an ambitious man like Lord Dalhousie, or an incompetent man like Lord Lytton the whole country was precipitated in to complications and hostilities which men with smaller jurisdiction might not incur He would, therefore, break up the present Government of India into smaller governorships with direct relations to the Government at home, each with its Provincial army and powers over taxation and revenue It is impossible, he said to expect that the Indian population could ever form one nation It is absurd to think that 250 millions of men and women can consider themselves one people So the best way of connecting them together would be to help them to form a number of small distinct nationalities according to their origin antecedents, sympathies, and dialects. This unity the Governments which he proposed ought to promote India, said Mr Bright, had been acquired by enormous crimes. The English Government can only atone for them by teaching the people how to govern themselves. For in the course of time, near or remote, *England shall have to leave India to itself*, if the teachings of history be true It may, perhaps, not be the Indians who will compel her to do so, the affairs of Europe will some day compel her to do so It is not in the nature of things that 50 millions of men can hold 250 millions for ever When England leaves, if one may venture to indulge in a little prophecy, the people of India will first quarrel the powerful among them trying to conquer the less powerful and then they will settle down not into one government, nor into one nationality, but different small organizations of government. He proposed to anticipate that contingency, by providing for it in the plan thus laid out by himself

The conversation then turned upon the present agitation in India I hope, said Mr Bright, Lord Ripon will serve out his full term, get the bill passed, and then return home I have known Lord Ripon since he was a child, who has ever been faithfully attached to the liberal interests. His conversion into Roman Catholicism for a time cast some darkness over his name But they did not now the causes, and therefore blamed him He had few relatives of his own and his wife's brothers and sisters were like his own relatives. The tragical death of Mr Vining at the hand of Greek bandits exercised a strange effect on his mind and led him to take a different view of human life No one has ever dared to doubt his earnestness or sincerity Little before he started for India I met Lord Ripon one day at Piccadilly going towards Kensington, and asked him about his appointment "Rest assured" said Lord Ripon, "any change in my religious belief has made no change in my political principles I have been offered by Mr Gladstone this great appointment, and I will try to discharge its duties faithfully' Mr Bright expressed the higher confidence in the character and principles of Lord Ripon He spoke I am sorry to say, most contemptuously of the East Indians and Eurasians who have joined the agitation "Do they not know," he asked "that all Englishmen strongly dislike them? What do they hope to gain from identifying themselves against men with whom they hold every interest in common?" I could not answer this question He then came to speak of a great many Indian gentlemen whom he personally knew, and among others of Mr Lal Mohun Ghose He said, the people of India had in later times gained a good deal of political power He had great stress on the liberty of the Press. The conversation just for a moment turned on the *Bengali* contempt of Court case Mr Bright's opinion of Sir Richard Garth's abilities is anything but complimentary But Mr Bright said the editor of the *Bengali* had done a foolish thing, only he had suffered more for it than he ever deserved

On being asked whether India could ever hope to gain the right of electing her representatives for the British Parliament, he said "that was not possible, for the simple reason that you would absolutely swamp us with your votes" But he said an Indian could very well represent an English constituency if it would have him This was very largely a question of expense He had been once or twice spoken to on this subject by Indian gentlemen in England But after these men went back to their native country, he never heard from them again. He said there still rang in his mind a simple sentence which had been uttered by a Hindu who had come to see him "No one ever cared for my poor country" Mr Bright spoke with touching admiration of Sir Salar Jung, and fully dwelt upon the espionage and ill treatment under which he had to drag the latter part of his life. There is quite one opinion on this subject and the restoration of the Berars to England They are all waiting to see what is next going to be done in the Nizam's Government. Mr Bright sets his face against violent agitation of every kind He said, "Never be persuaded to use violence either in speech or act. Every reform has to be won constitutionally, inch by inch in this country Be not tired to try to obtain your rights You have already obtained some, you shall have more But never be violent in anything All progress has its laws, and laws act slowly If you do not get all you want, your children will What our fathers did not have, we have The future must be allowed to mend the past"

Thus the breakfast was to us a feast of ideas and flow of soul The remnants of food were removed The cigars were finished, the ashes grew cold on the saucers, we all got up. And as I was going to leave, Mr Bright asked me how the missionaries of the Brahmo Somaj found their living When he heard they took no salary, and devoted their whole time and energy to the work of the church he exclaimed, "I see, they rely upon Providence to feed them Well, there is a great deal in that It is not every one that can rely upon Providence, but those who can need look up to no other support." The Conservative in the *House of Commons* under Sir Stafford North note charged Mr Bright with a sort of libel otherwise called "breach of privilege" But they had to withdraw their charge and the motion was thrown out by a majority of votes

Such is John Bright the people's tribune *He is the type of the true Englishman*, firm, bold, truthful and profoundly religious. His honour and affection for Gladstone are great, and there is no doubt his feelings are reciprocated They make England what she now is And long may John Bright live and work for the benefit of his countrymen and the welfare of mankind

PROFESSOR WORDSWORTH OF BOMBAY ON THE JURISDICTION BILL AGAIN

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"]

SIR,—I am rather surprised at your opinion that the change proposed in the Criminal Procedure Bill was a "trumpery affair unworthy of the notice of a statesman' Surely the history of the last few months proves that the change involves some not inconsiderable issues however insignificant it may appear in its superficial aspects The refusal of Mr Hampden to pay ship money the election of Mr O Connel for Clare, were regarded by many people as trumpery incidents which had no particular significance but every body admits now that their view was a mistaken one I think that the same judgment will hereafter be pronounced on those who think that the question which has been raised in India this year is practically an unimportant one

The issue is not, of course so simple and definite as it was in those cases, but it is felt by those whom it concerns to be quite actual, and quite as political They feel that it has a close present bearing on interests which are not merely sentimental and also that it symbolizes in the most vivid manner the possibilities of the future This is the view which I also hold and I cannot accordingly agree with you that the questions raised by this much discussed Bill are of subordinate importance

The issue has first of all, this "actual importance, that it will be largely decisive of the extent to which educated Natives may expect employment and promotion in Government service in their own country They are now almost absolutely excluded by the existing conditions of the examination held in London from entering the Covenanted Civil Service, and I have no doubt that those regulations were partly designed to produce that particular effect The select patronage service which Lord Lytton devised for the satisfaction of the aristocratic classes of the country can have no other effect, and was perhaps intended to have no other effect than to close the door of public employment still more effectually on that class which most eagerly avails itself of the opportunities for instruction which the Government so zealously places within their reach As it could not be reasonably expected that this class would contemplate with much pleasure these developments of His Lordship's policy, Lord Lytton was certainly right, from his own point of view, in placing the Native Press of this country under the control of the Police and perhaps had he remained in this country 'the irony of fate' might have forced him to abolish altogether the Educational Budget, and employ the funds so saved on those frontier wars which have made his name immortal The continued incapacity of Native Judges to exercise any jurisdiction over the large increasing, and miscellaneous class of British-born subjects must obviously greatly diminish their utility as judges and limit the area of their employment to the most remote and backward parts of the country Indeed, it is argued that it is absurd to make this change for the sake of the decreasing number of Native members of the Civil Service the few who have unluckily forced their way into it, must be suffered to remain to the end, and in the meantime they can be conveniently employed in those districts where no European would care to go For the future the small Native Civil Service will be recruited from families of the personal favorites of Governors, Members of Council, and Secretaries, and the principal qualifications demanded will be an agreeable exterior, polished manners, deferential opinions, and the necessary minimum of intellectual accomplishments These persons will not come into any kind of competition with the European Civilian, and will never aspire to do so The class for whom our colleges and universities have been established must henceforth be satisfied with the subordinate and lowly-paid posts which the other two classes would not care to look at. Such is one "actuality" which, from the Native point of view, is implicated in the present discussion though not exclusively connected with it

The opposition which has manifested itself with so much vivacity in Calcutta and elsewhere is also largely animated by considerations of the same character The principal factor was perhaps that "pride of race," to whose rather ridiculous manifestations in the Calcutta town Hall I desire to make no further references but the competition for employments, the jealousy of the Eurasian and the humbler Europeans of the growing claims and capacity of the Natives, whom they are pleased to consider an inferior and conquered race, were also determinant factors of great weight It would be as unreasonable to be surprised at these feelings as to condemn them too harshly The "struggle for existence pervades creation and the human classes who feel that they are being borne down in that struggle are not in the habit of merely weighing their words It was inevitable that a struggle of this kind should one day arise in India, and it can have but one end But it imposes, while it lasts an anxious responsibility on Governments, and on all those whom Burke would call 'men of light and leading" Some of those from whom better things might have been expected, have exerted themselves, with only too much success, to make this struggle more bitter and exasperating

But further this "actuality' has a general economical significance which it is impossible to leave out of sight

The cost of foreign agency is one which no nation can or will endure, when it can afford to dispense with it No nation imports from abroad what it can obtain at home at less cost What we are now doing in India is to raise up a class of persons who are perfectly fitted to take a large part in judicial and administrative work and maintaining at the same time restrictions which makes it impossible to use that class except to a limited extent and, what is worse, continuing new arrangements which tend to exclude them altogether from any share in the higher employments. And all this time we continue *more Britannico*, our professions of our unwavering resolution to treat all Her Majesty's subjects on a footing of perfect equality I pass over the ulterior moral and political consequences of this policy, and confine my attention for the present to the economical ones The tendency of civilization might be expected to make Government less costly but it has only has not this effect The cost of military protection for various reasons steadily advances, the modern conception of Government functions apparently involves an increasing expansion and complexity of Government agency and a consequently heightened cost If this agency in India is to be exclusively or mainly European and paid for at the standard of European service the burden will in the end become unendurable The steady increase of the payments made yearly by India to England for those services in spite of the uncertainties of Indian finance the increased pressure of population and the growing exhaustion of the soil, is a fact which it is impossible to contemplate without misgivings I maintain, therefore, that no act which tends even remotely to enlarge or limit the permanent expectations of native employment can be considered a 'trumpery one'

It is no answer, I apprehend to this reasoning to say that the change under consideration was introduced on grounds of simple administrative convenience If this was the only ground for the change, it would be difficult to acquit the Indian Government of great malvertence But we may assume that they had in view some considerations of wider nature, to which it was not incumbent on them to refer more explicitly, and that their principal error or misfortune was their inadequate appreciation of the hostility which their proposals would arouse

I have spoken to-day of what I have called the "actualities' of the issue involved in the triumph or failure of the Bill I do not think that, I have at all exaggerated their importance I should like, in another letter to speak of the "symbolical" significance of the same issue a matter, as I conceive it, of much greater importance, though not temporarily so urgent

Bombay, July 11 W WORDSWORTH

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

THE OVERLAND MAIL ARRANGEMENTS

London, 4th August.—Owing to strict quarantine now being enforced on all vessels arriving from India and Egypt, the British Government have suspended the conveyance of mails by the Egyptian Railway and have sanctioned their transport through the Suez Canal instead. Steamers will pass through the Canal in quarantine without communicating with Suez or Port Said proceeding direct from the latter port to Brindisi without calling at Alexandria. Passengers eastwards from Venice and Brindisi will join the London trank services at Port Said. Continental passengers for Bombay can leave Venice or Brindisi by fortnightly direct steamers by the Suez Canal, which will not touch Egypt. The strict quarantine on all homeward steamers at the ports in France and Italy has decided the P. and O. Company to accelerate the speed of homeward Plymouth packets, enabling passengers thereon to avoid quarantine.

THE FRENCH POSITION AT TAMATAVE

News from Madagascar states that the Hovas are still hovering around Tamatave, and that the French are too weak to advance.

AN OUTBREAK AGAINST THE JEWS.

St. Petersburg, 5th August.—A popular outbreak against the Jews has taken place at Ekaterinaslov. The military were called out resulting in ten of the rioters being killed and thirteen wounded.

MR GLADSTONE'S POLICY IN EGYPT.

London, 7th August.—Mr Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that the views of Her Majest's Government respecting Egypt remain unchanged.

The delay occasioned by cholera in the reorganization of the administration prevents a very early withdrawal of British troops who cannot leave until a stable Government has been established. The right honorable gentleman said, he had no reason to believe that Foreign Powers will not acquiesce in the plans of the British Government.

THE INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

Madrid 7th August.—Tranquillity has been restored at Badajoz, and no agitation has taken place elsewhere.

PROTECTION FROM CHOLERA.

London, 8th August.—The House of Commons last night read for the third time a Bill for the protection of London from Cholera

REORGANIZATION IN EGYPT.

Mr. Gladstone read to the House a letter written by earl Dufferen stating that the reorganisation of the Egyptian army was approaching completion The Police were less advanced, but a fair body of judges had been secured.

THE INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

The insurgents at Barcelona have been dispersed, and the disaffected military at Logrono have made a voluntary surrender to the authorities.

THE SUBSIDY TO AFGANISTAN.

Early Kimberly replying to a question in the House of Lords last night, said the subsidy granted to Ameer of Afghanistan, was to personally enable him to meet his present difficulties, and to defend his territory No treaty had been concluded between him and the Indian Government, nor had any engagement been entered into with regard to commerce.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1883.

A CONVOCATION OF GRADUATES.

It may be remembered that, at the beginning of the present year, and so recently as March and April last, the Senate of the University of Madras discussed the propriety of giving the graduates of the University a position and status, such as has not been conferred on them since the establishment of that institution, a quarter of a century ago. The desire of the Senate is, that those who who have graduated in the higher branches of a liberal education should be formed into a recognised society, which should act as an auxiliary to the Senate; that, in fact, the graduates of the University should not gain a mere empty title to prefix two letters of the alphabet to their names, but should be endowed with powers and functions, as a body corporate, to be exercised in the practical working of the education of the day. In a word, the wish of the Senate is, that those on whom it confers distinction should co-operate with it, as a body, in spreading and maintaining that education in Southern India of which it is the guide and director. Animated as the Senate of the University is by a feeling so laudable, it is not surprising that it should propose the formation and maintenance of a Convocation of graduates, who should, under certain rules and regulations, aid their *alma mater*, the University, in the work which she has marked out for herself, the work, namely, of spreading Western enlightenment and education in India. This noble and practical aspiration on the part of the University Senate has taken shape and consistency, in the devising and publication of a draft bill, which will eventually assume the proportions of a legal enactment, under the provisions of which the proposed Convocation of graduates will be endowed with a recognised status and position, as an auxiliary educational body to the University Senate.

At the time that this measure of a Convocation of graduates was mooted, and at subsequent discussions, it was a question, amongst the members of the Senate, whether the proposed body should be left to spring spontaneously from amongst the graduates themselves, and maintain an existence independent of the Senate, or whether the latter should devise and inaugurate it and control its movements. The discussions by the Senate on this point have resolved themselves into a measure under which the proposed Convocation of graduates will be, in the first place, almost entirely the Convocation called by the Senate, and in the second place, be almost entirely under the control and guidance of the Senate and the Syndicate of the University, and the Government of Madras, either singly, or in combination. It seems to us, in short, that the Senate, after all, has devised the scheme of the proposed Convocation of graduates as if merely for its own exaltation and that of the Syndicate, the Government of Madras being thrown in as a make-weight, simply because the head of the Government happens to be the Chancellor of the University. The draft bill, from the beginning to the end of its twenty one sections, shews how jealous the Senate seems to be of its position and authority, as the governing body of the University, and how solicitous to preserve the forms and traditions of officialism, even in the matter of so-called liberal and high education. There is hardly any thing mentioned in the provisions of the bill, with reference to the graduates who are to form the Convocation, which has not its origin or control, or both, either with the Senate, the Syndicate, or the Madras Government. For instance, one would fancy that a Convocation of graduates was able to choose its own president or chairman, an extremely easy task, we should say, and one which the members of any ordinary institution can do for themselves. But the Senate of the Madras University appear to think otherwise. They seem to think that the members of the proposed Convocation will really not be able to choose a chairman from amongst their own number, and they have accordingly delegated the heavy responsibility to the Chancellor of the University, and as the Chancellor happens to be the Governor of Madras, the Convocation of graduates will have the honour of having a chairman conferred upon them (from their own number) by that highest functionary in the land. But the Senate's draft bill shews some inconsistency of procedure. While the governing body of the University appears to doubt the judgment and discretion of the graduates, in the matter of selecting their own chairman to preside over them, it seems to think that the same graduates are able to choose their own Secretary, for in the same section which throws doubt on their capacity to select a chairman, they are allowed to nominate and appoint their own Secretary. Which is the more difficult task for a body of intellectual and educated men to do? To choose a chairman or a Secretary from amongst their own number? The draft bill then goes on to say that the Convocation of graduates must keep a register of the members composing their body. This is a very necessary regulation, and the observance of which is exceedingly easy. It certainly does not require a learned and grave a body as a University Senate to direct the graduates of that University how to keep a register of themselves, when they have formed themselves into a regularly associated body. Nevertheless, the Senate of the Madras University seem to think that the proposed Convocation of graduates will want aid and supervision, even in keeping a simple register of themselves, for the draft bill contains a section which lays it down that the Secretary to the Convocation shall keep a register, in such manner as the Senate shall direct, and it shall be open to its inspection. We can understand the latter provision, because so long as the Convocation is so much under the control of the Senate, it would be necessary that the members composing the Convocation should be open to the check of the Senate, but why should the Senate prescribe the form and manner in which such a register should be kept? Are the graduates not able to devise such a register for

themselves? The next provision to which we would refer is the formation and management of funds Of course, like all other associations, the members of the Convocation of University graduates would have to pay for the support of their own institution, and for this purpose, they are bound to pay certain prescribed fees The draft bill sets forth that certain reasonable annual fees are to be paid by the members of the Convocation, who are at liberty to compound for them, by the payment of a lump sum, we presume, as the act says nothing about a lump sum Such a regulation is, of course, a necessary part of the proposed institution, but here, again, there seems to be, on the part of the Senate, a kind of distrust or want of confidence in the graduates The members of the Convocation are not to have the slightest direct control over the funds They may incur expenditure to support the institution, but they can only do so with the sanction and under the control of the Senate, to whom all monies are to be paid and all accounts are to be submitted, and, in fact, the section distinctly lays down that the funds and accounts of the University and the Convocation are to be identical

As to the powers and functions of the proposed Convocation, they are modelled on the same lines as the matters of detail to which we have alluded The Convocation of graduates is not to discuss and record an opinion, on any matter relating to the University, except that which the Senate may think proper to submit to it. The Convocation, in fact, is to be a mere consultative body, whose opinions on any given subject may or may not be worth any thing It will all depend on the appraisement which the Senate may put upon the opinions of the Convocation On the other hand, a section authorises the Governor of Madras in Council to extend any or all of the powers and functions which the proposed act confers on the Convocation, without reference to the Senate at all Here, it seems to us, are too conflicting legislative provisions The Convocation cannot discuss any matter which has not been referred to it by the Senate, and yet, the Government of Madras, without consulting the Senate, might so increase the powers and functions of the Convocation of graduates, that that body might go on discussing subjects and recording opinions, in spite of the Senate

There are other provisions in the proposed enactment, which it is not necessary to consider just now The reader is referred to the draft bill for fuller details We have only to repeat one of the observations with which we started The Senate evidently means that the position and status of the graduates of the University of Madras should be raised and recognised, so that their sphere of usefulness might be enlarged, and they might serve their day and generation, but, we are afraid, that the proposed enactment, under which a Convocation of graduates is to be formed, is rather a stringent and restrictive measure, which gives the graduates a position, as educated and intelligent men, little better than students in the upper classes of a college or school, so far as liberty of thought, opinion, and action, is concerned But, perhaps, we are too premature in our regrets The present proposal for the formation of a Convocation of graduates may be only a tentative measure By and by, it is just possible, we shall have something wider in its scope and more independent in its action We must only wait and watch, and not despise the day of small things.

A LAW CLASS FOR MYSORE.

In another column appears a report of a meeting of a certain number of graduates in Arts of the University of Madras, now resident in Bangalore, the object of the meeting being to take measures to form a Law Class, in connection with the Central College, Bangalore, so that students, who are resident in or natives of the Mysore Province, might have the facility afforded them of attending a course of lectures in law, delivered near at hand instead of having to go down all the way to Madras, to attend the Law Class there, in connection with the Presidency College, as students in the Province have now to do. According to the rules laid down by the Senate of the University of Madras, no candidate can present himself for the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws, before he has passed the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and produces a certificate that he has attended courses of Law Lectures, extending over two years, delivered by the Professor of Law at the Presidency College. In consequence of this rigid but wholesome rule, candidates for the B L Degree from Mysore and other parts of Southern India out of Madras, are obliged to make a sojourn of at least two years at Madras, in order to attend the Law Lectures delivered by the Professor of Law at the Presidency College. It is obvious that such a plan is both in convenient and expensive, and, as a matter of fairness and justice to the graduates in Arts, out of the city of Madras greater facilities should be afforded them to prosecute their legal studies, in order to qualify themselves as candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws. We see no reason why, in large towns like Bangalore, Cumbaconum, Calicut, and other places, which it is needless to mention, where there are colleges affiliated to the University of Madras there should not be a professorship of law established, so that those who have taken the B A degree, and are residents of such places, might attend the lectures of the law professor, and thus be saved the inconvenience, expense, and trouble of a considerably long residence in Madras, in order to attain an object which residents in Madras so easily accomplish It would be necessary of course, that the lecturers in law in such collegiate institutions as we have named, should be experienced, and competent professional men, with equal qualifications as those possessed by the professor of law in the Presidency College of Madras, so that their certificates to intending candidates for the B L degree might be of equal value as those issued by the law professor of the Presidency College From these considerations, it will be obvious that the public spirited gentlemen who have undertaken the task of urging the Mysore Government to form a law class in the Central College, would have to ask that the Government would engage the services of as well qualified a professor of law as can be procured It would then be necessary for the Mysore Government to ask the University and the Government of Madras to recognise the certificates of qualification granted by the professor of law at the Central College, because without this recognition, such certificates would be useless to Mysore students who present themselves for the B L degree examination We would, therefore, strongly advise the members of the committee appointed to take measures concerning the proposed law class, to insert, in their memorial to the Dewan on the subject, a paragraph, in which the Dewan's attention might be called to the point The proposed law class, however, need not be confined to the admission of those only who have taken the B A degree, and who propose to present themselves for the B L degree, as such a rule would greatly circumscribe the usefulness of the law class As it is in Madras, so we would suggest it should be in Bangalore The law class might admit members of the general public who may wish to join as students, on the payment of the prescribed fees for each course of lectures, throughout the year We trust the proposed measure will soon be an accomplished fact, at all events, by the beginning of the coming year

"THE INDIAN CHAMPION"

We have much pleasure in issuing this day to our local subscribers, copies of the prospectus of a new journalistic venture to be called the *Indian Champion*. The journal is to be devoted to the interests of all classes and castes amongst the natives of India, without any distinction whatever The advocacy is to include not only the people of India, but also the native princes and chiefs, and the members of the aristocracy of the country One of the specialities of the *Indian Champion* is to be the advocacy of the rights and interests of the great Uncovenanted Service of India It is rightly stated in the prospectus that "they know how the administration really works, and what are its flaws, failings, and faults." With their assistance, it is stated, the *Indian Champion* will acquire special power for good We have no doubt whatever of the success of the proposed journal, if it be conducted strictly on the lines indicated in the prospectus The *Indian Champion* is to be a bi-weekly journal, and the first number will be issued on the 1st of September ensuing The rates of subscription are very moderate, being Rupee one, rupees ten, and rupees five and eight annas, respectively, for monthly, yearly, and half yearly subscription, including postage. The office of the paper is at No 11, second Line Beach Madras

Original and Selected Notes

The Hon'ble Sir Evelyn Baring will leave for Egypt by the steamer of the 28th of this month from Bombay

A shock of earthquake was experienced at Kattywar on Sunday the 29th ultimo it was accompanied by a rumbling noise and was felt from east to west

The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab has been pleased to rule that all Fellows of the Punjab University shall be entitled to a seat in the Viceregal Durbar

It is reported that nearly 15,000 counterfeit rupees have been fraudulently circulated in the Nizam's territory And vigorous investigation is being instituted, and some arrests have been made

A correspondent informs the *Bombay Gazette* that a large Durbar was held at Baroda at 5 P M, on the 6th instant, that the Gaekwar might receive the congratulations of the Viceroy, through the Resident on the birth of his son and heir

The impression gains ground in well informed circles, says a contemporary, that not only is the Viceroy not likely to resign office within the next few months but that he intends to stop to the last day of his term of office This is surely as it should be

Major John Biddulph, Political Agent of Bhopawar, Central India, is now engaged in trying Bhawan and Nankia, two leaders in the Bhil disturbances in the Ali Rajpur State Sixteen relaynths, foreigners settled in the State, are also awaiting trial before Major Biddulph

According to news from beyond the frontier, the Kohat Pass Afridis have been trying to get some of the tribes in Tirah and Bara to promise to help them in their quarrel with the British Government It is said that the Kuki Khel and Malik din Kheyl have promised to co-operate with them

The Government of India have sanctioned the grant of a special allowance of 20 per cent of his pay, to Mr J P Warburton, District Superintendent of Police, Ludhiana while he is engaged on special duty in connection with the investigation of dacoity cases in the Punjab and North-West-Provinces

We hear that his Highness the Thakore Sahib of Palitana has intimated to the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club his intention of presenting two plates of Rs 4,000 and Rs 1,000, respectively, to be run for at the next Bombay Races, under conditions the particulars of which will be published shortly

The Government of India have sanctioned the grant to the driver establishment of the Artillery, Hyderabad Contingent, of half mounting and kit allowances, and of good conduct pay, as allowed to the gunner establishment of that branch of the service, the extra charge being met from the revenues of the Berars

Dr. Agnor Nath Chattopadya, who was expelled from Hyderabad for his movement against the Chanda Railway scheme, is, a Calcutta paper states, about to establish in connection with a member of the Sassoon firm a large college on the German model The college is to be started at Poona. Dr Chattopadya completed his studies in Germany, and is a Doctor of Science

The Bombay correspondent of the *Times of India* telegraphed on Saturday last — "His Highness the Gaekwar's battery announced this morning the joyful news that a prince had been born to the royal house of Baroda Long may the child live to be a glory to Baroda As I write, the British cannon thunder forth the same joyful news. There are great rejoicings in the city and camp"

The *Bombay Guardian* says —"A good many things, unkind, ungenerous, and unjust, have been said by Europeans in India of the natives of India, especially in Bengal, partly from irritation and partly from ignorance, but we do not know that any one has served the educated natives of this country a worse turn than Mr Pratap Ch Mozumdar has done lately, in England, in stating that 50 per cent of their number lie from drunkenness Are the facts anywhere near this? We should like to know

The *Jullundur correspondent of the Civil and Military Gazette* writes —'A strange thing happened here the other day In a small village near, a native boy was killed and devoured by pariah dogs It seems, that he threw a stone at one, and the dog flew at him Other dogs joined in the attack and having got him down and tasted his blood, they feasted on him like a pack of wolves The villagers who came to the rescue only succeeded in killing one of the dogs I wonder if this sort of thing often happens"

The ill wind, says the *Pioneer*, that struck down Sir James Gordon and resulted in the transfer of Mr J B Lyall to Mysore, blew good to Colonel W G Davies, who will now remain Financial Commissioner of the Punjab until December 1886, when he gets his Colonel's allowances But for that accident, Colonel Davies—reputed one of the best revenue officers in the Punjab, by the way—would have had to retire under the fifty five years' rule in November next Even as it is Mr Lyall's return to the Punjab for a single day would be fatal to Colonel Davies, but that is most unlikely

Some of the objects, to which the National Fund is proposed to be applied are explained thus by the Bengalee —

The money will be spent upon agitation in connection with (1) Local Self Government, (2) Provincial Self Government, (3) The separation of judicial from executive authority, (4) The reform of the prison system (5) The jury system, (6) The holding of competitive examinations for the Civil Service of India in this country, where a percentage of the appointments may be competed for, (7) Arrangements for the holding of yearly conferences of delegates from all parts of India

The *Civil and Military Gazette* says — "Application was lately made, by a native Assistant Surgeon, in this Province, for leave to go to England, at Government expense, for further study in Medicine and Surgery The Lieutenant-Governor was unable to sanction this, but observed that he would be glad to learn that natives of independent means were disposed to avail themselves of the advantages of an English medical training At the same time, His Honour took the opportunity to record his opinion that native students, in the Medical Department, had obtained a degree of proficiency quite unequalled in any other scientific profession in the Punjab '

The *Hindu Patriot* asks —What is Mr. Lalmohan Ghose about? Why does not he telegraph the gist of the decision of the Privy Council on the appeal of Babu Surendranath Banerjee? If the decision is not very long, he should have telegraphed it in extenso. The subscriptions for the appeal case amount to about Rs. 7,000, and the money could not be better spent than upon

the early transmission of intelligence about the result of the appeal, particularly when everybody in India is looking out for it. See how the Anglo-Indians pull the wire to get full information about all matters connected with the Ilbert Bill They spare neither money nor trouble.

THE Simla correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* wires —" The Egyptian Government is now very desirous of accepting medical aid from India, and asks for forty hospital assistants all to be Mussulmans, and all to have passed in English, as they will chiefly be required for sanitary work As many as possible will be sent from the Sanitary Department The Egyptian Government also asks for seven other medical men from India having knowledge of sanitary administration The terms offered for the latter are three hundred pounds for three months, together with travelling expenses and lodging The Medical Officer in charge will, I believe, be selected from among the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners of not less than eight to ten years' service It is asked that caution may be exercised in the selection of Mussulman assistants Only those fitted for sanitary work will be sent. They will be selected from the first, second and third classes fewer proportionately from the third " Eight Surgeons and forty Mahomedan hospital assistants have been ordered by the Supreme Government to Egypt to render medical aid Drs Little Gimlette Macdonald, Pirson, Young Macdonald, and Hawkins have been selected

Local and Provincial

RAILWAY TELEGRAPH —Telegraphic communication on the line of railway between Bangalore and Tumkur was opened on the 1st Instant for general working purposes The public may now use the wires at the same rates as those charged on lines under the British Government of India

REWARD FOR PROMPTITUDE —A bonus of Rs 150 has been granted to the contractor of No 1 district of the Tumkur Railway, for the prompt and satisfactory manner in which he finished the construction of the 2nd mile of the railway The work was carried out by his agents Messrs C Bajannah and Veeradasappah

MYSORE D P W —It is stated that Mr McLaughlin, C E, Executive Engineer, Mysore P W D, will, on his return from furlough, which will shortly expire, take charge of the Bangalore Division, which is now in charge of Mr R Scaldwell, who will then assume charge of the Kadur division, now in temporary charge of an Assistant Engineer

DEPARTURE OF H H THE MAHARAJAH — The day fixed, at present, for the departure of His Highness the Maharajah from Bangalore to Mysore, is the 16th instant, Thursday next, when a special train will be run for the purpose We believe His Highness returns to Bangalore for a short while, next month, to be present at the coming annual meeting of the South India Rifle Association

RAILWAY ACCIDENT —On Wednesday last, an accident occurred in the Pettah station of the Mysore State Railway A native fireman, a Brahmin, was knocked down by an engine which was being shunted at the time, the man's right leg being shattered He was taken to the Bowring Civil Hospital, where the limb had to be amputated The man is said to have got over the operation, but he is now in a critical state

THE CENTRAL COLLEGE —The distribution of prizes to the students and pupils of the Central College, Bangalore, will take place in the College hall, to-morrow, Tuesday evening, and His Highness the Maharajah will preside on the occasion We presume that the distribution of prizes will include those pupils of the Middle and Primary departments of the institution, which were abolished about a month ago

MAGISTRATES FOR COORG.—The undermentioned Parpattagars in the Province of Coorg are appointed Magistrates of the 3rd class, under the Criminal Procedure Code X of 1882, and vested with ordinary and special powers conferred by sections 36 and 37 of the code as described in schedules 3 and 4, except the power to commit for trial —Kodendra Kuttaya, Parpattegar of Kaggodlenad, and Kanjitanda Muddaya, Parpattegar of Gadinad

JUTKA ACCIDENTS.—Several accidents to the limbs, if not to the lives, of the pedestrian public have been reported, in the course of the week, in the local columns of our two English contemporaries, as having happened in the C and M Station, from the furious and reckless driving of the jutkawallahs, who, however, manage to escape punishment, by driving away more furiously than ever from the scene of their escapades The police, as usual, is " nowhere" in the race, and the victims are " removed" to the Bowring Civil Hospital, where of course they are " attended to "

SOLUBLE PHENYLE—Now that cholera, small pox, and typhoid fever are prevalent, though only in a sporadic form, in Bangalore, we cannot do better than recommend the use of " Little's Soluble Phenyle," an extremely efficacious disinfectant and preventive of infectious diseases We think the Town Municipality would do well to use it largely in disinfecting the drains and cesspools of the city As a disinfectant in private dwellings, it is invaluable, especially where infectious diseases have invaded them The Phenyle is to be had of Mr G E Young, No 5, South Parade, C and M Station

THE POLICE, C AND M STATION —The police of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore seem to be still in a disorganised state, especially in the quarters of the General Bazar, Commercial Street, and Saint John's Hill, where several petty thefts and small burglaries have been reported, in the course of the past week The Chief Inspector is under a cloud, and his second in command has had an extension of one month's sick leave granted him so that the supervision work of two large divisions has been delegated to the European Chief Constables, in addition to their own duties The pickpockets in the Cantonment market are having lively times of it The Chief Inspector, we now learn, has been allowed to resign his post

A LAW CLASS FOR BANGALORE —A meeting of the graduates in Bangalore was held in the Central Hall of the Municipal School, Siddicutta, on Thursday the 9th August 1883, for the purpose of taking measures to memorialize the Dewan of Mysore, with reference to the opening of a B L Class in this station The chair was taken by Mr A Hoovere, B A, of the Wesleyan High School, and the following gentlemen were present —Messrs L Ananasamy Rao, B A, Venkataramaiya, B A, M Sreenivasa Rao, B A, N Narsinga Rao, B A, S Sreenivasa Rao, B A, Krishna Rao, B A, Sooba Rao, B A, Sankara Iyer, B A, and C Sreeneyasa Char, B A The meeting regretted that Messrs Venkataramaiya Chetty, Chengiah Chetty and D Isaac, were unable to attend, as the Circular calling for the meeting was not seen by them In discussing the subject several remarks were passed One speaker said that a Law Class was very much wanted for Bangalore Now Mysore students are obliged to go Madras, and at present there are six such so studying The climate of Bangalore being healthy, students from Bellary and other places may be attracted There are lectures for Botany, Engineering, &c, and a Law Professorship in connection with the Central College was quite neccessary The next speaker said that this Province was in need of well trained lawyers Education in all other branches is encouraged by Government The tone of the bar throughout the province requires improvement The judges too will be more intelligently assisted, should the B L class be opened, and candidates pass out of it For the good of the country and the bar, the Dewan will be doing a graceful act, should he condescend to carry out the proposals of the meeting After some further discussion, it was agreed that a memorial on the subject for presentation to the Dewan should be drawn up, and the following gentlemen were authorised to do so on behalf of the meeting —Messrs. A Hoovere B A; C Krishna Rao B A, and M Sreenivasa Rao B A. The final details of the proposition will be settled at the next meeting to be held this evening, at the Central Hall of the Municipal school, Siddicutta.—*Spectator*

General Summary.

THE APPELLATE COURT IN WANT OF A MAHRATTA INTERPRETER.—Yesterday, the Hon'ble Justice Kernan and Muthusami Aiyer, while presiding in the first bench of the Appellate Court, had to wait for a long time for a Mahratta interpreter The deputy interpreter, on the Original Side, and a temporary translator on the Appellate Side of the Court were called one after the other, but failed to read a Mahratta manuscript A gumastah of the Court was next indented upon, and he got through the manuscript, which Mr Justice Muthusami Aiyer translated to Mr Justice Kernan —*Mail*

THE LIFE OF BUDDHA —A lecture was delivered on this subject on Saturday evening last, 4th instant, in the Brahmo Somaj Hall Mint Street, by Dr Nanda Lal Ghose of Calcutta There was a good attendance The lecturer said, that the life of Buddha was of great interest, and the object of attentive consideration to the general student and to the student of theology and religion After giving a descriptive account of his life, the lecturer concluded by saying, that Sakya Muni was an unparalleled example of abnegation, self sacrifice, and purity of life Baboo Harish Chandra Mitter then made a few remarks in thanking the lecturer —*Ibid*

REVENUE SURVEY —Two parties of revenue survey officials have been posted to Godavery and Vizagapatam to carry out revenue survey operations in those districts Colonel J G Clerke, Acting Deputy Superintendent of Survey, first grade, with an establishment, consisting of a manager, a cash keeper, a store-keeper, a computer, a draughtsman, a clerk, and nine peons, a senior surveyor proceed to Vizagapatam, and will embark to-morrow morning, in the B I steamer *Chintamani* The services of a hospital assistant have also been placed at their disposal Mr E M Baber 1st Assistant Superintendent of Survey, with a head surveyor, a draughtsman, and two measuring peons will proceed to Cocanada by the same opportunity —*Ibid*

WHOLESALE MURDER —A most probable case has occurred in the Chingleput District, where a man named Subba Reddi, has been convicted of murder by having thrown a number of members of his family into a well with a view of putting an end to them, as he was unable any longer to bear the burden of their support The number of persons thrown into the well was seven in all, and four of them, among whom was the prisoner's mother, were drowned, the rest managing to effect their escape The prisoner did not attempt to deny the offence, alleging that things had been getting worse and worse with him since the famine and that as he could bear it no longer, he had made up his mind to put an end to the sufferings of himself and family by first drowning them, and then committing suicide The prisoner was, on his own confession, convicted of murder and sentenced to suffer death subject to the confirmation of the High Court, before whom the case came on for hearing yesterday The result has been that the conviction and sentence have been confirmed, and an appeal which was preferred by the prisoner has been dismissed —*Ibid*

POSTAL ENVELOPES —We observe that the new postal half anna envelopes have been stamped in green instead of in blue as hitherto The change is, perhaps a good one the color being brighter and the obliteration of the stamp may be seen to advantage But while the authorities were about it, they might have ordered better paper for the envelopes. The paper at present in use looks almost like blotting paper, and what was intended to be a public advantage cannot prove to be such under existing circumstances.—*Standard*

FIRE ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY —The 4 55 P M train due at Bellary at 6 52 P M did not reach its destination till 10 40 P M on Sunday last, owing to a wagon of tobacco stalks from Rajampett having been found to be on fire about four miles from Bellary The train was brought to a stand but no water being procurable, the frame work was completely destroyed The wheels, &c, were taken off the rails and the train proceeded to Bellary, arriving there four hours late Some of the passengers (including one 1st class) walked to Bellary —*Ibid.*

"HINDU MUSIC" —A correspondent writes —" On Sunday last, the 5th instant, an influential meeting of the native gentlemen of Madras was held at 5 P M at the Strangers Room, Cosmopolitan Club, Mount Road, to encourage and revive the art of Hindu Music, Mr P Somasundra Chettiar Avergal was voted to the chair and the proceedings were opened by Dewan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao, who explained to the meeting in a very impressive manner how the art of music once venerated and cultivated with great assiduity by the Hindus, subsequently began to decline so that at the present time it is condemned as an unworthy art to practise. He then introduced to the assembly Mr Balwant Trimbuck Sahasrabudhe, Secretary to the Poona Gayan Somaj, now at Madras, and requested him to give an account of the growth and development of that Somaj This gentleman read out to the meeting the papers in connection with it Mr G Subramania Iyer next read out a printed circular issued by the Dewan Bahadur embodying his views on the subject and calling upon the public to concert measures for carrying out the proposed object. The Dewan Bahadur then offered for the consideration of the meeting the question whether there is to be an independent institution at Madras or only a branch of the Poona Somaj The chairman called upon the meeting to give their opinion upon it. Mr A C Parthasarathy Naidu said that it was not clear from what Mr Sahasrabudhe related whether there is a London institute already in existence or not, and if there was one there could be no objection to the proposed institution being made one of its branches, but if it had not been started it could very well stand as an independent institution until the London institute is formed He added that a similar institution had already grown up at Triplicane which could be taken up and worked into an independent association at Madras. The above proposition was seconded by Mr Krishna Rao. Mr V Krishnama Chariar proposed an amendment, seconded by Mr S Ramaswami Mudeliar, that the proposed institution should be formed into a branch of the Poona Somaj The amendment was put to vote, and after some discussion was negatived by a majority; and the original proposition for an independent institution at Madras was carried The Dewan Bahadur then proposed that the gentlemen assembled be considered its original members and the proposition was carried A sub-committee was formed for framing the necessary rules and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman."—*Ibid*

AN ADDITION TO THE DECORATIONS OF RAJA SOURINDRA MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADUR.—To the long list of decorations of our respected fellow citizen, Raja Sourindra Mohun Tagore, Bahadur, must be added that of the order of Wasa of Sweden, which has just been conferred on him by the sovereign of that country —*Englishman*

MR BANERJEE —Mr A M Arthur asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether the Government has received Mr Saroendranath Banerjee's memorial, praying that the question of the legality of his committal for contempt of Courts should be referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and whether he had come to any decision in the matter

Mr Cross Mr Banerjee's memorial has been received and is under the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council.—*Overland Mail*

THE REPORTED TRANSFER OF DWARKA.—In the vernacular columns of a recent issue of this paper, allusion was made to the report that the Government of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda intended to transfer to the British Government Dwarka or Okhamandal and to cede some Mahals for the expenses of the Contingent We are now authorized to state that there is not the slightest foundation for the rumour, and that the Gaekwar's Government have not even thought of either the transfer or the cession The shrine of Dwarka is considered holy and it is of importance that no wrong impressions as to the possession of it by the Gaekwar as a part of His Highness's territories should go abroad — *Indu Prakash.*

PUNDITA RAMABAI IN ENGLAND.—the *Bombay Samachar* says that the recent departure of Pundita Ramabai from Bombay to England led to all sorts of conjectures as to her aims and objects in visiting the country In reply to one of her friends in Bombay the *Hindoo lady* says that she invariably puts on her native part of shoes unless she is compelled to resort to English boots when the weather is cold Her object in visiting the country is chiefly to study the English language She hopes to pass the matriculation examination of one of the universities two years hence, and then if successful, to compete for the M D. examination. She says that she can acquire as great a mastery over the English language in one year in England as she can during a period extending over ten years in India She is at present residing with one of the sisters of St. Mary's Home, where she knows white as Poona, and her expenses are paid by the trouble she takes in teaching Mahratti to

the sisters She declares in the most distinct terms that it is not her intention to become a Christian or to remarry in England On an average, she says, she studies for nearly twelve hours a day

Extracts.

WIDOW MARRIAGE IN CALCUTTA

A widow marriage has taken place in a highly respectable Hindu family connected with one of the highest families in Calcutta. It is stated that on Saturday, the 21st instant, the widow daughter of Babu Bama Churn Nag, B. L., Zemindar Arbela, and grand daughter of Babu Joykissen Bose, grandson of the late Raja Sir Radhakant Bahadur, was married to Babu Bepinbehari Mitter, son of the late Babu Raikissen Mitter, Zemindar, Burdwan. The ceremony was attended by many respectable Brahmins and Kayasthas, including the grand sons of Raja Sir Radhakant Bahadur The girl, who became a widow within six months of her first marriage, is now fourteen years of age The marriage of the widow was performed according to the rites enjoined in the Hindu Sastras under Vidyasagara's Widow Marriage Act We have always been in favour of the re-marriage of child widows and we hope orthodox opinion will gradually rally round this most urgent reform, which is after all in consonance with the injunctions of the Sastras Reform like fashion descends. If a few respectable families like one under notice, set the example, there will be no difficulty in the way of the reform —*Hindu Patriot*

THE ACCOUCHMENT OF THE MAHARANI OF BARODA

GUNDEVI, *August* —Yesterday's post brought the happy tidings of the birth of a son to H H the Maharaja Gaekwar In a moment the news spread from one end of the town to the other, and filled the hearts of men and women young and old, with feelings of joy The sounds of the native "tom tom and the English band resounded through the town and on every hand were witnessed signs of the joy displayed by the people In the afternoon a durbar was held in the thanna in honour of the occasion The place was nicely decorated and neatly arranged The patels and patwarees of the adjacent villages entered the hall and expressed their mutual feelings of joy Besides the Government officials and the patels the Desai Sahed Mr Hurry and his brother Anandrao, Messrs M K Chitnis B A. and W V Chandekar, of the Elphinstone College, were conspicuous in the durbar When all had assembled the mazumdar, Mr Ramprasad, read the Government Resolution ordering that the offices should be closed, and that the day should be spent in festivity After this Mr Hurry Desai made a short speech, congratulating on behalf of the people, H H the Maharaja, and offered a prayer to the Almighty to give long life and sound health to the newly born prince. The proceedings were brought to an end by the usual distribution of *pan atar* and sugar Another durbar will be held on the *Barsai* day, when the customary presents will be received and returned —*Correspondent of Times of India*

SIR JAMES STEPHEN ON NATIVE JUDGES

In an elaborate *minute* which Sir James Stephen wrote on the Administration of Justice in British India, shortly before retiring from this country, occur the following remarks which have a peculiar bearing on the present Jurisdiction Bill controversy —

"I think that all District and Sessions Judgeships, as well as the High Court Judgeships should be thrown open, and that the *natives should be appointed to them largely*, especially in the quieter parts of the country I believe that in this way it should be possible in the course of a few years to have a thoroughly good judicial service, and a regularly organised legal profession, and in particular to make the service a bond of union between the natives and ourselves *The Native appointments to the High Courts of Calcutta have answered admirably and I hear on every side excellent accounts of the younger Munsifs and Subordinate Judges, who have been educated in our University*"

The italics here and below are ours. Again —

"Apart from the question of education, appeals in civil cases are appeals from a native, who hears and sees the witnesses, to a foreigner, who reads or has read to him a written account of what the witnesses say How can it possibly be denied that such an appeal lies from a better to a less well-instructed tribunal? It may be said that the District Judges are, and that the Native Judges in India are not, above all suspicion of corruption I have no reason to doubt that the European Judges in India are to the full as upright and as generally believe to be upright, as English Judges in England, and fear it is true that this is not always the case with Native Judges, but it may be observed that if the natives as a whole are too corrupt to be Judges they are too corrupt to be Moonsifs and Principal Sadar Amins. The objection in fact proves too much for it *proves that there ought to be no Native Judges at all, which is absurd* In point of fact almost all the litigation of the country begins at first before Native Judges, and the original Jurisdiction of the High Courts, with slight exceptions, confined to the Presidency towns"

Then as to the integrity of the Native Judges, Sir James observed —

"My personal opinion on the questions raised as to the integrity of Native Judges is for obvious reasons worthless. *I have indeed no opinion*, for I have no materials on which one could be founded All that I positively know is that many persons of experience have told me that whether they actually are corrupt or not the Native Judges are sometimes suspected of corruption But I have also heard it affirmed on all hands and in the strongest terms that those suspicions apply rather to men, who were appointed before the present system of University education had been established than to the younger generation and *that the younger Native Judges are both morally and intellectually far superior to their predecessors*"

Comments on the above are superfluous —*Indu Prakash*

RAILWAY EXTENSION

"Railway Extensions letter in your issue of the 31st ultimo will, it is to be hoped, direct attention to the important subject of Railway communication generally, as well as to the special proposed line referred to therein A powerfully written pamphlet, has recently appeared, entitled "Indian Wheat versus American Protection," which although dealing principally with the subject of the Indian Wheat Industry applies nevertheless so thoroughly to the subject of cheap lines of communication generally, and the absolute necessity of them to develop the country, shewing at the same time what a great boon they would be to the struggling ryot, that I cannot refrain from giving a few extracts —

"The Americans have developed cheap lines of communication, while in India these have been studiously neglected While America boldly pushes forward her railways into the absolute wilderness in hope of attracting population to cultivate the land, the Home Government of India appear too timid to give districts teeming with people, the means of carrying off their almost too abundant surplus produce To bring into the open markets of the world the wealth of the agricultural produce of India all that is required is cheap communications between the interior districts and the coast, and it is in this respect that India is so immeasurably behind her rivals

"In respect to cheap communication, it is not too much to say, that at the present rate of progress, India is already about a century *behind America*, and every day *it is getting* still further behind

The following figures are given as representing the growth of the Railway system in America from 1830 to 1880 —

In 1830 there were	23 miles of opened railway
1840	2,818
1850	9,021
" 1860 "	30,626
1870 "	53,999
" 1880	93,671

"At the present date there are not less than 100,000 miles of railway opened in America, while a year ago, the Philadelphia correspondent of *The Times* telegraphed that during the year 1882, no less than 19,000 miles of new line were projected at an outlay of fully £900,000,000 Against all this it is almost ludicrous to contrast the puny efforts of a Government ruling 255 millions of people

In 1830 } 1840 }	In India at corresponding dates There were no railways open
" 1850 }	83 miles of opened railway
1860	4,889 "
1870	9,875 "
1880	9,875 "

"The number of miles that the Government of India have been able to construct in twenty seven years from 1853 to 1880, represent about as many miles as are opened in America in one year, the mileage opened in the United States, during the year 1880, having been as much as 8,890 miles The Indian Railways, taken as a whole, are scarcely a patch on the vast system of lines that traverse the United States in every direction bringing the products of each district into easy communication with the coast.

"It is almost impossible to exaggerate the difference this makes to the social states of the agricultural population in the two countries To the American farmer the whole of the markets of Europe are open for the sale of the grain, and other farm produce not required for home consumption while to the Indian ryot in the more neglected districts no calamity can well be greater than a bumper harvest, when the price of his grain falls to an almost nominal sum, when the greater part of the crop has to be either left standing—or else buried to weevil away—and when at the same time the wretched peasant has to produce too often by borrowing from a money lender at simply fabulous interest his regular share of the fixed Government assessment' —*Correspondent of the Mail*

THE BARODA CENSUS OF 1881

the Report on the Census of the Baroda Territories of the year 1881, prepared by Mr Gajanan Krishna Bhatavadekar reflects very high credit upon the capacity and intelligence of that gentleman It bears proofs of his ability to comprehend the most complicated facts in the social statistics of a country and to arrange them with a thorough accuracy and mastery of detail In discharging the very difficult task entrusted to him by the Government of His Highness the Gaekwar Mr Gajanan has, as appears from the report before us, to contend with many popular prejudices arising from ignorance, indolence or the habits and customs of the people When it was announced that a census of the Baroda Territories would be taken some people thought that it was intended by the Sircar to levy a capitation tax Another rumour prevailed that the Sircar intended after counting the people to send some of them away to colonies in Australia There was also another rumour to the effect that it was the intention of His Highness the Gaekwar's Government to deport the laboring classes to some distant settlement. In order to check the prevalence of these wild rumours, the Baroda authorities published a proclamation contradicting one and all of them and requesting all the classes to co operate with the Government in carrying out the operations of the census In spite of this, the people to a greater or less extent laboured under misapprehension When therefore the authorities sought for men to do the work of the census, receiving salaries for doing it very few persons were found ready and willing to undertake the task Some of the manlars showed considerable hesitation and reluctance to render any assistance to the census officers All these difficulties were got over by the vigilance and tact of Mr Gajanan to whose industry and careful arrangement of detail we owe the interesting report before us

The total extent of the Territory of His Highness the Gaekwar was estimated at the census of 1872 to be 4,899 square miles but this was found to be a mistake at the last census, when the area was found to be 8,099 square miles or 24 square miles in excess of that of the British districts of Gujarat. In 1872 the population of the Territory was 2,000,226 At the last census the population of the Territory was found to be 2,185,611 showing an increase of 9 per cent in 9 years or one per cent per annum while the increase in the 5 districts of British Gujarat was found at the last census to be 1 5 per cent At the census of 1872 there were in the Baroda Territories 10,57,640 males and 9,42,587 females but at the last census the number of males was 1,146,633 and the number of females 1,043,678 The increase in females is as in the five British Districts of Gujrat greater than the increase among males The Hindus have increased 9 67 per cent The Mahomedans 1 40 the Jains 37 per cent the Parsees 9 62 per cent and the Christians 118 per cent The distribution of the population numbered at the census of 1881 according to civil condition shows that 37 39 per cent are single or unmarried 53 62 per cent are married and 10 98 per cent are widowed Chapter VII of the report before us deals with the subject of caste into which the population is divided It contains many interesting and instructive facts on the subject, most of them too detailed for notice here The professional and literate class of the Hindus form 7 67 per cent of the total Hindu population The class is divided into many subdivisions, each subdivision differing from the rest in peculiarity of customs and manners, The feudal class of Hindus is 5 65 per cent of the total Hindu population, the Rajputs forming the greatest bulk of this class They follow one hundred occupations They are employed either as Government employes, chiefly village headmen menial servants, Police sepoys, or as bankers or as agriculturists Agriculture, however, forms their ordinary occupation The kathis, a subdivision of the feudal class are known for their predatory and warlike propensities, but they have now, as appears from the census, commenced to follow peaceful occupations such as agriculture They number 3 625 of whom 702 have taken to farming This change is ascribed to the religious influence wielded by the Swamy Narayan sect over this class The most important of the castes in the Territory is that of the Marathas a class to which His Highness the Maharaja himself and several Sardars belong There are 1 4413 Mahrathas in the Baroda Territory Of this class the Census *Superintendent says* —"*So long as he (the Marathas)* cultivates land and conducts the agricultural operation himself he is content to call himself a Kunbi But when he rises above that level he styles himself a Maratha' The Marathas are generally immigrants in the Baroda Territory and among 7 207 Marathas only 162 follow agriculture as their occupation the Vanias represent about one third of the occupations recorded in the census They possess the great aptitude for trade and have become proverbial for 'making money out of dust The Kunbis are the agricultural class are now found engaged not only in occupations connected with the land but also in commercial pursuits a considerable portion of them following the latter Of the total number of 174 [illegible]0 Mahomedans 81,020 or 46 3 per cent are occupied, the largest number of this occupied class following agriculture 2811 per cent of the occupied Mahomedans follow industrial pursuits Nearly 25 per cent of the total population are engaged in agriculture and 15 per cent engaged in other occupations thus 40 per cent of the population are occupied The number of persons occupied as priests, devotees &c is 14,398 the corresponding number in British Gujarat being 2926 The larger number in the Baroda Territory is due to the fact that Baroda has long been known as the great rendezvous of idlers The number of money lenders, money exchangers and bankers was returned at the last census as 4,890 while the corresponding number in these occupations was returned in 1872 as 331 In pointing out this increase Mr Gajanan says —"this fact viewed with the decrease in the number of gold and silversmiths and jewellers leads to the inference that the money which used to be once shut up in jewels and ornaments has now begun to be circulated and that people instead of locking up their spare capital in gold and jewellery have begun to invest it in lending Coming to the chapter on the pursuit of industrial occupations, we find the persons dealing in silk and silk goods and the number of hire work sellers have decreased Cotton industry has increased Of the total population 1 02 per cent are able to read and write 1 02 per cent are under instruction and 98 35 per cent are illiterate At the census of 1872 96 per cent were under instruction, 3 70 per cent were able to read and write 95 25 were illiterate Comparing these figures with those of British Gujarat we find in the latter 1 99 per cent are under instruction, 5 84 are able to read and write and 92 18 are illiterate The percentage of females under instruction in the Baroda Territory is 05 Fifteen females per 10,000 are able to read and write The highest percentage of the educated is among the Christians, then come the Parsees, then the Jains, or the Banking or the trading class Next to Jains are the Mahomedans, and after the Mahomedans the Hindus

This is a brief summary of the facts contained in this interesting Report It shows that under the present regime the population in the Baroda Territories has not only increased but the efforts of the authorities to spread peace and content through the land, to diffuse among the people the blessings of education to improve their living in idleness or by beggary or outlawry have been attended with steady success The fact that the number of persons who were fed by the bounties of the pahoo and were thus encouraged to swell the ranks of unproductive consumers has decreased is in every way creditable to the present administration —*Indu Prakash*

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

THE NEW LOAN.

Calcutta, 11th August—The following is the result of the allotment of the two hundred and fifty lakhs loan advertised in the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary, dated 13th *July 1883* The aggregate amount of tenders was Rs 13,42 0 0,500, the minimum rate of accepted tenders was Rs 98,9—16 tenders at that rate received 70 per cent The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs 2,90,90,000 The total amount to be received by the Government is Rs 2,46,55,085 The average rate at which the loan is issued is Rs 98,

FIGHTING AT THE CAPE

London, 10th August—The *Standard* publishes a telegram from the Cape stating that Cetewayo's men have defeated Usibepu, heavy loss being experienced on both sides Usibepu succeeded in escaping The telegram further states that Cetewayo is recovering from his wounds.

AFGHAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT

London, 17th August—Mr Cross, replying to a question last night in the House of Commons said that the Indian Government had been informed that a Russian merchant had arrived in Afghanistan, and had been admitted to an interview with the Ameer, but that no importance was attached to the circumstance The honorable gentleman further stated that the Ameer had up to the present time conformed to the arrangement to follow the advice of the British Government relative to the external affairs of Afghanistan, and that the Indian Government had given the Ameer a lakh of rupees monthly to strengthen his position

THE INDIAN ARMY

Replying to a further question Mr Cross said that the recommendation of the Indian Government to reorganise the Indian Army into four army Corps had been disallowed by the Home Government, because it would involve an increased cost and also important changes in the British army

London, 18th August—Mr Cross replying to a question in the House of Commons on Thursday last on the subject of the Indian army, further stated that the Indian Government had been invited to make further recommendations consistent with the continuance of the Presidential Armies

A STRIKE OF COTTON SPINNERS

A strike of 15,000 cotton spinners has taken place at Ashton under-Lyne

USIBEPU'S DEFEAT

The news published by the *Standard* regarding the defeat of Usibepu by Cetewayo's men has not yet been confirmed.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1883

SPORT IN SCHOOL AND COLLEGE

THE public of Bangalore, during the past week, have been partly edified, and partly amused at the controversy which has arisen between two *Gurus* (divines) of the Christian Church and Principals of two Christian educational institutions, the one in the bounds of the Pettah, and the other in those of the C and M Station The point on which these two learned Christian doctors have disagreed is not on any delicate and subtle question of the doctrine, or the discipline, or practice, of the respective branches of the Christian Church they represent The question is not whether the salvation of the soul of man is to be found within the precincts of the sect of which the one or the other is an exponent, or whether there is salvation at all to be found in both sects No—such is not the gravity of the occasion, which has induced both these Christian divines to appear as controversialists in the columns of our local English contemporary of the *Daily Post* The matter on which they are at issue is not at all spiritual, but altogether corporal and corporeal, and concerns the salvation of the bodies of the schools united for the purpose, as they used to be but three years ago—a point which the Revd Mr Hildesley argues with much logical force, in his rejoinder to the letter which Mr Walton wrote in reply to Mr Hildesley's first letter in the *Post*, inviting friendly co-operation in reviving the annual athletic sports, which, were so marked a feature, for ten years, in the school-boy life of Bangalore. We are afraid that Mr Walton's reasons against the revival of these highly interesting and wholesome meetings of boys and youth of all classes of the community, are rather weak and shaky, and some of them are logically inconsistent, as pointed out by his opponent. It is for the pastors and masters of each school to supervise and urge on the physical training of their students and pupils, on their own grounds, throughout the year, so as to fit them to contend, in a properly trained condition, when the annual gathering comes off This matter depends entirely on the managers of individual schools, while the annual gathering depends on the friendly combination and co-operation of all the managers in a body—a consummation which Mr. Hildesley seeks to bring about, but over which Mr. Walton seeks to throw a wet blanket, by his categorical, but extremely questionable "reasons" One of those reasons should never have found a place in his letter at all, or if stated, the obvious remedy (stated by Mr Hildesley, in his rejoinder) should have been indicated at the same time. We refer to the statement that the conduct of a few rowdy European and Eurasian lads has tended to put a stop to the annual athletic sports amongst the schools Clearly, amongst *all* communities and classes, there are rowdies, both grown up and juvenescent but, surely, that is no "reason" to prevent a meeting, in friendly rivalry, of the well behaved and respectable members of such communities and classes. The proper remedy to put down rowdyism anywhere, whether amongst school-boys, or children of a larger growth, is an appeal to the aid of the police, a strong detachment of whom are always on the grounds, where such friendly competitions take place It is to be hoped that the two controversial parsons having shaken hands over their little argument, will smoke the calumet of peace together and under its soothing influence, contribute their fair share of help towards reviving the Annual Athletic Sports amongst the colleges and schools of Bangalore.

Now both are right, and both are wrong! It is clear, as the Reverend Mr. Walton argues that Annual Athletic sports amongst all the schools in Bangalore would be of no avail, as a means of physical education to the ingenuous youth, of the day, unless athletics were cultivated, throughout the year, as part and parcel of the education of the youths; on the other hand, it does not follow that, *because* there is no such systematic physical training in the schools, *therefore*, there should be no annual athletic sports amongst all the schools united for the purpose, as they used to be but three years ago—a point which the Revd Mr Hildesley argues with much logical force, in his rejoinder to the letter which Mr Walton wrote in reply to Mr Hildesley's first letter in the *Post*, inviting friendly co-operation in reviving the annual athletic sports, which, were so marked a feature, for ten years, in the school-boy life of Bangalore. We are afraid that Mr Walton's reasons against the revival of these highly interesting and wholesome meetings of boys and youth of all classes of the community, are rather weak and shaky, and some of them are logically inconsistent, as pointed out by his opponent. It is for the pastors and masters of each school to supervise and urge on the physical training of their students and pupils, on their own grounds, throughout the year, so as to fit them to contend, in a properly trained condition, when the annual gathering comes off This matter depends entirely on the managers of individual schools, while the annual gathering depends on the friendly combination and co-operation of all the managers in a body—a consummation which Mr. Hildesley seeks to bring about, but over which Mr. Walton seeks to throw a wet blanket, by his categorical, but extremely questionable "reasons" One of those reasons should never have found a place in his letter at all, or if stated, the obvious remedy (stated by Mr Hildesley, in his rejoinder) should have been indicated at the same time. We refer to the statement that the conduct of a few rowdy European and Eurasian lads has tended to put a stop to the annual athletic sports amongst the schools Clearly, amongst *all* communities and classes, there are rowdies, both grown up and juvenescent but, surely, that is no "reason" to prevent a meeting, in friendly rivalry, of the well behaved and respectable members of such communities and classes. The proper remedy to put down rowdyism anywhere, whether amongst school-boys, or children of a larger growth, is an appeal to the aid of the police, a strong detachment of whom are always on the grounds, where such friendly competitions take place It is to be hoped that the two controversial parsons having shaken hands over their little argument, will smoke the calumet of peace together and under its soothing influence, contribute their fair share of help towards reviving the Annual Athletic Sports amongst the colleges and schools of Bangalore.

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EDUCATION IN THE MYSORE STATE

(COMMUNICATED)

The address of the Dewan, on Tuesday last, at the distribution of prizes to the students and pupils of the Central College, marks a new epoch in the history of popular and the higher education in the Mysore Province. A new policy has been inaugurated, in regard to both kinds of education, which, if properly carried into effect, must give a gratifying impetus to education, as a national movement in this native state. In a few well chosen and apt sentences, the Dewan, Mr Sheshadri Iyer, enunciated the new educational policy, so that there can be no misunderstanding its basis and the lines upon which it is to run. Indeed, a more lucid statement of the intentions and action of the Mysore Government, with regard to the important subject of education, could not have been made. Mr Sheshadri Iyer evidently possesses the gift of public speaking, in no inconsiderable degree, a gift which is specially valuable to the Dewan of a native state like Mysore, where the policy and official acts of the Government are exposed, in no small degree, to the criticisms and comments of the public and the press. If the Dewan's speech of Tuesday last is to be taken as a happy augury of his capabilities as a public speaker, then we may look forward with confidence to what the public address reviewing the administration of the state and setting forth the policy of the Government, will reveal, at the gathering, at Mysore, during the next Dasserah festival.

The occasion, the distribution of prizes to the leading educational institution in the Province, was the most appropriate, on which to announce to the public the new policy of the Maharajah's Government, with regard to elementary and the higher education. With respect to elementary education, it is clear that, up to the present moment, the people have had no real voice in it, and certainly no sort of control over the funds contributed by them, but not spent by them upon it. If there is one thing of which the people of Mysore have just reason to complain against the forty years of British administration of the Province, it is the policy which introduced and maintained a system of popular elementary education, under complete Government control and surveillance, the central controlling authority being at Bangalore, in the person of the Director of Public Instruction, while the elementary schools were scattered all over the country, with no real controlling authority over them, and the people taking little or no interest in them, and not using them largely for the education of their children, which the British Administration fondly hoped would be the case. We allude to the Hobli schools, which superseded the village schools or "patasalas," institutions peculiar to every village in the Province, and in which each village community took the utmost personal interest, and sent their children there to receive the benefit of an elementary education. In introducing the subject to the attention of the public, Mr Sheshadri Iyer justly observes—

"Mr Cook's report refers to some important questions which have of late engaged the earnest consideration of His Highness Government. Their policy in this matter, as now definitely settled, is based upon the conviction that elementary education is a sphere peculiarly suited for the exercise of local activities, for if there is one measure which more than any other commands the cordial and universal sympathy of the people at large, it is that which seeks to give an elementary education to the masses. Other measures calculated to better his condition are from their novelty likely to be received with indifference by the conservative Hindu, but the education of his sons, according to his own ideas of what is useful, is with him always an important object. By tradition and association, he feels a keen interest in it, and by previous training, he is well qualified to adopt suitable measures for its attainment. This is especially the case in Mysore, where the successive conflict of two great religious movements—the Buddhistic and the Lingayet—with the previously established Brahminism, has done so much to stimulate the intellectual activities of the people."

Mr. Sheshadri Iyer then goes on briefly, but succinctly, to note what Buddhism, the Lingayet sect, and Brahminism have done for popular elementary education. From them sprang the village pial schools, or "patasalas," which were in existence from time immemorial, long before it was ever thought that the Mysore Province would be ruled by a European British Commission, under the auspices of the British Government of India. These "patasalas" or village schools, however, were replaced by the Hobli schools, regarding which the Dewan truly says—

"From these and other causes the pial-school or "Patasala" has been for many centuries recognised village institution in Mysore, supported by the village community by voluntary fees, either in grain or money. The system of Hobli schools under Central and Government control, introduced several years ago, has only diverted from these indigenous village "Patasalas" by which would have received, in the elementary instruction in Hobli schools, a decided

and the European community, it should single out Lord Ripon for special encomium and urge the Indian population to memorialise Her Majesty for a prolongation of his term of office."

THE following rules, laid down by the Government, will be read with a sense of relief by the people of India:—

In consequence of the numerous accidents which have resulted from European soldiers being entrusted with the fire arms for sporting purposes, it has been ruled that passes for shooting will only be granted to steady well-conducted men, who are known to be competent to handle a gun. Not less than three men will be permitted to go out shooting together, and at least one of the party must have sufficient acquaintance with the language to be able to converse with the inhabitants. On no account is any member of a shooting party to address or enter into conversation with native women. Soldiers are prohibited entering any village, house, temple, mosque or enclosure, or from shooting in their vicinity, and they are forbidden to trespass upon, or shot over crops. To every party of sportsmen allowed a pass, a list of such animals and birds as are looked upon as sacred by the inhabitants, will be given by the civil authorities. Disregard of the above orders will subject the disobedient to severe punishment, and the repeated infringement of the rules will deprive the corps from the privilege of leave on shooting excursions for a whole year.

The wise rules laid down will save thoughtless Europeans from committing murders, and English Judges and Juries from unjustly acquitting them. At the same time they will not deprive English soldiers of the pleasures of the sport.

We shall here quote a letter, addressed to the *Hindu* of Madras, by a European about the private affairs of Lord Ripon —

"Just consider his own and his wife's incomes amount to something like 90,000 L. a year. The Viceroyalty is not only nothing to him, but an immense bore. He has one of the grandest palaces in Europe, and he is a greater magnate in his own part of England than he is here as Viceroy, and there amongst his vast tenantry he is free to do what he believes to be for their good without being checked on all sides by unsympathetic superiors and more or less hostile subordinates. His enormous estates, and their complicated and multitudinous interests, private, local and public, need his personal care; and he and they suffer every day that he remains away from home. There is nothing like the master's eye. Nothing induced him to accept the Viceroyalty but the hope of being able to carry out a pro-native policy which he had read enough to know had ever been largely talked of, but never honestly given effect to."

Thus the Viceroy came here, not for the sake of any personal gain, either in the shape of money, reputation, or power, but with a view to do good to a vast nation. Such noble souls must always had themselves surrounded by fellow-beings who do not appreciate them, and such noble souls are never deterred from doing the duty, because of the opposition, and persecution of their deluded fellow beings. We know it for certain that, when his Lordship came to India, he came prepared for this opposition from his demoralized countrymen in India. Indeed, amidst this heap of unreasonable abuse showered upon him and the insults offered to him, Lord Ripon never lost his temper. He is quite satisfied that he is doing his duty.

Local and Provincial.

MYSORE P. W. D.—The reductions in the Mysore Public Works Department will take effect, it is said, from the end of September ensuing.

MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.—Captain Brackenbury, the Manager of the Mysore State Railway, is now occupied with an inspection of the whole line between Bangalore and Mysore town.

SPORTING.—The Bangalore races being over, the jockeys and trainers, who flocked to Bangalore, have now gone on to Poona, where the annual races begin, we believe, about the end of this month.

LECTURES ON ELECTRICITY.—Mr. John Cook, M. A., Principal, Central College, Bangalore, will resume his course of lectures in the College Hall, on Electricity and Magnetism, on Saturday next the 25th instant, in the evening.

MYSORE REVENUE SURVEY.—It is stated that Colonel J. P. Grant, Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, will retire from the service at the end of the ensuing month, and that Mr V. N. Narasim Iyengar, Assistant Commissioner, will succeed him.

MR SAUSMAN.—The local *Spectator* learns *from a private letter, that Mr. J. Sausman, the medical subordinate of the Mysore service*, who went in charge of Sir J D Gordon to England, has started from London to Bombay, *en route* to Bangalore, where he will rejoin his appointment.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.—The Resident's Treasury and the Law Courts in the C. and M. Station and all the public offices and Courts under the Maharajah's Government, were closed on Friday and Saturday last on account of the *Sravana* festival. Business will be resumed this morning.

SUPPLY OF WATER.—We are glad to observe that the recent heavy showers of rain we have had, and, fortunately, *continue to* have, have contributed a good supply of water, say, for about three months, to such tanks as the Dharmambudy and the Akshoomanpally in the Pettah, and the Shoolay and Ulsoor tanks in the C. and M Station.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.—Dr Henderson, who is in charge of the Bangalore Lunatic Asylum, Pettah, has issued orders that no visitors are to be allowed into the institution without his special sanction. The rule hitherto was that visitors were allowed on certain stated days and at stated hours, by the Subordinate Medical officer in charge of the asylum.

PLEADERSHIP EXAMINATION.—It is notified for the information of Candidates intending to present themselves for examination at the Pleadership Examination to be held in January 1884, that the examination in the subject of "Mortgage" will be in the "Transfer of Property Act" only "Macpherson on Mortgages" being still out of print.

A GOLD MINING COLONEL.—Colonel R A Cole, for some time judge of the Cantonment Small Causes Court, and then Civil and Sessions Judge of the C. and M. Station, Bangalore, but now devoted to gold mining pursuits, is expected at Bangalore at the end of the present month, he having been appointed managing director of the KuttaKonda Gold Mine, in the Shemoga district.

LIEUT. COL. J. O. TRAVERS.—Lieutenant Colonel J O Travers, (*The Worcestershire Regiment*) Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharajah, and Commandant of the Mysore troops, arrived yesterday morning (13th) from Bangalore by mail train *en route* to England per P. and O *Kaiser-i-Hind*, which left today (14th). Colonel A C. Hay, M. S Corps, officiates during Colonel Travers's absence.—*Madras Mail.*

AN ASTONISHING CHILD.—A native correspondent of the *Daily Post* says —"A child was born unto a native woman in the Pettah last night, which was blessed with *seven fingers on each hand and no nose at all*" Where the blessing of having seven fingers is, except for pocket-picking purposes, we cannot tell. It is, *however*, a decided advantage to possess no nose in these days, when at every turn one meets a conservancy cart of the Municipality.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH.—On Thursday last, His Highness the Maharajah left Bangalore for Mysore, by special train, which left the station at 12-30 in the afternoon. All the usual honours, in accordance with previous notifications, were observed, and a salute of 21 guns was fired, as His Highness left the palace on the High ground. The Maharajah was accompanied, besides by his suite, by the Dewan and his Secretary, Captain Brackenbury, Manager of the M. S. R, and Mr. A. J Molley, Locomotive Superintendent, were in charge of the train, which reached Mysore town by five in the evening.

CERTIFICATES—SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATION.—Candidates who have passed in one or more tests at the Special Test Examinations held in May 1883, and whose names appear in the classified lists published in the Supplements to the *Fort St. George Gazette* under dates the 12th June, 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th July, and 7th instant, will be furnished with certificates on applying, on or after the 25th instant, to the Collectors of the districts in which they were examined. Those examined in Travancore, Bangalore and Secunderabad should apply to the Resident of Travancore, the Director of Public Instruction, Mysore, and the Executive Commissariat Officer, Secunderabad, respectively. In applying for certificates each candidate should state the office he holds.

TRADING B. A'S AND F. A'S—We are surprised to see that our local contemporary the *Bangalore Spectator* of the 17th instant, has the following local paragraph:—"Several of our educated Brahman youths, who have obtained degrees, finding it impossible to get into Government service, have commendably taken to trade. They have opened a large Drapery and Tailoring establishment in the Pettah. By-and-bye it will, no doubt, be quite common for a hawker or a sweet-meat man, to hand in his card, with the mystic letters of educational rank printed after his name. To such base uses may a university degree be put to?" We think that the course adopted by the modern educated young men is not in any way degrading to their University honour. We hope many of our country-men will take up professions like the above, rather than depend upon the Government for employment.

THE PARSEE VICTORIA OPERA TROUPE.—On Tuesday evening last, the Parsee Victoria Opera Troupe of performers gave an entertainment, in their pavilion, under the patronage and in the immediate presence of the Hon'ble G. N. Gajapathi Rao, member, Madras Legislative Council, when Mrs. Gajapathi Rao, and Miss Gajapathi Rao with her European governess were present, a special zenana box having been constructed for their accommodation. The performances by the company consisted of a variety entertainment known as *Chow chow ka moorabba*, and comprised selections from all the favourite plays performed in Bangalore by the company. There was a very large audience on the occasion, and the distinguished guests were highly pleased with what was enacted on the stage. At the conclusion of the performance, the Hon'ble Raja Gajapathi Rao thanked Mr. C S *Nazir, the proprietor* of the troupe, for the *admirable entertainment*. The company left for Mysore yesterday morning.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS C AND M. STATION.—On Thursday last, the Criminal Sessions for the C. and M Station, for the present month, were held, Mr. J. H. Tremenheere, the Sessions Judge, presiding. There were only two cases set down for hearing, namely, one in which the accused, a native, was charged with making a false charge with intent to injure, under section 211 of the Penal Code, and the other under section 495 in which the accused, a native Christain was charged with bigamy, having concealed the fact of his first marriage from the woman he married a second time. Both cases were prosecuted by Mr. Advocate Singara Chir, *Government Prosecutor*, and in the first case, Mr. Advocate Nepean Smith appeared for the accused, and in the second, the accused was undefended. In the case of making a false charge, the accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 250, in default to suffer 6 months' rigourous imprisonment; in the case of bigamy, accused was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 2½ years.

General Summary.

A PETITION.—The inhabitants of Kurnool have sent a petition to the Viceroy, pointing out the disadvantages they will be under by the new line of railway, now being surveyed by Mr. Lambert and his staff, not passing through Kurnool, but 30 miles away through Done, a town which they consider not half so populous or important, or so much the seat of traffic as Kurnool, and they pray that the line may pass through or near their town. The present alignment was decided upon after full consideration of local circumstances and wants, and is said to be the best possible one.—*Mail.*

EDUCATIONAL.—We understand that it is in contemplation of the *Government of Bengal* to sanction, for the use of the Government Krishnagar College, the construction of a separate building for the use of students studying the physical sciences at the institution, for the laboratory, lecture-room, professor's room, and store-room. The new building will cost from Rs. 16,000 to Rs. 20,000.—*Indian Daily News.*

CUSTOMS REVENUE.—The total amount of duty collected at the Sea Custom House on goods imported and exported by Sea last month was Rs 48,958-0-8 against Rs 33,173-1-11 collected in July '82.—*Standard.*

AN ACCIDENT IN THE GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL, PATCHAIYAPPA.—On Saturday last an unfortunate accident took place here. In the course of making an experiment before the Fifth Class, the glass flask which contained water and nine clippings suddenly burst owing to the excess of Sulphuric Acid poured into it for the purpose of collecting Hydrogen. Pieces of glass struck several of the students and two boys were somewhat severely hurt. They were at once conveyed to the hospital, where on examination it was found that the wounds were not very deep or serious as they were at first apprehended.—*Ibid.*

A FEARFUL ACCIDENT AT CALCUTTA.—On Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock, the roof of house go down, No 98, Clive Street, fell in with a fearful crash, burying 40 unfortunate coolies who were working in it at the time under the ruins. Assistance was promptly rendered and twenty of the men were rescued uninjured. Of the remainder, six mangled corpses, some of them crushed out of all semblance of humanity, were dug out from under the ruins, and fourteen coolies were rescued, suffering from injuries more or less severe. The building is a parallelogram some 100 feet long and 50 feet broad, and the roof rested on a row of square pillars in the centre and the four walls. These pillars gave way from the weight of the heavy roof, composed of beams and tiles, and it was a miracle that all underneath at the time were not crushed. The loss of life, if the accident had happened only two minutes later, would have been much heavier, as the men were just being mustered, and all had not entered the building. The manager of the godown, a German, had a most narrow escape. He had just entered the doorway to muster the men when he looked up and saw the roof coming down. A second later, and he would have probably shared the fate of the unfortunate, who have perished, or been injured. To all appearances the pillars seem to have been quite rotten, the mortar which kept the bricks together being of the most informe description. The building which came down, with some others adjoining, is the property of Babu Jogesh Chunder Dutt, and it was repaired only last year. The other two buildings, to all appearances, seem to be in a *most dangerous condition*, the beams supporting the roofs are bent, and the enormously heavy roofs are only supported by row of pillars and the side walls. About a year ago a jute godown in the locality came down. Fortunately there was no loss of life, as the accident happened on a Sunday, and there were no coolies at work there on that day. It is surely worth somebody's while to enquire into the condition of these buildings. Large number of workmen daily congregate in them, and an accident similar to the one under notice is sure to lead to great loss of life. No doubt a searching investigation will be made into the circumstances attending the occurrence at the inquest which will be duly held.—*Ibid.*—*Ibid.*

Extracts.

LORD RIPON'S POLICY.

A public meeting in support of Lord Ripon's Indian policy was held in the library of the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, on Monday, under the presidency of Sir John Budd Phear, formerly judge of the High Court, Calcutta. Among those present were Sir Wilfred Lawson, M. P, Mr Thorold Rogers, M. P., Mr. Henry Lee, M. P., Mr. Woodall, M P., Mr. Bryce, M. P., Mr. Cheetham, M. P., Mr. Hopwood, M. P., Mr. Cropper, M. P., Mr. Illingworth, M. P, Mr. J. R. Holland, M. P., Mr. Hodgson Pratt, Mr. C. C. Macrae, Major

Evans Bell, Mr Alfred Haggard, Mr Seymour Keay, Mr O C Mallick, Mr Martin Wood, Mr George Foggo, Mr G J Holyoake, several well-known representatives of working men's trade councils, and many Indian students. Mr Haggard, honorary Secretary of the committee read a long list of names of gentlemen who were unable to be present, but expressed sympathy with the objects of this movement The following are extracts from some of the letters —

The Duke of Argyll Of the general principle involved in the proposal (Mr Ilbert's bill) I have no hesitation in expressing my cordial approval, and my conviction that the opposite course—of excluding all natives of India, however highly qualified, from judicial appointments in which they may have to deal with the offences of Europeans—is a course at variance with our duty and with our high and just interests in the Government of India

Sir Charles Trevelyan Mr Ilbert's bill has my entire support I feel confident that it will be approved and confirmed by her Majesty's Government for its rejection would be a direct reversal of the policy which has been steadily pursued for the last fifty years with the object of enabling the natives of India to take a substantial part in the administrations of the affairs of their own country

Professor Max Muller I have from the beginning felt a real admiration for Lord Ripon's sober policy in the Government of India As to the so-called Ilbert bill, I never cared much for it. I think it might have waited until it was more strongly asked for But to withdraw it would be, I fear, a fatal mistake It would imply an insult quite unmerited on native judges who stand as high in their moral character as most English judges—I should even venture to say higher than some, though to mention name might seem odious

Lord Lawrence I entirely concur in Lord Ripon's Indian policy and I hope that it will be successfully carried out

Mr S Laing M P Having served in India under Lord Canning, I am convinced that this policy of Lord Ripon, which is in effect the continuation of Canning's, would have had the warm support of that great and good Viceroy The clamour against it reminds me of the very similar clamour from vernacular classes, which was raised against "Clemency Canning," as he was then called by way of opprobrium, because after the Mutiny he protected the natives of India from indiscriminate vengeance of the Europeans. In less than two years' time this policy had changed into one of universal respect and esteem from all classes, and I venture to predict that the result will be the same in the case of Lord Ripon, if, supported by the Government and by public opinion at home, he proceed to carry out resolutely the policy of extending a larger share in the local administration of their own country to the educated natives of India

Lord Northbrook it seems to me to be very desirable to show that opinion is not all one way

Mr Thorold Rogers, M P, moved the first resolution—"That whenever a native of India has shown such moral and intellectual qualities as are implied by the fact of his having attained to high judicial office, he is entitled to exercise the same powers as an English officer holding a similar position" This was seconded by Mr. Robert Cust, a member of the Legislative council of India, supported by Mr Seymour Keay, and carried unanimously Mr Bryce, M P moved—"That the extension of local self-government in India is a step called for by the increasing needs of the country and the necessity of economical administration, while it forms an important training for that larger share in the government of India by its people to which the greatest importance has always been attached" Mr A Haggard seconded the resolution, which was adopted unanimously, as was also the next resolution proposed by Major Evans Bell, and seconded by Mr Martin Wood which was as follows — "That the meeting would view with alarm any hesitation on the part of the present Ministry to give its fullest support to the policy of the Governor-General in so much as that policy is founded on the Queen's Proclamation of November 1858 and is consonant with the highest interests of the empire" Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M P, moved the final resolution which was as follows —"That this meeting do express its hearty approval of the wise and just conduct of Lord Ripon and his colleagues, and appeal to the English people to join in supporting a Viceroy who has shown himself so loyal and true to the interests alike of England and India." Mr. N. Waldemar Lawrence seconded the resolution which was carried unanimously A committee of arrangements has been formed in connection with the public meeting in support of Lord Ripon's policy which will be held at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday the 1st of August, and at which the Right Hon John Bright, M P, will take the chair

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE CENTRAL COLLEGE, BANGALORE

There was a large and influential gathering at the College Hall, yesterday afternoon, to witness the distribution of prizes. His Highness the Maharajah took the chair, and among those present were Mr J B Lyall, British Resident, Mr and Mrs C G Plumer, Messrs Rice, Potter, Thompson, J W Hayes, Sr and the Lords J H Walton, and H Pope, also Messrs. T R. A Thumba Chetty, B B Subbapatkar Moodelly, B Vijendra Row, and many others The Principal Mr Cook, opened the meeting by reading the Report.

At the conclusion there was much applause His Highness the Maharajah was then asked by Mr Cook to give the prizes to the students The students ascended the dais where His Highness was seated, and received their prizes from his hands After this part of the evening's ceremonies was over, Mr Cook said he would attempt to make two of the students give recitations. Anandaroven who obtained the fifth place in the Matriculation class, and who is the son of Mr Chinnappah the Manager of the Educational Department recited Byron's "Ocean" and did it remarkably well, his accent being very good B N Dasappah a young Coorg, who obtained the first place in the Matriculation class, recited the 'Mountaineer" illustrating the piece by the rifle and the famous Coorg knife The Dewan then arose and made the following speech —

Ladies and Gentlemen —I am commanded by His Highness the Maharajah to say, how gratifying it is to him to be able to preside on this occasion of the revival of the good old custom of the public distribution of prizes which, in the case of this College, has fallen into disuse of late years Occasions like this stimulate both master and pupil to further exertion in the year to come, and they afford the public an opportunity of readily learning the annual progress of the Chief Educational Institution established in their midst We have all heard the interesting report of the Principal Mr Cook, which gives full statistics as to the number of boys in the different departments and the results of the various examinations. The University examination results show that during the past year, only 21 passed in the Matriculation examination, 6 in the First Examination in Arts and 2 in the B A Mr Cook, however, entertains the hope that in future years we may hope to produce better results. This hope is justified by the fact that in the F A classes of this College alone, there are now as many as 75 students, and that both at the Maharajah's College at Mysore and at the College at Shemoga considerable numbers are studying for the same Examination We therefore, in the ordinary course of things, look for much larger B A classes in future, and under more favourable conditions than have existed in the past, it may not be necessary for Mysore boys, desiring Collegiate Education, to go all the way to Madras, where both, in the Christian and Presidency Colleges, there are now as many Mysore students as in the corresponding classes of this College The small numbers in the B. A classes have, for the time being, imposed upon this College the necessity of teaching only one optional subject, viz, Physical Science For obvious reasons, the Government set a very high value upon a knowledge of this subject, and it is their wish to encourage its special study, though they are quite prepared, when the increasing numbers in the classes justify such a step, to increase the staff of Professors, so as to give the students the option of one or both of the other two subjects, viz., Mathematics and Philosophy When two years hence it will be necessary to alter the course of studies in the B A. classes, in accordance with the revised standard recently adopted by the Madras University, preference will continue to be given to Physical Science as an optional subject in this college, and arrangements will be made for the teaching of other optional subjects, only when a fairly sufficient number of students offer to take up those subjects.

Mr Cook's report refers to some important questions which have, of late, engaged the earnest consideration of His Highness' Government Their policy in this matter, as now definitely settled, is based upon the conviction that elementary education is a sphere peculiarly suited for the exercise of local initiative, for, if there is one measure which, more than any other, commands the cordial and intelligent sympathy of the people at large, it is that which seeks to give an elementary education to the masses. Other measures calculated to better his condition are, from their novelty, likely to be received with indifference by the conservative Hindu, but the education of his sons, according to his own ideas of what is useful, is with him always an important object By tradition and association, he feels a keen interest in it, and by previous training, he is well qualified to adopt suitable measures for its attainment. This is especially the case in Mysore, where the successive conflict of two great religious movements—the Buddhistic and the Lingayet—with the previously established Brahmanism, has done so much to stimulate the intellectual activities of the people Buddhism, which addressed itself to the cultivation of the mind and the intellect, had an organised system of popular education in its extensive monastic schools, while the Lingayet revival which has had a larger and more abiding influence in this province, gave an impetus to popular education the effect of which has not yet died out From these and other causes, the pial school or "Patasala" has been, for many centuries, a recognised village Institution in Mysore, supported by the village community, by voluntary fees either in grain or money The system of Hobli Schools under Centralized Government control, introduced several years ago, has only diverted from these indigenous village "Patasalas, boys who would have received their elementary instruction if no Hobli schools existed These Hobli Schools as Institutions under exclusive State management without any popular element in their constitution or direction, have naturally failed to receive the support or sympathy of the people It is therefore not surprising to find that they have been unable hitherto wholly to supersede the village school system Moreover, the difficulty of supervising the numerous Hobli Schools scattered over the face of the Province and of controlling the extensive agency employed, from a central office at Bangalore, has tended to impair their efficiency His Highness Government are therefore of opinion that these circumstances only afford an additional reason for hastening the transfer of the control over each Hobli schools to a local Committee, carefully selected from the village population, who are directly interested in its success Such a Committee may be left to prescribe the subjects of study which ordinarily will include the three R's and such Puranic or popular literature and other items of useful information as are usually taught in the "Patasala." Government in the case of these schools, may add, at present, Elementary Geography and History to their curriculum but beyond prescribing a standard and from time to time altering it if necessary and providing an auditing inspecting agency to ensure that the prescribed standard is maintained, it is conceived proper that Government should abstain from all further interference These village school committees must however be made subordinate to the Local Fund boards, because they ought to be maintained out of Local Funds, the administration of which vests in Local Boards. At present 20 per cent. of the Local Fund Revenue is taken away from the management of these Boards to be spent by a Central Government agency on the schools in question The scheme above set forth will restore these funds to the Local Boards to whom they legitimately belong, and who, it is hoped will be able with the present allotment of 20 per cent, considerably to enlarge the number of such schools which, under local management, ought in a great measure, to be self supporting By bringing local interest and local opinion to bear on their management, the Local Boards will, it is hoped, be able to place them on a footing of progress so assured.

Similarly, in the case of schools established at Taluk Head Quarters, it is proposed to place them, wherever practicable, under the local Municipal Board with a grant-in-aid from Government

It will however be necessary for Government to retain, in their own hands for the present, the management of the Colleges at Bangalore, Mysore and Shemoga, as well as the High Schools established at other District Head-Quarters. But in the case of the Bangalore Central College, the classes below the upper fourth or the Middle School were abolished some time back as unnecessary, because the provision which already existed for Primary and Middle School Education in the London and Wesleyan Mission Schools, when supplemented by a newly established Town School, were placed under the management of the Municipality, was considered quite ample, and in some respects even better than what existed in the Central College. In the case of the other Colleges and Schools referred to also, the lower classes may, with advantage, be abolished as soon as we are able to make other adequate provision by the establishment of proper Municipal Schools.

Being thus relieved of Primary and Middle School Education, Government will be better able to devote its undivided attention to higher education, which in the present state of the country, must continue to be dependent upon special state support for many years to come. His Highness' Government are fully alive to this fact, and are prepared to afford every encouragement to further higher education in Mysore With this object His Highness the Maharajah is pleased to sanction 5 scholarships per annum, each of Rs 10 per mensem tenable for four years, by any student passing the matriculation examination in the 1st class, from any Government or aided Mysore school and prosecuting his studies in any of the Colleges in Mysore for the B A examination. These scholarships will be in addition to the existing provision, and any of them which, may not be allotted to students passing the matriculation examination will, as a special case be given next year to those who may pass the first examination in Arts from a Mysore College in the first class and wish to prosecute their studies for the B A in the Central College

With the view of encouraging the special study of Physical Science in the Central College, a prize of Rs. 100 will be awarded annually to the student who passes the B A Examination, taking Physical Science as his optional subject and obtaining in it the highest number of marks, not less than one half of the maximum

The Government entertain full hopes that this branch of study will be successfully prosecuted under the immediate tuition of the Principal Mr cook whose great knowledge of the subject and practical experience in the teaching of it in one of the famous Scotch Universities recommended his selection by Government of the Principalship of this College. He has been with us but a short time, but has been interest in the success of this Institution and zealous exertions to make every Department of it as roughly efficient as able as to hope that the College would steadily improve under him

Now, Students of the Central College, H H commands me to assure you that he is pleased to see so many happy faces amongst you Those of you that have got prizes should not intermit your labours but consider the rewards you have obtained only as an incentive to future exertion Those of you that have failed to receive prizes should not go dishearten ed your failure must only stimulate you to further exertion, so that what you have failed to win to day you may win to-morrow H H is glad to learn from your Principal's Report that you have recently distinguished yourselves in the manly sport of Cricket. He is fully alive to the importance of a sound Physical Education and sanctions the appointment of a regular Gymnasium Instructor to your School He is pleased also to make you the present of a complete set of Cricket and Lawn Tennis materials Mr Cook, H. H the Maharajah will be glad if you will give the School a holiday to-morrow in honour of the occasion

Mr Cook, on behalf of himself, masters and students, expressed his hearty gratitude to H H the Maharajah for having presided at the meeting, and for his generosity in giving the scholarships, which Mr Cook consider must advance the institution; and he called on the students to give three cheers for the Maharajah, and another for the Dewan which being done brought the meeting to a close. The College Hall was very nicely decorated on the occasion, a graceful arch with evergreens and flowers was put over the dais with the word—"Welcome" just behind the Maharajah's chair We were glad to see that several ladies graced the occasion with their presence —*Daily Post*

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[BY RUNNER AND WIRE.]

MAHARAJAH DHULLEP SINGH

London, 21st August.—It is stated that Government have induced Maharajah Dulleep Singh to defer his visit to India.

THE PERSIAN AND RUSSIAN FRONTIER TREATY

A considerable modification is expected to be made with treaty defining the frontier between Persia and Russia.

RUMOURED MURDER OF THE AMEER

Calcutta, 22nd August.—Phoenix is announced in Shawan that the Ameer, at Cabul, has been shot dead by his nephew in a quarrel.

THE HOLKAR BILL

Mr. Cross replying to a question in the House of Commons said that the announcement received from local Governments in favour of Assuming the withdrawal of the Holkar Bill, while the received from the Members of Bombay, Madras and the Punjab, North West and Central Provinces, argued against the withdrawal of the Bill. Replies have not yet been received from Oudh. He had heard that the honourable gentleman said that the local Governments had suggested various modifications of the Bill.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A HIGH CASTE CONVERT

A telegram from *The Times of India* says that a Hindu lad of high Cashmeri family was baptized by the Guardian Mission at Lahore on Sunday. The boy has since disappeared. This incident has created a great sensation among natives of all denominations.

THE KATTYWAR CHIEFS AND COLONEL BARTON

The Government of Bombay have refused to accede to the request of the Kattywar Chiefs, to allow Colonel Barton, Chief Political Officer, an extension of his period of office.

AFFAIRS IN MADAGASCAR

London, 22nd August.—In the House of Commons last night, Sir Stafford Northcote adverted the policy of Government in their mode of conducting Parliamentary proceedings, and amongst other things, complained of an alarming reference made by Her Majesty's Ministers relative to the Madagascar Bill. Mr. Gladstone in reply said that nothing had occurred in Madagascar to disturb the friendly alliance of England and France.

LORD RIPON'S POLICY

Referring to some remarks of Sir S. Northcote on the Marquis of Ripon's policy, Mr. Gladstone said he regretted that they had been made, as they were calculated to weaken the hands of the Viceroy. He proceeded to say that the opinions of Anglo-Indians were not judged by Her Majesty's Government to be the best, as they were made Honorables in a spirit of animosity, which must be checked. He then extolled the Marquis of Ripon's courage and discretion in pursuit of his policy, and said that opposition will subside when the Anglo-Indians recognize that the dangers they prognosticate are shadowy. In the meantime, the British Government must go steadily onwards in building civilized society in India.

MAHARAJAH DULLIP SINGH'S VISITS

In replying to a further question, Mr. Gladstone said that the Government had no information respecting the reported postponement of Maharajah Dulleep Singh's visit to India, and that the matter had been referred to the Indian Government.

FRANCE AND SPAIN

It is reported that Franco-Spanish relations are not satisfactory.

It is announced that the King of Spain visits the Emperor of Germany on the 20th of September.

THE INDIAN BUDGET

London, 23rd August.—Mr. Cross, in submitting the Indian Budget to the House of Commons last night argued the construction of railways in India within reasonable limits, in order to enable the surplus crops to reach the markets.

OUR RELATIONS WITH AFGHANISTAN

Referring to the subsidy to the Ameer, the honourable gentleman said, he concluded *the Marquis of Ripon endeavoured to cultivate friendly relations with the Ameer, with whom a cordial concord now prevails.* Our best safeguard, he said, against frontier complications, lies in the Ameer's ability to defend his State and a cordial friendship is cheaper than his shyness. The Indian Government had therefore deemed it right to enable him to maintain his position. After a short discussion, the House agreed to an adjournment of the debate.

THE LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT BILL FOR SCOTLAND

The House of Lords last night threw out on the second reading, the Scotch Local Self Government Bill.

BISMARK'S VIEW OF FRENCH POLICY

Berlin, 22nd August.—The North German *Gazette* publishes an article to-day, alluding to French attacks on Germany, and denounces France as the sole disturber of the maintenance of European peace.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1883.

RAJA SIR T. MADHAVA RAO AT PATCHAIYAPPA'S

Those who were present, on Monday before Dr. Pitchaiyappa's Hall, Madras, to hear Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao's address cannot fail to be struck with the remarkable illustration the speaker afforded of the vast strides which the higher English education has made in Southern India, *amongst the natives,* during the past forty years, when the institution which is now known as the Madras Presidency College, was designated the Government High School, and the higher education for natives was just begun as an experiment, an experiment however, which happily had for its *very first exponent* Mr. E. B. POWELL, and thus secured for the rising generation of native youth a continuous series of opportunities of advancing farther and farther in the path of knowledge little more than sixteen years after Mr. Powell's arrival in this country, the University of Madras was established, and thus those who can, almost the pioneers of the higher education for the natives of Southern India, was also amongst those who were empowered to carry out the new educational *regime which the University introduced.* But, in this interval, the best portion of Mr. Powell's pupils had left their great master's side, and had begun to enter upon those careers in life in which they were destined to win no mean distinction and lasting reputation. Not the least conspicuous amongst the veteran educationist's students was Madhava Rao, and the grateful words of affectionate remembrance uttered by the Raja on Monday last, show how abiding were the moral and intellectual impressions left on his students' minds by Mr. Powell, from the very first time he began the work of education with them. Not less graceful and sincere is the eulogy pronounced by Sir Madhava Rao on the late John Bruce Norton, another of the European friends of the natives of Southern India, who, as Sir Madhava Rao appropriately remarked, "will live in the grateful memory of the native community much longer than his form will be borne by the cars which adorns" the walls of Patchaiyappa's hall. Educated by a man of such varied *accomplishments* and disciplining as Eyre Burton Powell, and encouraged and sustained in his public career by two such men as George Norton and John Bruce Norton, the innate benevolence and patriotism and the natural talents of Madhava Rao received such development as rarely falls to less gifted and less fortunate men, and what adds immensely more than all to this happy combination of moral and intellectual qualities, is the good use, to which Sir Madhava Rao has put the brilliant *opportunities which fell in his way,* with unswerving rectitude and integrity.

We should wish to make a few observations on the excellent words of wisdom experience, and knowledge which fell from Sir Madhava Rao's lips, and withal, with a modesty which can be the outcome only of a truly learned and benevolent man. On the subject of high education, nobody can speak with larger authority than Sir Madhava Rao. He himself and the small but brilliant band of contemporaries who are still with him, are living examples of the results of the high education begun by Mr. Powell and continued in the University system of the day, though this latter seems in uniform is not so solid in body and substance as the old system, which turned out "proficients" of the Government *High School. This high education Sir Madhava* Rao would have not only in British India, under the British Government, but he would have it also amongst the Native states under the native princes and chiefs, for as he justly observes, of the Native states are to exist in perpetuity as so many sources of usefulness, of strength, and of honour to the British Government, if they are to exist at all for any long period, their rulers should cease to be ignorant despots, and their subjects should cease to be ignorant men. Sir Madhava Rao would, therefore, have high education fostered and encouraged by the state, both in the British Government and under native rulers. Elementary education, he says, we must have, "but *mere elementary education cannot supply* power enough to overcome the inertia of ages—cannot supply power enough to break through the barriers placed on the path of progress, by ignorance, by prejudice, and by superstition." Sir Madhava Rao next combats the allegation frequently *made by some Englishmen,* and especially by some irreflective Anglo Indian journalists, that imbibing high education makes the natives disloyal to the British Government. On this point Sir Madhava Rao is most outspoken and emphatic, and nothing can be clearer and truer to the purpose than what

he says—"Having had very intimate intercourse with many highly educated fellow countrymen, having had access to their inmost thoughts—I have no hesitation in avowing my belief thus publicly, that the suspicion has no real foundation On the contrary, I feel sure that, as a rule, highly educated native gentlemen realise and appreciate the blessings of British domination far better than the great mass of the people, whose knowledge is limited to their own personal experience, and who can hardly recall the frightful misgovernment of the past." But, on the other hand, Sir Mahdava Rao frankly admits that the educated natives, *because* of their very education, are prone to criticise the actions and policy of the Government, when those do not appear to be in accordance with the ideal of a good Government set up by Englishmen themselves. The object of the critics is not a separation from the British Government—it is not disloyalty—but only that criticism might awaken the Government to the importance of keeping up to its own high *ideal* *With equal frankness, Sir Mahdava* Rao confesses to the violence and unmeasured tone of some portion of the Anglo-Vernacular press, but he attributes this violence and unmeasured language, not to highly educated natives, but to half educated natives, who, probably, not having any other profession to follow, have taken to the press as a source of livelihood There may be considerable truth in this explanation, and in the explanation also that much of the violent language and tone of the Anglo-Vernacular press are to be attributed to youth, immaturity, and indiscretion, but the fact remains that the *English* of those fiery and disloyal articles in the native press, is sound, idiomatic, and with very few grammatical solecisms in them—a fact which shews that they emanate from the pens of really educated natives As to the attitude which the Government should occupy towards the public and the press, in matters political and relating generally to Government, Sir Mahdava Rao utters opinions which would do credit to the most enlightened European statesmen On this point Sir Mahdava's" words should be quoted in full. He says again, when the public journals question the justice or wisdom of any act of Government, the Government should condescend to afford explanations oftener and more fully than here-to-fore. Such explanations would, in many cases, clear up matters and obviate dissatisfaction. A good and strong Government ought not to hesitate to take the people into its confidence In what way Government may offer explanations to the public is a question of detail Very often, and oftener than heretofore, it may lay on the Editor's table such records as contain the necessary explanations But I would strongly recommend some recognized system of putting questions to Government and of eliciting replies The time has come for introducing a moderate system of the kind, carefully guarded against abuse and embarrassments It would have a marvellous effect in keeping public servants on the alert, in enabling Government to vindicate itself in the eyes of the public and in averting misapprehensions and dissatisfaction on the part of the people." It is, surely, a significant sign of the times, when a pure native of India affords the British Government so broad a hint as to the best method of counteracting the present unhealthy and bureaucratic system of administration. Sir Mahdava Rao rightly insists that the Government is best served by educated and intelligent natives and not by the old school, half educated *Keranees* who are mere creatures of red-tape, routine, and G Os and circular orders. Sir Madhava Rao touched lightly on the question of the social intercourse between Europeans and educated natives. It is a question which will attain a satisfactory solution, not so much by arguments, controversy and discussion, in the press or on the platform, but by private efforts, amongst the private circles of society in both communities.

MR BOWRING AND MYSORE OFFICIALS

Mr. Lewis Bowring, c s i late Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and esteemed one of the best British Chief Commissioners we have had, has deservedly won so high a reputation, both in this Province and beyond it, that we can hardly bring ourselves to think that he, above all men, should have been guilty of deliberately maligning the people amongst whom he achieved his reputation, and in whom he professed to be swayed by the most sincere and abiding interest And yet such is actually the case Mr Bowring, justly esteemed to be one of the most impartial of men in high positions and well known for the practical interest he displayed in the educated natives of this Province and of India generally, has publicly made statements which almost entirely contradict his former career in Mysore, and place him in the light of one who has thrown off a mask, which he has been wearing for many years, from self interested motives The circumstances which have led to what many would be justified in considering as inconsistency of political conduct on Mr Bowring's part, arose from that unfortunate Ilbert Bill, and show how national prejudice may blind even those who have shown themselves just and clear-sighted in other matters Those circumstances are as follow —

On a set day, last month, a deputation of the English branch of the Anglo-Indian Defence Association, waited upon the Earl of Kimberley, the Secretary of State for India, with a memorial against the passing of the Criminal Code Amendment Bill, as *proposed by the Government of India* and drafted by the legal member of the Viceroy's Council Amongst the members of the deputation, were Colonel G B Malleson and Mr Lewin Bowring, the latter of whom was unable to attend personally and wrote a letter stating his inability to attend and expressing his sympathy with the movement in opposition to the Ilbert Bill In that letter, the following passage occurs—"No one who had to administer an Indian province was more anxious than I was to advance qualified natives to high posts, but although the experiment made, in nominating Mr Krishnaiengar to be district officer answered thoroughly, the second native whom I appointed to a similar post proved a dismal failure" It will be seen that such statements as these will only tend to show the hollowness of the cause which the opponents to an act of justice to the educated natives of India have adopted One swallow does not make a summer, and it does not follow that, because there has been a failure with one educated native appointed to a post of responsibility and position, there should be no faith or trust placed in all educated natives, or that all alike will prove "dismal failures" But the case put by by Mr Bowring as "dismal failure," does not depend for its refutation on the argument that one failure of the kind does not make many failures Mr Bowring's statement with regard to this case is simply unfounded The case was *not* a failure at all The facts are these The late Mr Krishnaiengar was appointed Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar district by Mr Bowring, and seeing the success of that "experiment," he appointed Mr Krishna Rao, now a member of the Maharajah's Council, to be Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur district In this high and responsible position, Mr Krishna Rao remained throughout Mr Bowring's time as Chief Commissioner, and so did not retire from the service till Sir Richard Meade's term of office—Sir Richard succeeded Mr Bowring—had almost expired, and he retired on the pension of his grade, and, at the present moment, as we have said, Mr Krishna Rao is a member of His Highness the Maharajah's Council If Mr Krishna Rao was really the "dismal failure" which Mr Bowring states he was, it is difficult to believe how he could have been selected to fill one of the highest offices in the state service, simultaneously with the inauguration of the Native Government of Mysore, on the accession of the Maharajah There are facts which are, surely, fully known to Colonel Malleson, because they are all contemporaneous with that officer's long and close connection with the Mysore state It is more than curious that, in reading Mr Bowring's letter to the Earl of Kimberly, Colonel Malleson should have forgotten to mention these facts to his lordship It is probable that blind partisanship to a cause which requires all sorts of props to support it, and which will *soon die out*, has been the main reason both of Mr Bowring's extraordinary misstatement and Colonel Malleson's tacit support of them without affording the slightest explanation to the Secretary of State But Lord Kimberley saw, through the naked falsity of Mr Bowring's statement, as it stood His Lordship pointed out that, even taking Mr Bowring's statement for what it was worth, he could not see that it was any argument for the exclusion of the educated natives of India from all high and responsible official positions in the service of the Indian Governments and he was *surprised that such an argument was* at all employed in support of the cause which the deputation before him represented What Mr Bowring characterised as a "dismal failure" in Mr Krishna Rao's appointment was simply this that he was placed in an exceptionally difficult position in a district of the Province in which there are a large number of European planters, and other Europeans connected with the coffee plantations, and then, as at the present time, there was much opposition and discontent that a native should be appointed as the chief district officer, and exercise all the powers conferred on a European officer of the same grade Hence Mr Krishna Rao's unpopularity, but unpopularity does not mean unfitness for a high official, still less, does it mean a "dismal failure" Mr Krishna Rao lived through all opposition and obloquy, with the approval of his official superiors and did not retire from the service till his time came to do so, and he now enjoys *the full confidence* of his sovereign the Maharajah, in as much as, with the Maharajah's sanction and approval, he is a member of the royal Council What shall we say, then, of a cause which requires showing up of the kind, that facts should be perverted, forgotten, or ignored, in order to give a colour and force to it which it does not possess in itself? But there is no necessity to discuss the matter further That cause has already lost its hold The Ilbert Bill, though with some modifications, probably, *will* be passed into law, and then, it is to be hoped, all this sort of political partisan tactics will be rendered unnecessary, and the realm restored to the moral peace which has been so wrecklessly broken up to the present moment

Local and Provincial

The Dewan—Mr Sheshadri Iyer, the Dewan, who accompanied His Highness to Mysore, was expected to have returned to Bangalore yesterday evening

Nundydroog Sessions—the Sessions Court for the Nandydroog Division for the month of September ensuing will be held on the 3rd of that month and following days

Mysore State Railway—Two reductions amongst the office hands of the Mysore State Railway Audit office have been ordered and will take effect from the 30th September ensuing

Mysore D P W—Mr G H Bayley, Executive Engineer, Mysore Division, will act as Secretary in Department of Public Works, during the absence of Captain Kensington on leave.

Sunday Evening Lectures—The first of a series of Sunday evening lectures to educated natives, by the Reverend T E Slater, of the London Mission, was to have been given yesterday evening, in the Mission Hall, Pettah. The Subject was—"The Creation of the World"

"Hindu Association"—Yesterday evening, a discussion was to have taken place, amongst the members of the "Hindu Association," Cantonment, on the subject of "Intellectual and Practical Ability" Mr Rajaram Rowjee, of the Madras Medical College, opening the debate

Lecture on Electricity—The second lecture on Electricity and Magnetism, by Mr J Cook, m a, Principal, Bangalore Central College, will be delivered, in the College hall, on Saturday next the 1st proximo, in the evening Tickets to admission (gratis) are to be had of the College writer

An Interesting Ceremony—On Monday last, the *Nama Karan*, or naming ceremony, or as Christians say, the christening of the infant princess of His Highness the Maharajah, and Her Highness the Maharanee, took place in the palace at Mysore, with much pomp and circumstance

Last Saturday in the Month—All the public offices and Courts in Bangalore, except the Civil and Sessions Court of the C and M Station, were closed on Saturday, being the last in the month Why should the office of the Civil Court of the C and M Station alone be deprived of this boon?

Fair at Madivala—Rao Bahadur Subapatty Moodaliar, member of H H the Maharajah's Council, has, we understand, started a weekly fair at the large village of Madivala which is about 5 miles from Bangalore The fair is held on Thursday, each week and the second gathering took place on Thursday last, and there were about 3,000 people present

Judicial Gossip—The *Daily Post* of Friday last is responsible for the following—"It is rumoured that Mr Hernajee Rao, Registrar of the Chief Court, will shortly be appointed Judge of the Petrik Court of Small Causes, and that Mr Kristnaswamy Iyengar, the Munsiff of Kolar, but at present on special duty in the Dewan's Office will succeed Mr Hernajee Rao"

Third Class Fares, M R—We are glad to note that the Madras Railway Company have determined to reduce the fare for third class carriages from 2 to 1½ pies per mile This is a very great boon to the poorer classes of the travelling public, and to those also who are well to do, but prefer third class carriages from motives of economy *The Railway Company* is certain to see its income increasing from this source of its revenue It is to be hoped that measures will also be adopted to increase the number of third class carriages in a train, so that there may be less crowding of passengers

Civil and Session Court, C and M Station—Colonel H G Thomson, Civil and Sessions Judge of the C and M Station, having returned from three months leave to England, took charge of the Court, on Thursday last, from Mr J H A Tremenheere m c s, who was officiating during Colonel Thompson's absence It has been variously stated as to Mr Tremenheere's destination By some, it is said that Mr Tremenheere will revert to his substitutive appointment as Assistant Collector of the Nellore district, by others that he has been appointed Sub Collector of the Godavery district and by others, again, that he will take three months' leave, to which he was entitled at the time of his appointment to Bangalore

The Ranga Chari Memorial Fund—A meeting of the Ranga Chari Memorial Fund Committee was held on the 11th Instant, at the public office, Bangalore, at which the progress of the fund was reported, and was highly satisfactory It has been resolved to have two separate memorials, one, in the shape of a town hall, in Mysore town, and the other in Bangalore, the details of which have not as yet been decided upon At Ankal, the subscriptions raised to the fund, up to date, amount to Rs 705 On the 20th Instant, a meeting was held at Hassan, in the High School, with the object of raising subscriptions to the fund, and resulted in Rs 475 being raised on the spot At this meeting, the following resolutions were moved and carried, *nem con* —4th Proposed by Mr Venkata Row, that the money collected be contributed towards the erection of a Town Hall at Mysore, as

already resolved by the Mysore committee on the condition that the several District Committees co-operate with the Mysore Committee in furthering their object, and that the money so collected be sufficient for the purpose, and further that a resolution be arrived at to this effect by the several Committees within a period of 3 months. Seconded by Mr Somachetty, and carried *nem con*

5th Proposed by Mr J Arbuthnott, that in case the money so collected be not utilized for the erection of the Town Hall at Mysore under the above conditions the same may be spent in establishing a Students' Home and Consulting Library in connection with the Hassan High School Seconded by Nadiga Chetty Keswith and carried *nem con*

6th Proposed by Mr J Arbuthnott that a list be circulated to the absentees, and that a copy of the proceedings be forwarded to the Tahsildars of the Hassan Sub division, and also to the office in charge of the French Rocks Sub division, requesting that he may co operate with us in collecting subscriptions for the same object in the several districts of his sub division which formed a part of the late Hassan District Seconded by Sowcar Bhommaya and carried *nem con*

An executive committee, with power to add to its numbers, was then formed The above summarised report of the operations contains information regarding the Ranga Charlu Memorial Fund only up to date, exclusive of the measures adopted elsewhere *in the Province, in previous months*

ASSOCIATION FOR THE REGENERATION OF PARIAHS

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Native Philanthropic Association for the regeneration of Pariahs in Southern India

Pursuant to the notice issued by Mr A Narasimha Iyengar, and Mr A Sreenivasa Charlu, Honorary Secretaries of the Provisional Committee of the above Association, a large number of influential Native gentlemen assembled at the Chintadripet Sudandha Sabha Hall, in the Cantonment of Bangalore, on the 13th instant, at 8 P M, for the purpose of considering the best means of regenerating Pariahs in Southern India Amongst those present were Rao Bahadurs A R Sabapathy Mudliar and Arcot Narainsamy Mudliar Mr A Narasima Iyengar, A Sreenivasa Charlu V Gungtharam Chettiar, Appaswamy Mudliar, and V Shanmooga Mudliar, and several other gentlemen

Rao Bahadur A R Sabapathy Mudliar being voted to the chair the business of the evening was taken in hand

Mr R Gopalsamy Iyer explained the efforts made towards inviting the opinion of the leading Native gentlemen in Southern India and for the Press in general on the subject and added that the result was a ready response from all of them favoring the movement and offering considerable encouragement for its success

The following resolutions were then put to the meeting and carried unanimously

I *Resolved*—That an Association termed "The Native Philanthropic Association for the regeneration of Pariahs in Southern India" be formed

II That an Executive Committee composed of the following gentlemen be formed for the management of all affairs connected with the objects in view, with power to add to their number Rao Bahadurs A R Sabapathy Mudliar and Arcot Narainsamy Mudliar, Mr V Gungtharam Chettiar, A Narasima Iyengar, A Sreenivasachariar, A S Raghavachariar, T Vijaya Ragavalooo Naidoo, Appaswamy Mudliar, V Mahandu Shanmooga Mudliar, V L Feroozengadasamy Mudliar, A Partha Sarathy Mudliar, R Gopalsamy Iyer, and M Nagappa Mudliar

III That Rao Bahadur A R Sabapathy Mudliar be nominated President and Rao Bahadur Arcot Narainsamy Mudliar the Vice President of the Committee

IV That Mr R Gopalsamy Iyer and M Nagappa Mudliar be nominated joint Secretaries and Mr V Gungtharam Chettiar the Treasurer of the Committee

V That Pugh the Honorable Gajapathy Rao and K Seshadri Iyer Esquire be requested to become patrons of the Association

VI That for the present the objects of the Association be (1) to establish charitable schools in Bangalore for the education of Pariahs, and (2) to employ learned men to preach to them the truths of Hinduism and to train preachers among local residents for the purpose.

VII. That any measures which the joint secretaries might find it necessary to adopt in furtherance of the objects of the Association may be undertaken after a proposition to that effect has been circulated among and approved of by the President, Vice-President and not less than three of the members of the Executive Committee

VIII That subscription lists inviting donations and monthly contributions be circulated among the Residents of Bangalore and other places in India to form a Fund for meeting the expenditure to be incurred in carrying out the objects of the Association

In connection with the last Resolution Rao Bahadur Arcot Narainsamy Mood iar subscribed 8,000 Rs and said that his donation will shortly be paid to the Association but that until that he would pay in the shape of interest thereon at the rate of Rs 25 per month for which the gentlemen present offered him hearty thanks

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair

(Sd) A R SABAPATHY MOODI,
President

R GOPALSAMY IYER,
M NAGAPPA
Joint Secretaries

Extracts

PACHIAPPA'S EDUCATIONAL CHARITIES

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES

Rao Sahib Madava Rao, Revenue, distributed the prizes to the pupils of Pachiappa's High School, Chengalroy Naicker's Middle School and Gouriadoo Naicker's Primary School, in Pachiappa's Hall, at 5 P M on the 14th August when he delivered the following address

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—When a person has for some years occupied a position of power and influence, you may write pretty safely credit him with the possession of an attribute important and useful—namely, the art of saying no to an indefinite number of applicants more or less pressing In the course of my life I have come in contact with some admirable masters of this art and I have, to some extent, made them my study I had flattered myself that I had thus acquired something of this necessary art I will tell you how this happened My friend, Mr Seena soondram Chettiar, called upon me one fine morning when the sun shone bright, the trees looked glorious in their freshened foliage and man might be supposed to share the general joy of nature After some judicious introductory conversation, he let the cat out of the bag He requested that I should be good enough to take the chair and to deliver a short address on this occasion which has brought us together here Without comments, hesitation I gave him a reply in the negative tempered, however, with all the politeness I could summon I pleaded my strong wish not to be tempted out of my placid retirement I pleaded also that I was far more a man of the closet than of the platform And I laid all the stress I could on the impossibility of my doing anything like justice to a task which a preceding years had been performed by men specially qualified for it, and performed in an excellent and often in a memorable manner My friend heard me with his characteristic patience and calmness and met me with a remonstrance, simple, yet singularly eloquent and forcible He soon convinced me that further resistance was useless The result was I had to yield, and I now stand before you to offer a few remarks, to which I beg your indulgent consideration The reports which have just been read speak for themselves They give the salient facts in a short compass, and there is little matter for any special comment The financial statement appears satisfactory This is an important criterion of good management There was a balance in hand of nearly Rs 50,000, and in what shape this balance was held—how much in cash, how much in notes, and so forth, and in what way safeguarded,—these particulars are found in the appendix of the Report I observe that the Trustees get the money accounts audited by experts This is a proper course to pursue The results of the University Examinations constitute a fair, though not an infallible, test of the efficiency of a school If, in any year and in any respect, these results are unsatisfactory, the Trustees do well to demand explanations, and to subject the explanations, to a close scrutiny The remarks and suggestions which the Government Inspectors make from time to time, receive, no doubt, the best attention possible from all concerned The grants-in aid accorded by Government, will, let us hope, be more liberal hereafter I am quite sure that Government feel a sincere interest in these purely Native institutions What we want is that the pecuniary aid should be commensurate with that interest The Trustees have recorded "their warm acknowledgments of the great zeal and ability with which the Principal Mr Cruickshank, has conducted his important duties" and the labours of the other teachers are also favorably noticed It is needless to observe how very largely the success of these educational institutions depends on the thoroughly conscientious manner in which the teaching agency performs its sacred functions Let every teacher, from the top to the bottom constantly keep in sight the best examples of his profession, and strive to come up to them On the whole, the schools appear to be doing work fairly And, it is a noteworthy fact that the good done by them is more than local, for the pupils come from nearly all parts of the Presidency The public owe their best thanks to the President and Trustees for gratuitously devoting so much of their time and attention to the administration of the important trust in their hands The President has already alluded to the sad loss we have sustained in the death of Mr Norton He spoke feelingly about it and at the very outset because the melancholy topic was naturally uppermost in his mind This place this occasion and this audience must always forcibly recall the name of one who was, for years closely connected with this community as its benefactor With unfeeling rapidity and abruptness has the telegraph brought us the sad intelligence of his death in England Who in this large assembly—who in this large community—is not familiar with the honoured name of John Bruce Norton? Where is there with philosophy frigid enough to regard this loss with indifference? Whitewash may have been sometimes said to the contrary by occasional ill will or by excusable ignorance, gratitude for disinterested benefits is a prominent characteristic of the native heart John Bruce Norton cannot be forgotten He will live in the grateful memory of this community much longer than his form will be borne by the carriers which adorns these walls I knew Mr Norton in the plenitude of his ability, of his energy and of his benevolence A European and therefore an alien, though he was, he sincerely loved the natives of the land His was not a barren feeling occasionally paraded for merely conventional purposes It was genuine in its character It operated steadily—it operated successfully—it bore substantial fruits It was the offspring of a large heart and of a deep conviction In the very hall in which we are now assembled, he said of himself and of his European fellowmen "We must drop the habit of regarding ourselves as mere exiles whose first object should be to escape from a disagreeable climate, with the greatest possible amount of the people's money in the shortest possible time We must look upon this land as that of our adoption, and each of us according to his means and opportunities must help on the welfare of the natives in that station of life to which it has pleased God to call him" Keeping this his own high ideal, constantly before him, he worked on honestly, vigorously, and as we all know, with remarkable success He took a warm interest in the cause of native education He took a prominent share in settling the broad lines which State education should fall on He earnestly pleaded for the enlightenment of the people as the fundamental condition of the advancement of their welfare This was not all He freely met the educated natives of the day affordable them generous sympathy and useful advice, and in not a few instances, he exercised his personal influences, to enable them to start or get on in life I am glad I have this public opportunity of acknowledging the large debt of gratitude which I myself owe to Mr Norton in these respects Many friends here will still remember the highly encouraging words which often fell from him in this very hall regarding my career in Trichinopoly Words, coming from such a man, addressed so publicly, and often in the presence of ruling authorities carried to me near Cape Comorin a solace and a strength which it is difficult for me to enable you fully to realise His indefatigable exertions extended over the whole area of native interests. He was the ardent advocate of native interests and native advancement in the most comprehensive sense He spoke, he wrote, he acted in their behalf so earnestly, so disinterestedly, and so constantly that he succeeded in no small measure in elevating the ideal of Government itself in regard to its duties to its subjects His favourite maxim was, (to quote his own words) "India must be governed *for* India, *in* India, and in the main, *by* India" It is the loss of such a man that we now deeply deplore It is a loss which, as the President has said cannot but cast a shadow on the proceedings of this day. As we must not permit ourselves to dwell too long on the sad and irreparable event, let us now turn to pleasanter topics. My memory easily and vividly recalls the period when Mr. George Norton Mr John Bruce Norton, Sreenivasa Pillay, Hyder Jung Bahadur, and Lutchimarasa Chettiar were conspicuous figures When on the eve of my leaving for Travancore, I called on Mr George Norton to take leave of him, he affectionately placed his hand on my head and gave me his blessing. He had always taken a great interest in me, and was chiefly instrumental in my obtaining a footing in the Travancore Service As for Mr John Bruce Norton, I have just told you how he encouraged and strengthened me in my career in that native State Hyder Jung was also one of the Governors of the Madras University, and gladdened me with an occasional present of books while I was yet a student at school Lutchimarasa Chettiar was the great patriot of the day, and made immense sacrifices for the good of the country. But among these native gentlemen I remember Sreenivasa Pillai the best, because he used not only to give me books but to favour me with an occasional kiss! The kiss was, no doubt, given with true educational affection But I rather disliked the masculine compliment, for it entailed the function of an unusually luxuriant moustache! All those prominent figures of the period are gone—gone for ever I have referred to them here, chiefly to identify the period I have in view From that period education has made great progress in Madras, and indeed, in all parts of India The results are generally striking and gratifying in a high degree Numbers of fairly educated natives are met with employed in various pursuits, usefully and honorably We see excellent specimens of them as Government servants, as Court Pleaders, as Doctors, as Engineers, as merchants, and as general members of society, such as would do credit to any nation. The progress of education has decidedly raised the moral tone of the community It has created an intelligent native public opinion. It has brought into existence a number of reformers in the various departments of Native life, who are striving to improve the existing state of things in various respects From what has been thus far proved, it may be legitimately inferred that the native intellect is capable of infinite development under favourable circumstances We need not be oppressed with any suspicion that nature has constituted us a race appreciably inferior to any on the face of the earth Our intellectual capabilities being such all will depend on the way in which they are developed Nor is this diffusion of education confined to British India It is a matter of the greatest congratulation that education has considerably penetrated important native States and will more and more penetrate all of them Instances may be pointed out of Native States which cheerfully maintain costly and well managed colleges And, an additional feature of great interest and auspicious significance is, that there are examples of native Princes themselves being well educated men You know that I am naturally a warm friend and well wisher of the native States. I ardently desire that they should exist in perpetuity as so many sources of usefulness, of strength, and of honour to the British Government If they are to exist as such—if they are to exist at all for any long period—those rulers should cease to be ignorant despots, and their subjects should cease to be ignorant men. Indeed, education is even more necessary to a native State than a British Indian Province, inasmuch as the highest functions of Government in Native States are performed by natives, whereas British Indian Provinces have the benefit of European supervision The expansion of education which has already thus taken place, though as yet falling much short of the requirements of the vast population, has already done an amount of solid good which it is difficult to estimate But one circumstance should be noted here, and again and again. The vast amount of good which has thus been effected is due to high education, and merely to high education only. Elementary education, I do not deny, has an important sphere of its own But mere elementary education cannot supply power enough to overcome the inertia

of ages—cannot supply power enough to break through the barriers placed on the path of progress, by ignorance, by prejudice, and by superstition For this purpose, a certain amount of power is required Knowledge being power, we must impart knowledge to that degree which yields no less than the power required for the purpose. It is therefore, to be earnestly hoped that nothing will be done to retard high education even on the plea of accelerating elementary education I cannot let this opportunity pass without offering a few remarks regarding a suspicion which has been more or less haunting the minds of our rulers —at least some of them,—a suspicion that highly educated natives are prone to become disloyal to the British Government Having had very intimate intercourse with many highly educated fellow-countrymen,—having had access to their inmost thoughts,—I have no hesitation in avowing my belief thus publicly that the suspicion has no real foundation On the contrary, I feel, sure that, as a rule, highly educated native gentlemen realise and appreciate the blessings of British dominion far better than the great mass of the people, whose knowledge is limited to their own personal experience, and who can hardly recall the frightful misgovernment of the past Of all the people of India those who have had the benefit of high education are the most interested and most earnest in wishing for the continuance of British rule They are convinced that British rule is absolutely necessary for the peace, the prosperity and the future development of India They are convinced that no other power on earth would govern India so justly, so wisely, and so beneficially There should be no doubt about these facts But the educated natives are—for the very reason they are educated—disposed to criticise Government much oftener, and much more, than all the rest of the population They have learnt a high ideal of Government They have treasured up the noble principles which great English statesmen themselves have enunciated and advocated They regard the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 as their great charter Whenever therefore, the action of Government in any of its departments appears to them to fall short of the standard they have thus formed, they are lent to complain, a circumstance which perhaps makes them seem less grateful—less loyal—than the mute millions Now, criticism, thus arising, ought surely to be tolerated, if not encouraged The object of such criticism is to improve the existing government—by no means to overturn it To make the matter clearer by analogy let me remind you that many a wife complains of the husband with the object of obtaining better treatment, and certainly without the object of bringing about a divorce! Many a good lady, whether native or European, will, I am sure, corroborate the truth of this homely illustration I do not overlook the oft quoted fact that some of the native newspapers are too often unmeasured in their political criticism It is an evil sincerely to be deplored In this connection, I would invite attention to a few considerations In the first place, all the violence exhibited is not to be attributed to the highly educated natives. On the contrary, the violence too often proceeds from half educated men who, unable to find other employment, take to newspaper writing There is then the effect of occasional bad example set by some organs of Anglo Indian opinion Something is also due to youthful folly or indiscretion or immaturity, such as exist in every community Again, the native writers are necessarily too theoretical, not having had the benefit of sobering experience in the actual management of affairs Even the frisky and bellowing Indian bull often subsides into a quiet, plodding animal under the actual pressure of the yoke The more the natives are associated in the higher work of administration, the better will they realise and appreciate these many circumstances which compel material modifications of theory in actual practice On the other hand, Government also should recognise the fact that the progress of education necessitates the gradual elevation of the standard of administration what satisfied fifty years ago, will not satisfy now This is an important truth, but, it is so obvious as to need no demonstration Again, when the public journals question the justice or wisdom of any action of Government, the Government should condescend to afford explanations oftener and more fully than heretofore. Such explanations would, in many cases, clear up matters and obviate dissatisfaction. A good and strong Government ought not to be too late to take the people into its confidence In what way Government may offer explanations to the public is a question of detail Very often and oftener than heretofore, it may lay on the Editor's table such records as contain the necessary explanations But I would strongly recommend some recognized system of putting questions to Government and of eliciting replies The time has come for introducing a moderate system of the kind, carefully guarded against abuse and embarrassments It would have a marvellous effect in keeping public servants on the alert, in enabling Government to vindicate itself in the eyes of the public, and in averting misapprehensions and dissatisfaction on the part of the people Again Government might well arrange for the more extensive employment of the educated native by the heads of its various departments I speak from positive personal experience when I aver, generally, that an educated native, when he has had some practical training, makes a far more useful and far more trustworthy official than a man of the old school The educated native works with an intelligent appreciation of reasons and principles—an appreciation without which work cannot be done thoroughly well The educated native has a character to maintain, he is actuated by good motives He is therefore trustworthy,—a quality so necessary in every post wherein anything more than merely mechanical duties has to be performed In this connexion, I may assure all concerned that I should not have been able to put the administrations of certain important Native States in a far order but for the valuable assistance and co operation of well educated fellow countrymen I acknowledge this with equal pleasure and gratitude I let no opportunity be lost by the head of any Department that an educated Native is more difficult to manage than one of the old school The educated man is, of course, not given to flattery and blind subservience But, under fair treatment, he is as amenable to discipline, and as willing to work diligently and cheerfully, as any other The secret of getting him to work to the utmost of his power lies in treating him with the courtesy, the consideration and the sympathy which are due to educated gentlemen In these circumstances it is obvious that the accession of every educated native to the public service is calculated to contribute to the elevation of the character and quality of administration in general Make the best laws, frame the most elaborate rules, issue the most stringent circular orders, they would all be of little use unless ignorance and corruption are eliminated, and intelligence and probity are substituted It may not be irrelevant here to say a few words on the subject of social intercourse between the higher classes of Europeans and the educated natives Every one admits the desirableness of promoting such intercourse and yet matters in this respect appear to be almost standing still It has been sometimes said that, so long as the natives decline to dine with Europeans, such intercourse is really possible I confess I doubt the validity of this argument Just recollect that the Brahmans do not dine with the Sudras nor the Sudras with the Mussulmans There are sects of Brahmans who do not dine with each other And yet cordial intercourse between them is by no means wanting It is therefore to be hoped that earnest men on both sides will do something to bring Europeans and natives closer together, because it is one of the best means of creating mutual sympathy—a sympathy which must be of great political value in a country situated as India is Now let me turn to the students assembled before us and address them a few words of simple and practical advice My young friends, while you are eagerly pursuing your studies, remember that good health is more essential to happiness, than anything else Let then your studies be prosecuted consistently with good health Do not overwork your brain Do not deprive yourselves of sleep, eat well, sleep well, and study well! Do not neglect physical education Bodily exercise is quite necessary to health, which I have said, is of inestimable value In carrying on your studies, work moderately, regularly and uniformly Do not be idle for some time, and then try to make up for it by over-exerting yourselves. In other words, avoid spasmodic activity Try to find out things yourselves as much as possible, rather than shirk labour and get others to do what you ought yourselves to do. The exertion involved in doing the thing yourselves improves you and strengthens you, whereas the habit of dependence upon others must weaken you, For instance, if you want to know the meaning of a word, refer to the dictionary yourselves and get the meaning, rather than ask a friend or teacher for the same Do not pass over a thing which you do not thoroughly understand You should grapple with it and master it, till you thoroughly understand it It is only in this way you will make sound and solid progress It is not enough simply to take in knowledge, you should digest and assimilate it In other words, avoid what is called cramming Cultivate the reasoning and judging powers These are called into requisition in every career, and almost at every step They make the main difference in the value of men Cultivate the habit of giving exclusive attention to any given subject—of concentrating the mind upon it This habit constitutes the foundation of intellectual excellence Acquire a correct pronunciation It requires much and constant attention to succeed in this Acquire a simple and correct style of composition for the ordinary purposes of life It would be very awkward—indeed almost a fault—if any educated man is not able to draw up a decent letter, official or private Be sure that your handwriting is fairly good It is a great mistake to suppose that a bad hand denotes a good scholar Do not have school but recommencing your education according to the prescribed plan You must at least reach some of the higher stages in the education and career Do not consider that your education has ended when you have left school What you learn at school is a very small part of his education When school education ends, self-education begins, and self-education must go on through life till to the end of it Indeed being a foreign and difficult language it ought to slip away from us unless we take special steps against such a contingency Make it a rule to read aloud every day some book or periodical, written in the best current English You should also look up the habit of speaking and writing in that language These precautions are all the more imperative if you settle in the Mofussil Have a settled plan of life Consider well consult friends and well-wishers, and decide upon the walk of life you are to enter Then steadily adhere to it Frequent and fanciful changes in the plan of life are unfavourable, and sometimes fatal, to success. Having settled what business you will undertake in life, strive to learn that business as perfectly as possible Let much of your reading be devoted to this end Study both the theory and the practice of your business Get advice and assistance in this respect from those who have already achieved success in that business Remember that competition is the great differential characteristic of this age Keen competition you will meet with everywhere Unless therefore your special education is adequate you will be outstripped in life. Your general education will not save you from failure I warn you thus early Depend mainly upon your own merit and honest exertions for advancement in life, rather than upon personal recommendations—and persuasions. In every part of your conduct, maintain a high character Never do wrong knowingly or carelessly, your truthfulness, your trustworthiness, your uprightness in every respect, should be quite above the reach of suspicion So arrange matters that your business may not relay you pleasure If you carry on business with a sense of trouble and pain you will sooner or later become tired of it You should feel a lively interest in your work, you should be proud of it, whatever you do, do it to the best of your power If you fall short of the perfection you are capable of, you do yourselves injustice—you appear to be inferior to what you really are Acquire habit of doing work more successfully Must be courteous and temper Be courteous and obliging Judge men and measures charitably, Do not take offence, unless it is great and deliberately meant These are among our old national characteristics Let English education improve—not impair them Be good citizens Do as much good as you can to all around, and scrupulously abstain from evil Let your lives, as educated men be examples to others, and reflect credit on the school which has educated you and sent you forth into the world Whoever fails in this respect is a traitor to the sacred cause of education Be contented with whatever lot Providence assigns to you, contentment is more valuable than the philosopher's stone! Spare some portion of your time to be dedicated to the good of your country As educated men, you are among the guardians of public welfare and the promoters of public progress Accordingly, take interest in matters of public importance, whether political or social or any other By the exercise of care, of judgment and of moderation, make your influence felt The advice I have thus rapidly given you is, by no means exhaustive But I may venture to think I have given you a somewhat useful, though imperfect summary It is something like this little compass attached to the chain of my watch. Little as it is, it pretty clearly shows the cardinal points I trust you will accept my advice with confidence as I have some right to offer the same to you, for I am one of yourselves, and have had some experience of the world But perhaps the best of my credentials is that I am *one of the earliest pupils of that great man* who is now peacefully resting on his laurels in his distant home The name of Mr Powell is a household word here. His long and arduous labours in the field of education are well known to you, and will be well known to generations yet unborn You will not be surprised to learn that I love him I respect him, I adore him, I reverence him as my great Guru Such feelings on the part of the pupil towards his teacher are peculiar to the Hindu, and I am, in this respect, a Hindu to the very core I became Mr Powell's pupil the day his career here began, and was the object of his affectionate solicitude for a number of years How he laboured for us! What singular devotion—what rare enthusiasm was his, He made our study literally a pleasure It seems as if it were only yesterday; yet nearly 40 years have rolled away I vividly remember how heartily he joined us in our sports after school hours How he then took us to the open terrace of his house and familiarized us with the solar system and the sidereal heavens. He made me know the altitudes of certain stars with his sextant and measure of horizon, and whenever I see those stars I remember Mr Powell, and I remember those pleasant days We learnt, applied Mathematics so far that we were able to calculate eclipses, and to follow those beautiful processes by which the distances of celestial bodies are calculated Demonstrated truths, to banish a number of our minds that a number of popular errors and superstitions connected with astronomy were dispelled like mists before the sun After leaving Mr Powell's school, I have run a long and prosperous career in life At every step of it, I have gratefully felt the beneficial influence of Mr Powell's teaching Even in the repose I am now enjoying, I feel that influence no less than ever, and it must be a matter of great gratification to Mr Powell that the influence he exerted on his pupils has, through them extended to larger circles and wider interests, for all the good that has been done by such native gentlemen as my friends, the Honble Ramaiyer, the Honble Sadasiva Sastri, the Honble Muthusamy Iyer, Mr Sabapathy Pillai, Dewan Bahadur Ramaiyah Rajamantri, the late Inamdar Hanga Chetty is intimately traceable to the influence of Mr Powell's teaching But we have a much nearer example Has not my friend Mr Lowry fairly reflected the virtues of his teacher in his intercourse with this very School, the anniversary of which we are now assembled to celebrate? Wherever assembled, I have felt the intellectual and moral effects of the long and indefatigable labours of Mr Lowry as Principal of Patchaiyappa's School! As I am addressing you in the presence of my friend, and as I know how extremely modest he is, I will say no more of him than this, that if we a record, instead of a circular, Raja, I should have gladly conferred on him a dhoti, and never afterwards thought of running it It is time now to bring this interesting ceremony to a close by renewing our tribute of honour and gratitude to Patchaiyappa Mudaliar, the noble gentleman to whom the founder of this and connected institutions, which will cover the objects of the greatest interest and pride to the Native community

Mr Sowmasundram Chettiar then thanked the Chairman in the following words—

It is with great pride and satisfaction that I rise to say, on behalf of myself and my colleagues, how greatly you have obliged us by your kind compliance with our request that you should take the Chair at the ceremony we have performed this evening I need scarcely say, Sir, that we have all listened with considerable interest to the eloquent and impressive address you have just delivered, and it is no small source of gratification to an elderly person like myself, Sir, to feel that our country has produced men like yourself, and the Honble Mr Justice Muthuswami Aiyar, here present, men not more distinguished for soundness of learning and great intellectual power than for integrity, benevolence and true patriotic zeal I am happy, Sir, that during your tenure of office as President of these Charities the chair at the anniversary meeting has for the third time, been taken by a native gentleman I once again tender our warmest thanks to you I earnestly pray that the Almighty giver of all good things, will keep you and yours in the enjoyment of perfect health and happiness, and I trust, Sir, that you will long be able to render help in the way of giving sound and valuable advice in matters relating to the general progress and prosperity of our country —*Madras Mail*

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH

London, 25th August.—Parliament was prorogued to-day. The Queen's speech which was read by the Lord Chancellor, stated that the harmony of our relations with all Foreign Powers remains undisturbed The work of administrative reorganisation in Egypt, although retarded by cholera, has steadily advanced. The aim of the British Government was a temporary occupation of the country "Considerations which must supply the measure of its duration," Her Majesty said, "and the constant direction of my efforts to the maintenance of established rights, the tranquillity of the East, and the welfare of the Egyptians, have more than once been explained. Events arising from French operations in Madagascar are subjects of communication with the French Government, which are being conducted in a spirit of friendship, and I will no doubt lead to a satisfactory result. In connection with these events, my attention has been and will continue to be steadily directed to all considerations which *may affect the rights and liberties of my subjects* My hopes for the restoration of peace and order in Zululand have not been fulfilled. While avoiding gratuitous interference, my Government will study the fulfilment of all engagements and keep in view the security of the Natal border The working of the Transvaal Convention has been far from satisfactory. The question of Frontier policy and other points will be discussed shortly by my Ministers and the Transvaal Envoys. The revenue estimates for the past year have been fully realized. Agricultural improvement has taken place and the trade of the country is sound."

Her Majesty then proceeded to express her great satisfaction with the condition of Ireland The Land Act she said was widely operating and combination against fulfilment of contracts and especially payment of rents had been broken up A diminution has occurred in agrarian outrages and associations, whose object was murder, have been checked by the detection and punishment of offenders The speech concluded by enumerating the principal measures of the Session

REPORTED DEATH OF THE QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR.

Paris, 27th August—A report is again circulated that the Queen of Madagascar is dead.

THE WAR IN TONQUIN

The *Times* publishes a statement to-day that the King of Annam has made submission to the French Commissioner, and has agreed to pay a war indemnity, the French retaining the forts until it is paid. The Annamite troops are placed at the disposal of Admiral Bouet, and a French Protectorate is confirmed.

RIOTS IN FRANCE.

Serious riots have taken place between Italian and French workmen at Besancon.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT

The P. and O. Company have received a telegram from London. intimating that the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will be passengers from Venice to Bombay by the *Cathay,* due at Bombay on November the 20th.

DEATH OF MR. S. G. PHILPOTTS, BO C. S

Intelligence has just been received in Bombay that Mr S G Philpotts, B. C. S., Senior Judge of Ahmedabad, has died of cholera Mr Philpotts was of more than twenty years' standing in the Civil Service.

SPAIN AND GERMANY.

Madrid, 28th August.—Rumours of a Ministerial crisis are current here. Some Ministers have objected to the visit of King Alfonso to the Emperor of Germany, and the decision as to when it should take place has therefore been postponed.

REVOLUTIONARY PLACARDS IN PARIS.

Paris, 28th August.—Placards have been posted here favoring the cause of Louis Philippe the Second.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR TONQUIN.

A reinforcement of fifteen hundred men is being sent to Tonquin.

THE MASSACRES AT ALEXANDRIA.

London, 29th August—It is announced that all prisoners implicated in the massacres at Alexandria have been sentenced to be hanged.

THE TRIAL OF O'DONNELL

News has been received that O'Donnell has sailed for England to undergo his trial for the murder of James Carey

FATAL COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.

The steamship *Woodbine* has sunk in the Channel after a collision, and all on board have perished, except eleven of the crew.

PUBLIC WORKS SUBORDINATES.

Roorkee, 28th August.—A Government resolution in the *Gazette of India,* in the Public Works Department, recommends the selection of competent upper subordinates of the department to fill the posts of Temporary Engineers and Assistant Engineers.

THE VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN JAVA

Batavia, 29th August.—The tidal wave caused by the late eruption has completely destroyed Anjer and occasioned a great loss of life. The aspect of the Straits of Sunda is changed, rendering navigation dangerous

OPENING OF THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

Berlin, 29th August—The German Parliament was opened to-day The Emperor's speech dealt solely with the treaty of commerce with Spain

WAR PREPARATIONS IN CHINA.

Hongkong, 29th August.—Two thousand Chinese troops are being sent to Canton *and great activity is being displayed in all* Chinese arsenals

GERMANY AND SPAIN

Berlin, 31st August.—The German Parliament read to-day for the second time the Bill for a treaty of commerce with Spain Prince Bismark and Count Kalnoky are having protracted interviews at Salzburg

THE PROPOSED PALESTINE CANAL.

Constantinople, 31st August.—The Sultan has refused to authorise surveys being made in Palestine by the Engineers from England to ascertain the practicability of constructing a Canal from Jordan to the Red Sea.

HONORARY COLONELS

London, 1st Sept.—To day's *Gazette* announces that the Prince of Wales has been appointed Honorary Colonel 6th Bengal Cavalry; the Duke of Cambridge, Honorary Colonel 20th Panjab Regiment; and the Duke of Connaught, Honorary Colonel 7th Bengal Cavalry and 29th Bombay Native Infantry,

THE ILBERT BILL

Bombay, 1st September.—A special telegram to the *Times of India* from London dated Friday, says —It is affirmed on good authority that the Cabinet, before separating for the recess, reconsidered the Native Jurisdiction question, and after full deliberation resolved to accept Lord Ripon's recommendation that the Ilbert Bill should be proceeded with at all hazards

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1883.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN MYSORE.

In our issue of the 20th ultimo, we published a communicated article—for the opinions and sentiments contained in which we are not responsible—on the subject of the speech delivered by the Dewan, at the distribution of prizes to the students of the Central College. The whole subject of the speech, as was but natural, under the circumstances and the time of the meeting, was on the subject of education in the Mysore state. Indeed, Mr. Sheshadri Iyer's address may, in one sense, be taken to have introduced a new epoch in the history of education in the Mysore Province, inasmuch as the general drift and scope of his remarks were pointed directly to the abolition of the present system of education and the introduction of what, in the Dewan's estimation at least, is taken to be an entirely new system. It seems to us, however, that Mr. Sheshadri Iyer can hardly lay claim to unadulterated originality in the announcement he made, as to the intended changes in the educational policy of the Mysore state. His so-called new, and much belauded, educational policy, seems, after all, an adaptation of the old, or rather, we should say, a retrogression to the old, when there was no good reason for taking such a step. We are not amongst the blind, prejudiced "praisers of old times," and we would wish to see improvement and progress in all departments of human knowledge, but we must certainly demur to the action which the Dewan, in his speech, announced, as being about to be taken, or, rather, as having been partially, carried out, in the public education of the state. It appears to us that the Dewan's speech, in its outward shape and utterance, had some attraction and plausibility about it, and to the uninitiated amongst the audience, and amongst those who afterwards read the speech in print, there appears to be in it a great deal of good sense and sound practical wisdom; but, after all, the speech is not one which will commend itself to those who have thought out the subject of popular education in Mysore, and who are prepared with statistics and other information that to show that, which is in existence, as a system at present, is far more desirable and beneficial to the people, than that which the Dewan wants to see introduced into the Province. The proposed change refers mainly to primary and middle class education, and not at all to the higher education—a most consoling fact, under the circumstances. Mr. Sheshadri Iyer's bête noir, which seems to have sprung up in his path with unexpected suddenness, is the Hobli Schools of the Province, and these, he thinks, have not conferred any benefit worth speaking of, as popular educators, in this Province, and that the indigenous village schools, the "patasalas," have for these many years, been undeservedly superseded by these. These are the Dewan's

words.—"The system of Hobli Schools under a Centralised Government control, introduced several years ago, has only diverted from the indigenous village "patsalas," boys who would have received their elementary instruction, if no Hobli Schools existed These Hobli schools, as institutions under exclusive state management, without any popular element in their constitution or direction, have naturally failed to receive the support or sympathy of the people It is, therefore, not surprising to find that they have been unable hitherto wholly to supersede the village school system." It is surprising that Mr Sheshadri Iyer, as Dewan of the Mysore state, should not have had a larger knowledge of the subject on which he was expatiating As Dewan, he should surely possess a full and accurate knowledge of the educational history of this Province, and more especially of the history, progress, and results of the system of Hobli schools If he had referred to the old reports of the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, and to the reviews and comments thereon by successive Chief Commissioners, he would have had before him a mass of evidence which would have thrown a great deal of light on the new educational policy which he has inaugurated, or is about to inaugurate That labour, which the Dewan should have taken, but which he seems strangely to have omitted, has been taken for him by an astute correspondent of the *Madras Mail*, whose comments on the Dewan's speech appear elsewhere in our columns this morning, and we, having taken the trouble to verify the writer's statements and quotations, now proceed to shew how unfounded is the Dewan's estimate of the character and results of the Hobli schools Now, with respect to Mr Sheshadri Iyer's statement that these schools "have failed to receive the support or sympathy of the people" It is only by figures, which are, not inaptly, said to be "stubborn things," that such a statement can be met The figures, then, stand thus. In 1865, there were 1,600 village schools, with 22,000 pupils From 1872, when the Hobli school system was first introduced, to 1876, just a year before the great famine, the number of village schools ranged between 1,350 and 1,500, and the number of pupils between 17,000 and 19,000 In 1881, after the effects of the famine had quite disappeared, these village schools rose to 1,200, with 16,500 pupils Now, with respect to the Hobli schools. These were introduced in 1872. Between this year and 1874, there were 530 such schools, with 12,500 pupils In 1876 and 1877, the two years before the famine, there were from 600 and 650 schools with 18,000, to 19,500 pupils In 1881, after the famine had entirely worn away, there were 650 schools with 25,000 pupils From these figures, it is clear that the Hobli schools, while not actually superseding the village schools, were very, very far, indeed, from being unpopular, that is, the Dewan's statement that "they have failed to receive the support or sympathy of the people," is not in the least verified by the facts of the case The Dewan then proceeds to state that these schools "have no popular element in their constitution or direction," but it is evident that they *are* popular, from the fact (which will be seen by the figures given above) that, in a smaller number of Hobli schools, there were a larger number of pupils Add to which, that, in the Parliamentary Report for 1878, it is distinctly stated that "for the promotion of the objects in view, local committees are being gradually formed in each Hobli, consisting of two or three members selected from the most influential and respected residents of the place"—a measure which the Dewan's proposed system introduces, as if it were something new, whereas, it is distinctly a part of the Hobli system What seems to be new, in the Dewan's system is, that it is proposed to give the local educational committees control over not only the management, but the funds of these village schools, which, if done with the Hobli schools, would have rendered them doubly popular and useful. Then, with respect to the character and usefulness of these Hobli schools, and the great good they have effected in the education of the people, we have overwhelming testimony from various Chief Commissioners and other authorities, whose records are to be seen in the Annual Educational reports Many such records are quoted by the correspondent of the *Mail*, and to them the reader is referred. It will suffice here to quote the latest evidence on the point, given by Mr J D Sandford and the late Mr Rungacharlu, in their official capacity, and, unofficially, by the Superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission, who appeared as a witness before the Education Commission Mr Sandford, in reviewing the Educational Report for 1881 says—"The cause of education in Mysore appeared to have received a check two years ago, and there was some reason to fear that the adverse circumstances arising from the famine, which had then affected it, might work a permanent injury, or at least one that would take long to efface, but those who believed in the inherent vitality of the popular system of education in Mysore, and who felt confident that the check was but temporary, have proved signally correct, and the past year carries a record the like of which has not been seen "In his address on the occasion of the Dasserah, at Mysore in October 1881, the late Mr Runga Charlu said—'In the Department of Education, in the working of which also the people are deeply interested, little remains to be done by way of establishing additional schools, or stimulating the desire for education" The evidence of the Wesleyan Missionary before the Education Commission is as follows—"No cultivators can be more conservative than the ryots of Mysore, and yet the Hobli schools established throughout the Province by the present Director have met with considerable favour The results achieved give every hope of ultimate success, if the system is well sustained" Then, as to the statement by the Dewan that the Hobli schools have not superseded the village schools Certainly, they have not superseded the village schools, but then no such supersession was ever intended, when the Hobli schools were introduced They were intended to supplement the village schools In these latter schools, the instruction is extremely elementary consisting only of reading, writing, and a little arithmetic, in the Hobli schools, a higher standard of education is imparted, and such subjects as History and Geography are added Thus, a boy might begin with the village patasala, then go to a Hobli school, thence to the taluk school, and then to a Government High school or college, thus accomplishing his education in just gradations Here, then, is a system of primary education which has been in force for years in the province, and according to quite a consensus of opinion, has answered the educational wants of the people very well Why, then, should it now be disturbed by the introduction of a system which is neither new nor old, which has many disturbing elements in itself, and to which it will take many years for the people to get reconciled?

Original and Selected Notes

It was officially announced at the meeting of the Calcutta Exhibition Committee held on Tuesday morning, that Lord Ripon would preside at the opening ceremony

The Rajah of Bhanga has made a donation of Rs 20,000 towards a scheme for the education of the sons of the native aristocracy of the North West and Oudh

The sister of His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala has been betrothed to the Sirdar of Shahzedpore, a place near the Umballa district The Sirdar is well educated, and is of good social standing

This house of a well known Barrister in Calcutta has, a correspondent in that city informs the *Pioneer*, been let for one month of the Exhibition period for a sum of Rs. 13,000 "The Russians, when their time comes, will manage these things better."

The Lahore correspondent of the *Times of India* writes —The report of the Ameer's assassination is false It emanated in the Khyber, and it is believed that it was founded on a plot for the assassination of the Ameer, who left Maha Khejl for Cabul on the 23rd He will send a force towards Herat at once

The *Statesman* says it is "an open secret" that the Indian Office has determined that the limit of age for candidates for the Indian Civil Service shall be raised "The standard of age was deliberately lowered to prevent Native youth presenting themselves at the examination, and we learned with great satisfaction some months ago in London that the error will be remedied, and the standard of age raised" to 21

The Simla correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* writes that on Monday last, the 20th instant, there was a great gathering of cloud over the hills, and everything gave promise of the return of the rains At 1 o'clock a thunderstorm burst An officer was standing close to a telegraph post when the latter was struck by the lightning he escaped by a miracle Another flash destroyed the battery in the telegraph office and created great alarm but fortunately no one was injured Some rain fell, but only for half an hour and then the sky cleared, and the weather became very cold and bracing The ladies put on their furs and warm wraps in the evening

The following rule has been framed by the Judges of the Bombay High Court —In addressing native gentlemen of distinction the District Judges and the subordinates shall do so by letter in such style as shall seem appropriate, rather than send summonses to them In the case of ruling chiefs, they may learn, the proper style from the Political Agent or the Political Department of the Secretariat In addressing the Political Agents for this purpose they may also suggest to them that if they consider the use of "thylees" indispensably expedient in the case of any particular native chiefs or gentlemen of rank they will furnish the District Judge with a small stock of such covers for use on the few occasions on which communications with such gentlemen have to pass

We regret to hear of the death, on the 28th Instant, at Ernaculum of Mr J Shungum Menon, C S K ex Dewan of Cochin He was the son of the late distinguished Dewan of Cochin Shungum Warrior He joined the British Service early in life, and when he had attained the post of Deputy Collector, was offered the post of Cochin Dewan, which after much hesitation, he accepted For nineteen years he presided over the destinies of that state, and it was some years ago that, with much difficulty, he persuaded his sovereign to permit him to retire on pension All who know aught of Cochin affairs know the very many improvements that have been effected by him during his tenure of office, and how loved and respected he was throughout the country For a long time Mr Shungum Menon had been in indifferent health, but the immediate cause of death was, we are informed, paralysis

Truth writes —"Under the present most unsatisfactory system, neither Lord Hartington nor any other Minister could prevent the ridiculous and ill-judged appointment of the Duke of Connaught as Colonel of the Scots Guards The post is absolutely in the gift of the Queen, insisted on appointing her son Nothing can exceed the indignation with which this appointment has been received in military circles, especially among the Guards Before long there will arise a very strong feeling against these Royal appointments, for it is too bad that officers who have been serving their country all their lives should be kept out of the very few "good things" of the service by junior members of the Queen's family The Duke of Connaught goes to India in the autumn, and probably when he returns he will be made a Field-Marshal, and, after being employed about head-quarters for a short time, he will be quietly appointed some morning to succeed the Duke of Cambridge.

Local and Provincial.

Native Festival —Tomorrow and Wednesday next being the feasts of Gowri and Ganesa, respectively, all the public offices and courts throughout the Province will be closed

Revenue Survey —The results of the last examination in the Revenue Survey Test, for Probationary Assistants in the department, have been sent in to the Dewan, by the Superintendent, Revenue Survey

Railway Passes —The system of issuing passes to persons who wish to have access to railway platforms, is to be introduced into the Madras presidency very shortly Persons applying for passes will have to pay a small fee

Resident's Tour — We understand, that shortly the officiating Resident, Mr J B Lyall, will make a tour through all the districts of the Mysore Province, and that he will subsequently visit also Coorg, as Chief Commissioner of that province.

Sunday Evening Lectures —The Revd I F Slater of the London Mission delivered his second lecture on the religious needs of the times, at the Lecture Hall, Pettah on Sunday evening last The subject was— The Creation of man"

The Dewan —We have heard a rumour to the effect that the Dewan, Mr K Sheshadri Iyer, is about to take three months' leave of absence, and that Mr E B A Thomas Cherry one of His Highness' Councillors will be appointed to act

Lawn Tennis —A match at Lawn Tennis was played on Saturday morning last, in the compound of the Central College, Pettah between students of the College and students of Bishop Cotton's School and College, resulting in a complete victory for the latter

Literary and Scientific Institute —A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Literary and Scientific Institute Cantonment, will be held this day, at 7 30 A M to take into consideration a letter from Mr B L Rice, the President, with reference to the removal of the institution to the Public Offices, Division Cutcherry, or the Cubbon Park

N I Guards —The following is the list of Native Infantry Guards for the month of September —*1st* N I Lower Arsenal Guard, Garrison Hospital Guard, Hebbal Rifle Ranges, Old Fort Artillery Barracks Night Guard Remount Depot—*15th* N I —Lieut Generals Guard Treasury Guard, Customs at Guard, Ulsoor Rock Night Guard

Official —Mr Tremenheere, M C S, who has recently been acting as Civil and Sessions Judge, Bangalore, instead of returning to his appointment on the Nilgiris, proceeds in a few days to take up the acting Sub Collectorship of the Godavary district Colonel Thompson for whom Mr Tremenheere acted, has returned to duty.—*Standard*

Sir J D Gordon —We regret to learn that the health of Sir J D Gordon K C S I, has not improved since his arrival in England, and that, in consequence, there is little likelihood of his returning to India and resuming the office of Resident of Mysore We presume, that the present acting Resident, Mr J B Lyall, will be confirmed in the post

Lectures on Electricity and Magnetism —On Saturday last, at the Central College, Mr John Cook, M A, Principal of the College, resumed his course, being the second in his series, of lectures on Electricity and Magnetism, the lecture being accompanied by practical experiments with the fine set of apparatus and material now at his command

The Calcutta Exhibition —We understand that a public display of the various articles of art and industry to be sent up from the Mysore Province to the international exhibition, at Calcutta which is to be opened next December, will take place,

on or about the 15th instant, either in the Darbar Room of the Public Offices, or in the Mysore Government Museum.

OBITUARY.—We regret to record the death, last week, of Ibrahim Beg, Amildar of Tiptur. We believe the deceased officer was one of the most promising in the Mysore state, having been taken in hand by the late Mr. Wellesley, Secretary to the then Chief Commissioner. Mr. Wellesley saw the sterling worth of the Amildar, and pushed his promotion on

MYSORE MUNICIPALITY.—The Municipality of Mysore Town, it would seem, wants a Consulting Engineer and Sanitary Commissioner. The why and wherefore no one understands; but having felt the "want," the Municipality, we believe, has engaged the services of Mr. Standish Lee, the Head Master of the Bangalore Engineering School. We cannot understand why such an appointment has been required, and has been made. Probably, the Municipality has plenty of money to spare.

BAMBOO BAZAAR.—It has been notified to the owners of godowns, sheds, and lands in the locality known as Bamboo Bazaar, Pettah, that all that piece of land and all the buildings thereon will be wanted for a public purpose, namely, for the erection of a goods shed and shunting yards, for the Mysore State Railway, which will be begun and completed within the next six months. The owners of the premises will, of course, receive fair compensation for them from the Mysore Government, under the Land Acquisition Act

CUBBON PARK FAIR.—We understand that the Dewan has sanctioned the payment of an honorarium of Rs. 500 to Mr. Standish Lee, who was Honorary Secretary to the committee of the Cubbon Park Fair, in July last year. The grant has been made as a recognition of the services rendered at the time by Mr. Lee For the life of us, we cannot see the *raison d'être* of this "honorarium," which it has taken over twelve months to sanction. What meaning is to be placed on the terms "honorary" and "stipendiary," after this?

REDUCED FARES.—Upon the recommendation of the Traffic Manager, the Agent of the Madras Railway has reduced the third class fare between Bellary and Adoni, a distance of 66 miles, from 11 annas to 8 annas. The direct route between the two places is only 45 miles by cart, and many use this route The reduction is made to make the railway more attractive. The reduced fare will come into operation on the first proximo, and will in no way interfere with the general reduction in third class fares now under consideration of Government

LAST SATURDAY IN THE MONTH.—We regret to observe that the Court of the Civil and Sessions Judge of the Civil and Military Station is the only public institution which continues to be opened for work on the last Saturday in the month, while all other public offices and courts, *throughout the Province*, are closed on that day We believe that this singularity of action is owing to the orders of Colonel H. G Thomson, the Civil and Sessions Judge, in whose extenuation of this hard line of conduct, we may mention the fact that he comes to court himself, on the last Saturday of the month, for the trial of "special cases" The office hands are not considered at all.

THE HON. MAJOR-GENERAL SANKEY, C. B.—We learn that the Hon Major-General Sankey, C. B., the Secretary to the Madras Government in the Public Works Department, has been offered, and has accepted, an important post in connection with the Public Works Board in Dublin, and that he will be shortly leaving Madras for Ireland to take up his new duties. Major-General Sankey has nearly completed his five years' tenure of his present appointment, and has, on the whole, been one of the best heads of the Public Works Department we have had in Madras. It is understood that Colonel Shaw Stewart, R. E., will succeed Major-General Sankey as Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department.—*Mail.*

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE'S SPINNING MILLS.—We believe this company is making rapid strides; no less than 3,682 shares having been sold up to date Mr. Scott, of Scott & Co, of Bombay has proceeded to England for the purpose of selecting the required machinery &c, and a site has been selected for the erection of the buildings near the 2nd mile on the Tumkur Railway line Mr Alcock of Messrs Alcock, Ashdown & Co, Iron-founders, Bombay, is expected to arrive in Bangalore by the 12th instant, when arrangements will be made for the convening of the first general meeting of shareholders, after which the foundation of the proposed buildings will be excavated and the construction of the same will be pushed on, so that a portion at least may be completed by February next, and the working of the mills commenced early in April 1884.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

Extracts.

THE MYSORE DEWAN'S SPEECH

A COMMISPONDENT writes to the *Madras Mail* on the 21st ultimo:—

The speech reported in your paper of the 16th instant, as having been delivered the other day at Bangalore, by the Dewan of Mysore, is important as a manifesto of the educational policy which the Native Government of that State have resolved to pursue But many who heard it, and who doubtless knew better must have been not a little surprised at some of the sweeping assertions which preface the announcement that Mysore following in the wake of British India, proposed to give local committees a more effectual control over elementary education "The system of Hobli schools under centralised Government control, introduced several years ago, has only diverted from the indigenous village Patasalas," as the Dewan is reported to have said, "boys who would have received their elementary instruction if no Hobli schools, existed. These Hobli schools, as institutions under exclusive State management, without any popular element in their constitution or direction, have naturally failed to receive the support or sympathy of the people, It is, therefore, not surprising to find that they have been unable hitherto wholly to supersede the village school system" Now what are the facts of the case? I have taken the trouble to refer to the published educational reports, and find that in 1865, long before the Hobli schools were thought of, the indigenous schools numbered 1,600, with about 22,000 pupils From 1872, when the Hobli schools had been generally established, to 1876, before the occurrence of the famine, which swept away more than half of them, the number of indigenous schools ranged from 1,350 to 1,500, with from 17,000 to 19000 pupils These figures certainly indicate no violent interference with the village schools of the country After the effects of the famine were over in 1881, we find the number of such schools again standing at over 12,000 with about 16,500 pupils, or, allowing for the loss of one-fourth of the population by famine and the great depression of the birth-rate which accompanied it, at a figure proportionately higher than before What, let us next inquire, was the case with the Hobli schools during all this period From the educational statistics it appears that in 1872 to 1874, there were 540 Hobli schools, with 12,000 pupils. In 1876 and 1877, before the famine there were from 600 to 650 schools, with 18,000 to 19,500 pupils The famine reduced the numbers but in 1881 with 650 schools, the pupils stood at 23,000 Do these facts betoken a transfer to the Hobli schools of pupils who would otherwise have been receiving instruction in indigenous schools! Granting for the sake of argument that the 650 Hobli schools have taken the place of an equal number of village schools, from what source have the 25,000 pupils in them been obtained, a total never reached by all the village schools put together even before any Hobli schools existed! Again, with regard to the charge that the Hobli schools are "without any popular element in their constitution or direction and have naturally failed to receive the sympathy or support of the people." Not only do the statistics already given abundantly disprove the want of popular sympathy or support but the very reason alleged for this supposed failure of popular interest turns out on inquiry to have little ground. For on referring to the Parliamentary Blue Book of 1875 we find it stated as part of the Hobli schools system that "for the promotion of the objects in view local committees are being gradually formed in each Hobli, consisting of two or three members selected from the most influential and respected residents of the place." If these committees have done little or nothing this is only the experience of most parts of India, which has led to the conviction that in order to interest them more deeply in public matters active control of both management and funds must to a certain extent be entrusted to the committees But whatever the influence of local committees may be, is it in accordance with fact that the Hobli schools have "failed to receive the support or sympathy of the people!" The evidence of statistics of the country has already been adduced. Let the following testimonies speak for themselves. Sir Richard Meade, in reviewing the Educational Report for 1870-71, says—"The progress of the Hobli schools has been in all respects satisfactory and encouraging The schools generally are popular amongst all classes of the community, which is, perhaps, the best test of their meeting the object of their establishment". Similarly, in the following year he writes:—These schools are undoubtedly generally popular among the classes for whose benefit they were established:" while the Government of India despatch in regard to the same report says:—"It is to the Hobli schools that the success of lower class education in Mysore is due." In 1873, Mr. Wellesley, K. C. S., who had been Home Secretary to the Government of India, records the following opinion "The Department has good reason to be proud of the success achieved by this class of schools, which promise to supply Mysore with a system of primary education second to none in India." Coming next to 1878, Sir James Gordon adds this emphatic testimony:—"The Hobli schools, the Chief Commissioner considers the backbone of the whole system. They have evidently become popular and are doing a good work in carrying elementary education into the most humble households," and, with reference to a recent tour through the country, he continues, "Mr. Gordon has lately satisfied himself that the Hobli schools are doing extensive good" Lastly, in the next year, Mr. Rungachariu, the late well-known Dewan, thus swells the chorus, "The Hobli schools which provide primary vernacular education to the masses of the population are of the greatest importance. Those schools are now thoroughly established throughout the Province, and education is freely sought by the masses. It is observed that the rural population do not object to send their daughters to the Hobli schools for instruction along with their boys" The rendition of Mysore to Native rule took place in 1881, and Mr Sandford, the officiating Resident, in reviewing the Educational Report for that year, not only speaks of "the well-sustained popularity, and efficiency of the Hobli schools," but makes the following remarks.—"The cause of education in Mysore appeared to have received a check two years ago; and there was some reason to fear that the adverse circumstances arising from the famine, which had then affected it might work a permanent injury, or at least one that it would take long to efface; but those who believed in the inherent vitality of the popular system of education in Mysore, and who felt confident that the check was but temporary, have proved signally correct, and past year carries record the like of which has not been seen." Moreover, Mr. Rungachariu, in his address to the representative assembly at Mysore in 1881, admitted that "in the Department of Education, on the working of which also the people are deeply interested, little remains to be done by way of establishing additional schools or stimulating a desire for education." One more testimony—this from an unofficial source—and I have done In the evidence given before the Education Commission, as published at the time, the Superintendent of Wesleyan Mission in Mysore, the only witness examined from that Province says:—"No cultivators are more conservative than the ryots of Mysore, and yet the Hobli schools established throughout the Province by the present Director have met with considerable favour. The results achieved give every hope of ultimate success if the system is well sustained." It remains briefly to notice the statement that the Hobli schools "have been unable hitherto wholly to supersede the village school system." So far as I can gather, this was never the design of the Hobli school system; quite the contrary. One of its chief merits, and to a great extent the secret of its success, lies in the fact that it was grafted upon the village school system; recognising its value, and aiming at extending its usefulness and increasing its efficiency—and in the attainment of which it seems to have far from failed.

P. S.

LORD RIPON'S LONDON SUPPORTERS.

GREAT MEETING AT WILLIS'S ROOMS.

(*Special Report for the "Times of India."*)

On Wednesday, the 1st August, a crowded meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, London, in support generally of the policy of the present Viceroy Mr. John Bright, M. P., occupied the chair, and was supported by the following members of Parliament:—Mr. G. Palmer, Mr. H. Richard, Sir G. Campbell, Mr. A. Mc Arthur, Mr. W. E. Forster, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Professor Bryce, Mr. Hardcastle, Mr. O'Connor Power, Mr. Earp, Mr Sydney Buxton, Mr. B Armitage, Mr. Holland, Mr. Allman, Mr Geo Russell, Mr Cobnan, Mr. T B. Potter, Mr. Frank Henderson, Mr. Jacob Bright, Mr. Jesse Collins, Mr. Summers, Mr Hugh Mason, Sir R Green Price, Mr. Arnold Morley, Mr. C. Russell, Mr. Illingworth, Mr. Mappin, Mr. Storey, Sir J. J. Jenkins, and Sir Arthur Hayter. There were also present Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose, of the Calcutta Bar, Dr. Markby, reader of Indian Law at the Oxford University and formerly Judge of the High Court at Calcutta, General Tremenheere, C. B., Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lady Hobhouse, Lady, Robert, Mr. Walter Wren, General Sir Andrew Clark, K. E., the Rajah Rampal Singh, Mr. Hogson Pratt, (Chairman of the British India Committee) Mr. Geo Fergo, (Secretary,) Colonel Osborne, the Rev. Mark Pattison, Captain Kestwick, General Harrison, the Rev M MacColl, Professor War, Mr Justice Deimun, the Hon. D Campbell, the Rev. Donald Fraser, D. D., the Rev Llewellyn Davies, Mr. Chichele Plowden, (Census Commissioner for India and late extra member of Viceregal Legislative Council) Mr. Wilfrid and Lady Ann Blunt, Mr. Allan Bryce (of Bombay,) Dr. Karl Blind, Major E ans Bell (formerly Madras Staff Corps,) Mr. Robert Cust (late Judicial Commissioner of the Punjab and member of the Viceregal Legislative Council) Sir John Bennett, Mr. Seymour Keay, Mr. C. C. Macrae, General Wilkinson, Colonel Thorry, Mr. A. B. Loving, Mr. Chas. Hancock, Sir James Marshall (late Chief Justice of Gold Coast Colony,) Professor Beesly, &c. The meeting was summoned for 3 o'clock, but the hall was nearly filled an hour before the time and when Mr Bright entered the hall at a few minutes to three, not only every seat but every inch of standing ground was occupied.

MR. BRIGHT, on taking the chair was received with enthusiastic cheering and waiving of hats, &c. He said: Ladies and Gentlemen: I have been requested by the committee who have called this meeting to occupy this chair, and perhaps you will permit me to make a few observations on the question about which we are assembled before I call upon the speakers who will ask you to agree to only two resolutions. The subject which we are about to consider appears to me—and, I believe, appears to everybody who looks at it for the first time—to be one of no great moment. And yet we find, as the result of great discussion in India and in this country, it has grown and now appears to be a question of great importance to India. Most of you have who have read the newspapers of late—and the more so if you have read the Indian papers—will be aware that in India the question has given rise to not a little clamour and discord, and in this country among persons connected with India we have seen that there is a great divergence of opinion Last week—I think on Thursday—a deputation of a most formidable character sought an interview with Lord Kimberley, our Secretary of State for India. They told the Secretary of State that they represented not less than 700 persons who were interested in this question, of whom they said 450 had the honour to be employed in the service of the Queen in the Indian Empire, and that 250 were otherwise connected with India, but had not been in the public service. If 700 persons could take this interest in the question and could take the view which the deputation were appointed to represent to the Indian Secretary, we may be quite sure that the question is assuming an importance which justifies our discussing it here to-day. Now what is the cause of all this clamour and discord in India and of this discussion here! The cause of it is a very small Bill introduced into the Legislative Council of India and which goes by the name of "Ilbert's Bill," because Mr Ilbert the legal member of the Council, introduced it, and is, in that department, in some sort specially responsible for it Well, I asked the other day a gentleman well acquainted with the affairs of India to give me some account of what this Bill was intended to do, and I will try to convey to you the same ideas which he conveyed to me. He said that the result of it, if passed in its present shape would be to admit three or four natives of India—lawyers, magistrates and judges—to the exercise of certain powers which now they did not possess; that these three or four persons are members of what is called the

Covenanted Civil Service, that they are native gentlemen who had come over to this country who had been educated here, and on going back to India entered the Covenanted Civil Service. With regard to the increased powers with which they were to be entrusted he said they were to occupy a certain rank, that they were to have these powers and these appointments only after some years of service, and then were to be equal with Englishmen, and also that they must be in what he termed "the same grade." He said that after all that I have described they were to be admitted to the same powers, exercised with the same limitations, as are given to and operate upon Englishmen in the same position. Now I must inform you that at present in the three principal cities, the three Presidential cities of India—Calcutta, Madras and Bombay—the native Judges have all the power which it is proposed by this Bill to give to those few Judges who are to exercise their authority in the country apart from the three Presidential cities. We have never heard of any great harm, or of any harm that has arisen from the exercise of these powers in those cities. (Hear, hear.) But it must be borne in mind further that of all the population of India that are English subjects of the Queen exclusive of the Army, I suppose more than half, I believe three fourths, live in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. (Hear, hear.) Therefore this Bill which men are so alarmed about will not have the slightest effect on three fourths of the English population exclusive of the Army, but only upon one fourth, who live in other cities and towns and in the country districts of the Indian Empire. Now that appears to me to be a matter of great importance. It reduces the magnitude of the Bill and the effect of it and enables us to judge of it with greater facility and to measure the magnitude of the issue which is placed before us. But what the opponents of the Bill will say is this, "This is only a beginning." That is exactly what people said in this country about 50 years ago when it was proposed to disfranchise places like Gatton and old Sarum (hear, hear,) and to enfranchise Manchester and Leeds. It is only a beginning! Well that is a very serious thing if it is a beginning of evil, but if it is a beginning of what is necessary and good, then it is no argument against this Bill. (Cheers.) They say that in future, although now there may be only three or four that can be admitted to these increased powers, there will be more and more. Well, I hope that is true. (Cheers.) I regret to say that the increase must be very small for a long period, and must come about by degrees. It makes us almost melancholy to think that such difficulties should be interposed. Those gentlemen who may be disposed to join the Covenanted Civil Service to get into the position of these Judges must come over from India to this country to be educated, they must go back, and suffer all the inconvenience of such a regulation, they must be involved in all the expense which an English education lasting over several years, must necessarily throw upon any native of India who comes here. Well, then the numbers you will see necessarily will be small and will increase by very slow degrees. But now having said this, when I think is a fair statement of the effects of the Bill if it becomes law, I should like to ask, what ground there is for the clamour which has been raised, and especially when I call to mind the various promises which have been made to natives of India during the last 50 years? (Hear, hear.) In 1833, just 50 years ago, was passed an Act of Parliament to prolong or renew the charter of the now dead East India Company. I will read to you two paragraphs from that charter, and you will see what was the temper of the House of Commons at that time. Section 87 runs in this way, "Whereas the removal of restrictions on the intercourse of Europeans with the said territories will render it necessary to provide against any mischief or dangers that may arise therefrom, be it therefore enacted that the Governor-General in Council shall, and he is hereby required by laws and regulations, to provide with all convenient speed for the protection of the natives from insult and outrage." I was not aware until the other day of the existence of that clause but it brings before my mind a picture I would gladly not look upon—that the natives of India, in the view of the East India Company and of the Imperial Parliament, were liable to insult and outrage from English subjects of the Crown in India. (Hear, hear.) Section 89 is as follows, "And be it enacted that no native of the said territories, nor any natural born subject of his Majesty resident therein, shall, by reason only of his religion place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under the said Company." (Cheers.) That was the law from 1833 to 1858 the time of the suppression of the great and calamitous Mutiny. After the Mutiny was over her Majesty the Queen was advised by her Ministers—I presume members of the party not now in power, the late Lord Derby was, I believe, Prime Minister at the time—her Majesty was advised to issue a proclamation—and this is a portion of the proclamation——the magnificent and noble proclamation (cheers)—then issued in the name of the Queen to her subjects in India—"And it is our further will that, so far as may be our subjects of whatever race or creed be freely and impartially admitted to office in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity to discharge. We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which bind us to all our other subjects (cheers) and those obligations by the blessing of Almighty God we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil. (Loud cheers.) Well after reading these passages what are we to say of the clamour now raised as to this Bill which as I have shown you is of a magnitude and of dimensions so small? If this bill had never been heard of if under Lord Ripon's Government and under the advice of Mr Ilbert and other members of the Council this Bill had not been brought forward well, then the natives of India could always have pointed to these paragraphs in the Act of 1833 (hear hear) and to the proclamation of 1858, and said "The gift the freedom that is here promised is long delayed yet we believe it will come and we are full of hope that a better time is in prospect for our countrymen" (Hear, hear.) But if after these discussions and the clamour that has been raised in India after the fulminations in a certain class of newspapers in this country, after the deputation representing 700 persons connected with India of whom we are told 450 are in the service of the Queen, if after all this conflict Lord Ripon were permitted or lectured to withdraw this Bill, and it did not become law, then the hope of the people of India would be blasted and, instead of hope, their souls would be filled with despair. (Loud cheers.) And what would that despair mean? It would mean that with a growing knowledge on the part of the people of India—because there advance in English education is remarkable and wide spreading throughout the country—with that growing knowledge there would be a growing discontent and with that growing discontent a growing disloyalty, and with the growing disloyalty perils that I ask this deputation if they would like to face. (Cheers.) I must say that whatever consideration and sympathy one may have for gentlemen who have been many years in India, the clamour that has been raised about this matter is very discreditable discreditable to their intelligence and to their sympathies. (Hear, hear.) What its origin is it is perhaps difficult to say. Some say its origin is to be found in the strong feelings of resistance prevailing among the Covenanted Civil Service. I met with a gentleman the other day of whom I have the highest opinion, and who is liberally disposed in connexion with Indian affairs, and he rather advanced that view to me. Well, I am not prepared to deny it, but I must say that I am inclined to think that my friend who has been and is yet in the Covenanted Civil Service, rather looks with too much favour upon his colleagues in that service, for what did the deputation say to Lord Kimberley? They said, "Although this Bill will more especially affect the non official Englishmen, and in particular the poorer members of that class" — (I always observe that there is a great sympathy for the poorer members of a class on occasions like the present)—"the opposition to it is not less strong on the part of the great body of Anglo Indian life in past and present." But I will not insist upon it that the members of the Covenanted Civil Service are at the bottom of this commotion. Some say that the non official Englishmen in India have done much to promote it. They are like the 200 non official gentlemen whom I mentioned as forming a portion of the deputation to Lord Kimberley. Then some say—and after all there is a great deal of reasonableness in this statement—that a great deal of the trouble has arisen from the conduct and agitation of the lawyers in Calcutta (hear, hear), and there are one or two facts which go rather to support that. We know that lawyers are everywhere very ingenious (laughter), and we know also that they are a class of persons who in most countries—and in this as much as in any other—have enjoyed more of the good and fat things connected with Government than have been enjoyed by any other class in the kingdom. (Hear, hear.) I am told that recently a Judge in Bengal, a native lawyer of eminence has been appointed *pro tempore*, in the absence of other Judges, Chief Justice of Bengal and that this is a very unpleasant pill for the English lawyers there some one of whom I suppose, hoped to have the office. They fear that this is a precedent which may be followed. Then I am told that a native member of the Bar has recently been appointed standing counsel for the Government of India, and these two appointments and a suspicion that more may follow have disturbed the ordinarily tranquil minds of the members of the Calcutta Bar (laughter). And on this have built up of this jealousy, men in India—there are here and a great many more in India—presume to tell us that to carry out the principles laid down in the Act of 1833 and in the promises of 1858 is to degrade Englishmen and to convulse India. I have known a great deal in this country of what is called setting a class against class. I know no great measure of judicious reform which has not been charged with setting class against class and now it is said that you will have a perpetual enmity between the English race in India and the subject race. My opinion is that every measure of judicious reform which you introduce into India runs back down the channels of discontent and enmity, and must tend to the tranquility and peace of that country. (Cheers.) But I am afraid that sometimes the malcontents have other reasons for hostility to Lord Ripon and his policy. In a sentence or two I will mention two or three other things which Lord Ripon has done while he has been in India. He has freed the native Press (cheers) from the shackles which the preceding Government had fixed upon it. Now I should think that it was of the first importance that the Indian Government should know what it is that Indian writers and the readers of Indian papers are thinking about the measures of the Government. They need not obey the intimations there received if they are satisfied that they are right, but I am quite sure that the governor of any country, whether he be the Czar of Russia, or the President of the United States, or the President of the French Republic, or the great Governor of the Empire of India must be better, wiser, more competent to govern, if he knows the prevailing opinion among all classes of the people on the measures which he is intending to pass. (Hear, hear.) Then Lord Ripon has proposed a very moderate scheme for the purpose of extending municipal government to the great cities and towns of India. Does anybody believe that municipal government if it be found to be good, as I believe it is, in every other nation and among every civilized and Christian people would be a measure of mischief among the populations of India? What has it done in this country? Some say a better measure has passed for 50 years than the Municipal Reform Bill, which established governments throughout all the great towns and cities of the United Kingdom. (A voice—except London.) A gentleman says "except London." May I make one observation apart from the question we are discussing? If the people of the various great cities and towns in the United Kingdom had been as quiet as about it as London has been (hear, hear), they would not have possessed the admirable municipal governments that they have now (hear, hear), and if the four millions of population of London even in a gentle manner were to raise their voice in favour of their being put on an equality with Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, Edinburgh, &c, there is no Minister who would hesitate for a single session to confer upon them the freedom which they would desire. (Hear, hear.) One other point Lord Ripon is very strongly in favour of, primary education. I know from past experience that one of the chief difficulties—a difficulty which comes to many Governments and to many private individuals—is a want of funds, but probably it would be possible so to economize in many departments of the Indian Government as to be able to afford a million or two a year for the purpose of giving primary education to the people of India. We voted three millions the other day for the comparatively small population of Great Britain and Ireland. There are two other questions one is the Bengal rent law which is now before the Indian Government. I read Mr Ilbert's speech upon it the other day. The condition of Bengal in regard to land has been perhaps about as bad as the condition of Ireland three years ago and I the Bill which is proposed is in my opinion absolutely necessary in the circumstances and although the zemindars and the landowners are greatly opposed to it I believe that they will find hereafter that the acceptance of it is probably the very wisest thing they can contemplate in the circumstances in which they are placed. Then Lord Ripon is understood to be in favour of private enterprise in India, and it would be a blessed thing for that country if it were possible for rich natives united, it may be with persons of wealth in this country, to originate and carry forward many great works by private enterprise. I think that such a state of things would be much better than a state of things in which everything would be in the hands of the Government and that it would be better that the people should be enabled to take part in measures which deeply interest and concern themselves. Looking myself at the policy which Lord Ripon has pursued so far as I have been able to understand it from reading the papers here and many papers from India I am bound to say that I believe it is a policy not based on suspicion or on ancient prejudices or on a spirit of monopoly, but based on what is just and generous and on broad views of statesmanship. (Cheers.) When the policy of conquest in India is concluded as I have condemned it we are told that Providence has permitted, for some great design which we are not able to measure this wonderful thing in the history of the globe that the 200,000,000 of people in India should be made subject to the control of a Parliament representing 35,000,000 of persons in Great Britain and Ireland. I am not about to deny this. I know that it has been said by a high authority speaking of the supreme test even the wrath of man shall praise him and I believe it may be that the results which may follow the conquest of India and its government by this country may in some degree compensate for the crimes and sufferings which were committed or endured during the period of that conquest. But I should say that one thing is perfectly certain namely that India was not committed to our control to be sold as a slave to English ambition and for English greed. (Cheers.) Our fathers may have erred—in my opinion they did greatly err—but their children may make some compensation to the countless millions now subject to their rule by a policy of generosity and justice which is in my opinion India's right. India has a right to expect and to demand from a christian people such as we profess to be. (Hear, hear.) I believe Lord Ripon is trying to advance the policy and to carry out the principles laid down in the Act of 1833 and in the noble proclamation of the Queen issued to the people of India in 1858. I believe this meeting will send to the Governor-General of India on the conclusion of his performance of the arduous duties of his high office. (Cheers.) I gather support and consolation from the manner which the Secretary of State for India gave the other day to the deputation. He told them that the Government had not the least idea of a suggestion to Lord Ripon the withdrawal of the Bill. (Cheers.) Our business here to-day is to support Lord Ripon in that policy (loud cheers) and to give by an united voice as I hope we shall, our utmost aid to the Government existing in this country under whom of course, Lord Ripon is acting in India. He is the great Governor General appointed by the Queen. He knows what there is in the proclamation of the Queen. I do not believe that Lord Ripon can—I hope there is no man that would—abandon the generous and noble promises which the Queen in that proclamation made to the populations of India. (Loud cheers.)

Mr Bright, having resumed his seat rose again and said—You know I have told you that Lord Kimberley received a formidable deputation. I will introduce to you a deputation, in no way so formidable, indeed not formidable in any sense except in that of a man who comes forward to tell the truth with his whole heart. I call upon Mr Lal Mohun Ghose, who has been deputed by his countrymen in Calcutta to lay some of their thoughts before you on this important question. (Cheers.)

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

THE AUSTRIAN ROYAL FAMILY

The Imperial Princess of Austria gave birth to a daughter to day

TONQUIN AND CHINA

Paris, 3rd September—The King of Annam has given an undertaking to the French authorities to hold no direct correspondence with the Emperor of China

CETEWAYO IN NATAL

London, 3rd September—A report has reached here from the Cape that Cetewayo is coming to Maritzburg

London, 4th September—It is reported that 15,000 Chinese troops have crossed Tonquin border The number of British troops in Egypt will be reduced to three thousand, during October and November

CHOLERA IN EGYPT

Last returns of mortality from cholera in Egypt give the total number of deaths as 27,200 The British troops have lost 140 men

DEATH OF THE QUEEN OF MADGASCAR

News from Madagascar confirms the death of the Queen of Madagascar, and states that her niece has succeeded her.

THE VOLCANIC ERUPTION AT JAVA

Six new volcanoes have appeared between Krakatau and Sebuai Songepan island is split into five Detonations were heard at Singapore and Sugon Batavia was in darkness for a day and night by the fine dust falling on the residences At Bantam the whole district is an ashy desert The cattle are foodless, and a famine is imminent The population is starving The survey of Sunda straits is proceeding

THREATENED WAR BETWEEN CHINA AND FRANCE

London, 6th September—The threatened rupture between China and France is being anxiously discussed throughout the country

A NEW CONSTITUTION FOR BULGARIA

Constantinople, 5th September—The Prince of Bulgaria has renounced the absolute powers conferred upon him by the National Assembly in 1881, and a Commission will be appointed to draft a new Constitution

CETEWAYO DEFIANT AGAIN

Cape Town, 5th September—Cetewayo, who with a strong force is still in reserved territory, has summoned the Usuta tribe to join him, and maintains a defiant attitude towards the British Resident

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1883

THE PRESENT POLITICAL CRISIS

WHILE the Europeans in India and in England, on the one hand, and the natives in both countries, on the other hand, have been carrying on the most acrimonious agitation with tongue and pen, about the Ilbert Bill while Mr John Bright and Mr Lal Mohun Ghose have had a splendidly successful meeting in Willis's Rooms, London, and the counter demonstrative deputation headed by Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, Colonel Malleson, and other retired Anglo-Indians, with their seven hundred and odd supporters, have had a chilling rebuff and snub from the Earl of Kimberley, while the Anglo Indian Defence Association in Calcutta has had what it considers to be a tremendously successful meeting recently, and while the counter associations amongst the natives of Bengal have made slow, but sure and substantial progress in their object, while we have had regular floods of articles, letters, and all sorts of contributions on the subject of the Bill, both in the English and Indian Press;—amidst all this noise and hubbub, and "confusion worse confounded"—we experience quite a refreshing feeling when we turn to the calm, steady, generous and judicious utterances of an Anglo-Indian gentleman like Mr Robert Knight, who has again taken charge of and is now the responsible editor of the *Indian Statesman*—a journal always noted for its just and generous sentiments regarding the natives of India, and all that concerns their political and moral welfare and progress Having been asked, directly and pointedly to speak out his opinion on the Ilbert Bill, for both natives and Europeans alike have the highest respect for his opinion on Indian affairs, Mr Knight has published an article in a recent issue of the *Statesman*, which for breadth of view and calm judicial impartiality, "nothing extenuating, or setting down a right in malice," has not been surpassed, as a public exposition of the present political crisis, by any journal, English or Indian The whole tone and spirit of the article clearly indicate the writer's noble desire to see the present unhappy controversy assuaged, and the antagonism of the races abated, if possible None but the most bigoted partisan on either side would fail to see the pure motives which have induced the veteran publicist to really and honestly speak out his opinion on the Ilbert Bill We think we cannot do better than afford our readers a summary of an article, which, if read and pondered over in the true spirit in which it was written and published will go a very great way towards mitigating and assuaging the evil feelings which have been aroused by the measure between the Europeans and the natives of India

At the very outset, the article says, very rightly and truly, regarding the Bill, "that for any real good it will do the native community, or any practical harm it will inflict on the European, the measure is hardly worth two minutes' consideration" As Mr Ilbert himself stated in endeavouring to allay the opposition which the measure had aroused, amongst Europeans, it is but a single alteration that the bill proposes to make, namely, that a very small number of specially selected native magistrates may exercise the limited and qualified jurisdiction which, at present, can be exercised only by persons who fall within the arbitrary and technical definition of European subjects It is even so—the measure proposed is an extremely limited matter altogether It just proposes to give to native Covenanted Civilians, who shall have attained the rank of District Magistrate or Sessions Judge, like any European Covenanted Civilian, who has attained the same limited and qualified judicial powers which the latter would exercise in the trial of European British born subjects who may be placed before him The article then alludes to the exaggerated ideas, as to the extent and scope of the Bill, which have taken possession of the minds both of natives and Europeans—the latter asserting that its withdrawal was necessary to their very existence in India, and the former declaring that they will become the slaves of the Europeans, if it is not at once passed into law. "We can only say," says the writer, "that the men who believe so, seem to us to be 'insane,' the unwise things that have been spoken and written on the subject having so inflamed them, that they cannot even see what the measure proposes." The article then goes on to state the extent to which the Bill will affect the status of Englishmen in the Mofussil, in language so clear, plain, and direct, that we prefer to quote here the whole passage, which is as follows —

"If then the Bill should become law, it will deprive English men who are residing in the mofussil, of the right which they have until now enjoyed, in criminal cases of being tried by Englishmen only, and will subject them occasionally to the chance of being tried before a native magistrate or native judge For many years to come, however, it would be very rare for an Englishman to find himself in this position, but it may and will sometimes happen if the Bill becomes law and twenty or thirty years hence, it will be more common Now; that is a true statement as to how the Bill will affect Englishmen If the Bill becomes law, every Englishman who is resident in the mofussil, and who may be charged with a criminal offence will run a somewhat remote chance of finding himself charged before a native magistrate, or native judge, whereas under the present law, he has the right of being summoned before English magistrates and judges only. The chance will be remote, we say, for years to come, but as time rolls on and native magistrates and judges are substituted for English ones, as every one sees they must be, the risk will become more frequent Beyond this, the status of the Englishman who is resident in the mofussil, will be untouched by the Bill but it does affect every Englishman in the mofussil community to this extent, and to this extent only"

No statement of fact can be clearer and yet more briefly and succinctly put, so that the unprejudiced Englishman will at once see that the Ilbert Bill is not a measure which is to shake to its basis his very existence in India, as a member of one of the many communities subject to the rule of the Queen Empress of India

The answer of the article to the question how will the Bill affect the people, is equally clear, distinct, and satisfactory The statement is as follows —

"How then does the Bill affect the people? Is it true to say that they will be "slaves" to the conquering race, and be "domineered over by the handful of white men in the country," if the Bill does not pass? Whether the Bill become law or not, the status of the people will not be fixed by it, so far as we can see, in the very least If they are "slaves" of the conquering race now, they will remain so still, if they are freemen now, they will remain freemen still The publicists on both sides have fostered the notion that the Bill in some way or other, will very seriously affect the political status of the two races respectively We have shown the extent of its sway over the English residents in the mofussil But it does not

touch the status of the general native community in any way, or in the very least All that the Bill will accomplish in their case, if it becomes law, is that two or three native gentlemen who are *officials*, will almost immediately have power conferred to them to try English men for criminal offences, which power at present they do not possess And in course of time, a few more will have the same powers In all other respects, the native community would be no more affected by the Bill, than the inhabitants of New Zealand "

After justly deploring the evils which so plain and simple a measure has evoked between Europeans and natives in India, the writer goes on to point out how the Bill has been drawn with such unwisdom as to *suggest* ideas which never, perhaps, would have taken root in the public mind but for the vague suggestions made, suggestions which make the provisions of larger consequence than they really are 'Thus the Bill," says the writer, " while doing practically nothing, *suggests* that it is revolutionising the whole machinery of criminal justice. European Magistrates, it suggests, are to be disqualified wholesale, and native Magistrates and Judges to be placed in their room " This is, precisely one solution of the tremendous excitement which the Bill has caused, amongst Europeans and natives, throughout India The article then points the blame where blame ought to be properly attached, and, in his usual manner, this is done with great honesty and candour by the writer, who says —

" Seeing this, it is impossible for an honest writer to acquit the Government of blame in the matter It is the Government that is more to blame than all other parties, together With the usual cool, perfunctory indifference of the Civilian bully to the very existence of the great non-official community, the Bill was thrown upon the table of the Legislative Council, without even the form of a reference to the Chamber of Commerce or any other of the great representative Associations, both native and European, that exist among us. Had the Bill been but courteously submitted to these bodies with a request that they would carefully consider its proposals and had the measure been confined to a clear and simple statement of the precise circumstances which made some legislation desirable, the whole of this agitation, with the passions it has so unfortunately awaked, might, we believe, have been avoided '

Here, then, is indicated, in plain and clear language, the true source of all the agitation, ill-feeling, and race antagonism which the Bill has evoked, and which could have been easily avoided, had the Government of India taken but the most ordinary precautions and shown the slightest consideration for public opinion The writer, however, is not disposed to cast any blame, either on Lord Ripon or Mr Ilbert personally. The latter, he says, was a perfect stranger to the country, and the former a comparative stranger. " I, is the old traditional indifference," says Mr Knight, of the bureaucratic departments, for all outside opinion upon the measure of the state, that is accountable for the mischief How is a stranger to the country like Mr Ilbert, or as almost a stranger like Lord Ripon, too foretell that such a measure as this Bill would produce a conflagration in the country, unless great precautions were taken to bespeak the patient and the candour of the classes affected thereby !" It is just possible, however, that both Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert did seek the advice and suggestions of the more experienced officials around them, as to the time and manner and form in which the measure should have been introduced to the public, and were told just what uncompromising bureaucrats would tell those in the position of his Lordship and Mr Ilbert—that the public need not be consulted at all

The concluding words of this excellent article—an article which deserves to succeed in throwing some oil on the troubled waters—are worth pondering over, both by Europeans and natives It is a pity a man like Mr Knight was not in Bengal, before this unhappy controversy between Europeans and natives arose The words to which we refer are as follows —

" And so a most unwise measure is produced, not for the very purpose of alarming the European community, and of setting the passions of the unwary on fire The country at once goes into conflagration, as might have been foreseen, an incendiary speech is spoken, and a passionate " leader" appears, and from that moment the merits of the Bill become almost of no account whatever No one wants to be convinced on either side, and the fire burns on, until it has burnt itself out, and with it every sentiment of kindly feeling and mutual respect between the two communities has disappeared Mr Branson's speech was nothing short of a public calamity, and the imprisonment of Surendra nath Banerjee one of those immutable mistakes that can be ascribed only to the exaltation of the atmosphere, against which even our Judges unfortunately, are seldom proof "

Original and Selected Notes

THE Surat correspondent of the *Times of India* telegraphs —" There has been good rain here since yesterday evening About two inches have fallen There is a small flood in the Tapteo, showing that there has been rain above The crops are saved Cholera appeared last week There were three or four cases, two of which were fatal, but there have been none this week "

His Excellency the Governor in Council directs that it be observed as a standing rule in all branches of the public service that certificates of character shall in no case be given to persons who may have been removed from the public service As a general rule, such certificates should not be given by Heads of Departments or officers to subordinates who are not at the time actually serving under them

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THERE was a terrific thunderstorm at Godra in the Panch Mahals district on Sunday, and some damage appears to have been done, although it is not very clear from the official return what the damage was This return says " Terrific thunder storm, four different places struck by lightning in the town of Godra at 10 P M, one women helplessly burnt and her two children slightly hurt, damage estimated at at about Rs 320 "

DR JOHNSON Martin of Bolton, recently read a paper before the British Medical Association upon " Injuries to health from the present system of education," and cited some illustrations of the evil results of overwork in the matter of excessive education In a paper on the same subject Professor Senellen of Utrecht, said the constant stooping forward of the head was a most effective factor in the increase of myopia He suggested improvements in forms and desks

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THE *Indu Prakash* says that —" We are not sorry to hear that the Chanda railway scheme has fallen through The English company, which had agreed to take up the work and advance the necessary capital, has refused to ratify the agreement and it is to be seen now whether the Hyderabad authorities refuse to utilize the local capital, that was ready to come to their aid last May in the event of their declining to enter into the disadvantageous bargain of borrowing money in London on exorbitant terms No one denies that the railway, should be constructed but the question is whether it was wise on the part of the Hydrabad Government to drive the State into an unfavourable bargain with a foreign company, when local capitalists were ready to advance loans for the purpose on more favourable conditions We should like to know whether there is any truth in the report that Mr Abdul Hak, who went to England as a servant of the Hyderabad Government to arrange the terms of the agreement with the English Company, was to get a commission, besides his pay and travelling charges, in the event of the Company ratifying the agreement."

A FULL Bench, says, the Bombay *Gazette* consisting of the Acting Chief Justice and Justices Latham and Scott, gave judgment at the Bombay High Court on Saturday in an important matter relating to imprisonment for debt. The question for decision were whether an arrest before judgment becomes an arrest in execution by the subsequent passing of a degree against the defendant, and if so from what date does the six months to which the period of imprisonment in execution of a degree is limited by the Code of Civil Procedure, begin to run The Court decided the first question in the affirmative, and that the six months must be counted from the date of the degree It follows that a debtor who has been arrested before judgment cannot count the period between the date of his arrest, and that of the decree passed against him towards satisfaction of the six months for which done he can be committed to gaol in default of payment of the amount of the decree, and it may accordingly happen that if the hearing of the suit be delayed, he may spend a period of as much as twelve months in the whole in prison, which was clearly not the intention of the Legislature when it limited the period of imprisonment for debt to six months

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THE *Pioneer* remarks —" The Amir is apparently never to be left in peace—at least by Indian journalists No sooner has the rumour of his assassination been proved to be utterly false than a new story is started, this time in Calcutta, to the effect that ' the great tribe of the Ghilzais, which has never thoroughly submitted to Abdur Rahman, has openly risen against his authority ' Mushki Alum the old Mullah who preached the Jehad in 1879, is said to be leading the Ghilzais, and we are assured that ' if the various sections of the tribe unite in the present rebellion, there can be no doubt it will try to the uttermost all the power of the Amir's disposal to crush it ' The fact is that the Amir has killed off Badshah Khan, Asmatullah Khan, and other Ghilzai chiefs who might have proved dangerous to him, and Rs 10,000 judiciously spent by the Cabul durbar in bribes would serve to set the minor chiefs at loggerheads with each other at any moment We have it on the best authority that the great tribe' is not in open rebellion, though the Ghilzais are discontented, like other sections of the Amir's subjects The most powerful clans of the tribe, the Ghilzais of Lughman and Pezin—the first once of whom is strangely enough ignored by the newspaper which has started the rumour of a revolt—have not shown any hostility to the Amir, several of their chiefs having paid their respects to Abdur Rahman at Gundamuk "

A SCHEME is under consideration by the Anjuman Punjab for the establishment of an institute in England at which native youths of good family can be educated, and at the same time preserved " in their unhampered exercise of their religion and caste usages," and should against the temptations which abound in London The Institute will be in the immediate proximity of London as London alone in England possesses those advantages which the student of every department of knowledge or of practical utility requires At the same time, for reasons of health and the preservation of caste, it will not be in London itself, but will be situated near a stream, an advantage which will in itself guarantee the feasibility of preserving caste for those to whom it is an object to return to India with unimpaired influence on their fellow-countrymen A dairy and cows, in charge of Hindus, will be on the grounds and extensive kitchen gardens will supply the needed vegetable food Special arrangements are being made with one of the steamship companies to allow an arrangement of Brahmin cooks to exist on board their steamers so that the Hindu student may be able to leave India and to return to it without incurring the suspicions and penalties of his caste fellows It is estimated that at least Rs 1,50,000 will be required for the provision of the building and grounds, and that the interest on a further sum of Rs 1,00,000 will be required for the payment of current expenses The cost of tuition will vary according to the requirements of the student, and the demands of his rank, but it will in no case exceed Rs 5,000 per annum, whilst the ordinary rate will vary between Rs 2,400 and Rs 4,800 per annum These amounts are exclusive of examination fees at the universities, fees on election as barristers, or for medical diplomas Nor does it include the cost of travelling from Bombay to England and back The following subscriptions have been made towards the scheme —His Highness the Nawab Inayet Ali Khan, Rs 20,000, Raja Harbans Singh (at least) Rs 20,000, Sardar Attar Singh, Chief of Bhadour, Rs 2,000, Sardar Bikrama Singh Ahluwalia, Rs 5,000, Dr G. W Leitner, Rs 5,000, Mrs Leitner, Rs 2,000

Local and Provincial.

RE-OPENING OF BUSINESS —On Thursday last, all the public offices and courts were reopened for business, after the two days' vacation on account of the Gowri and Ganesha festivals

THE CALCUTTA BRAHMO SOMAJ —The *Daily Post* learns from a private letter that the Revd C H Dall, M A, a minister of the Calcutta Brahmo Somaj, was to have arrived here yesterday, Sunday

CRICKET MATCH —We understand that a cricket match will be played in Bangalore on the Gymkhana ground, between a Madras and a Bangalore eleven, on the 13th instant and following days

THE HON'BLE G GAJAPATHI RAO —On Thursday evening last, the Hon'ble G Gajapathi Rao and the members of his family returned to Madras by the ordinary mail train, after a stay here of about three months

CANTONMENT BRAHMA PRARTHANA SABHA —We understand that Rajah the Hon'ble G Gajapathi Rao presented a donation of Rs 60 to the Cantonment Brahma Prarthana Sabha before his departure from Bangalore

APOTHECARY J SAUSMAN —On Saturday evening last, Mr J Sausman Apothecary in the Mysore State service, who accompanied Sir James Gordon to England, as medical attendant, in June last, returned to Bangalore

LECTURES TO EDUCATED HINDUS —Mr Slater will deliver the fourth of his course of English Lectures next Sunday evening, the 16th September, at 6 30 P M, in the London Mission Lecture Hall, Pettah. SUBJECT —*The Origin of Evil*

THE CENTRAL COLLEGE —This day, the usual annual selection from amongst the students of the Central College to present themselves as candidates for the Madras University examinations, to be held in December next, will take place

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION —Mr C Ragava Char, B A, Private Secretary to the Dewan, has been directed by the latter to prepare a detailed account and history of the articles to be sent from Mysore to the forthcoming Calcutta Exhibition

THE NUNDYDROOG SESSIONS —The Nundydroog Sessions for the present month begin on the 3rd instant, when, amongst others, there were three cases of murder set down for hearing, before Mr, T R A Thamboo Chetty, the District and Sessions Judge

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES —The Revd, T E Slater was to have delivered the third of his series of lectures to educated natives, at half past six, last (Sunday) evening, in the London Mission Lecture Hall, Pettah The subject was—" The Garden of Eden "

A N A OF CALCUTTA —We learn that Revd C A A Dall, M A, of Calcutta A. N A, arrived in Madras on the 27th Au-

gust and proceeded to Coonnoor where he intends to stay till November next, when on his way back to Calcutta he would pay a flying visit to Bangalore Brahmo Samaj

POLICEMEN FOR SALEM —The town of Salem seems to be still in a demoralised condition. They cannot get men for the police of the town, so that they have had to send to Bangalore for recruits amongst the peasoned sepoys A similar demand was made on Bangalore from Salem, a while ago

SENTENCED TO DEATH —The two prisoners Pakki and Gitta who were tried on a charge of wilfully murdering a boy, by the Sessions Court of the Nundydroog Division, on Monday last have been found guilty, and have been sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge Mr Thumboo Chetty.

CHANGE OF MAIL DAY —After the despatch of foreign mails for Europe, &c on September 19th the latest safe day for the closing of such mails will be altered to "Wednesdays," beginning from Wednesday the 26th September and until further notice No mail will be closed on Sunday the 23rd September —*Mail*

THE RESIDENT —The Officiating Resident Mr J B Lyall it is stated will leave Bangalore for Ootacamund, on Wednesday next, the 12th instant After a short stay there, Mr Lyall will go on by way of the Seaghoro Ghat, to Mysore, whence he will make a tour through the Province and Coorg, and will probably be away for about three months

THE CABUL MEDAL —The men of the 4th Regiment, M N I and the 19th M N I, both now forming part of the garrison of Bangalore, are entitled to the Cabul Medal, having been present in the last campaign in Afghanistan The former regiment have already received the medal and the latter, we understand, will get it by the end of the current month

LECTURES ON ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM —The second lecture on Electricity and Magnetism, by Mr J Kook, M A, Principal, Central College was given, in the college hall, on Saturday evening last, when there was a large attendance of students and the general public Mr Cook was very materially aided in his lecture by the apparatus and material at his disposal for experiments

BISHOP CONDON —During the past week, there was a great deal of public anxiety in Bangalore and elsewhere in the Mysore Province, on account of the dangerous illness of his Lordship the Right Reverend Dr Condon, the Bishop and Vicar Apostolic of Mysore His lordship had gone to Pondicherry to be present at and to take part in the consecration of the new Bishop of that Roman Catholic Vicariate when he was taken ill with the disease known as "black Jaundice" and his life was despaired of for some days We are glad however, to learn that Dr Condon has now been pronounced quite out of danger by the doctors, and that his lordship will be able to return to Bangalore in a week or ten days hence

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE —We understand that, at the last meeting of the Committee of the Literary and Scientific Institute, Cantonment, which took place on Tuesday, it was resolved to amalgamate with Bowring Memorial Committee, in whose hands is a sum of Rs 5,900, being amount subscribed to build a library, in connection with the memorial to Mr Lewin Bowring, late Chief Commissioner of Mysore who was the founder of the Literary and Scientific Institute The proposal to spend the money in the purchase of new books, and in thus augmenting the library, while the institution itself was located in the public offices, Kubbon Buildings, or the Division Cutcherry, Pettah, of course, could not be entertained, as the best memorial to Mr Bowring would be a building of the kind proposed A deputation, consisting of members of the Institute and of the Bowring Memorial Committee will wait on Mr J B Lyall, the officiating Resident, to bring the matter to his notice, and to ask for a suitable site, on which to build a library This is all very well, and the proper thing to do, but if the proposed building is estimated to cost Rs 12,000, and there is only a sum of Rs 5,600 in hand, how is the balance to be supplied? The local *Spectator* suggests that the Mysore Government, the two Municipalities and the general public should subscribe It is to be hoped that the appeal will be responded to in a liberal manner

OLCOTTISM —A correspondent suggests that the Government of India might do worse than engage Colonel Olcott to instruct the Police in his particular "ism," or "dodge" Fit force would be then the terror of thieves One correspondent narrates an occurrence that took place the other day, in one of the towns of this district A native shopkeeper was picking some goods and placed his watch and chain, valued at Rs 250, on his table By some 'occult' means the watch disappeared, but the estate merchant hit upon an 'Olcott' plan to recover his property He covered a portion of his verandah with cow dung, and fixed the cow two blades of grass erect By this sign he placed in India sieve the bottom of which he pierced through with a pair of scissors He then burnt some camphor and proceeded to distribute to all present a little rice, telling them that it would become known to one of them what had become of the watch and chain, but if they returned the knowledge that would be imparted evil would befal them Straightway the required information became known to a carpenter who had been working on the premises, he took the merchant to the very spot where the watch had been secreted by the thief It was found in the house tile some distance off It is to pay the merchant did not go further and discover the thief Now if our Police were instructed in these little mysteries a very large amount of stolen property might be discovered We do not know that the merchant is a disciple of Madame Blavatsky but there is doubtless some "occult" affinity between the essential essences of their respective natures —*Bangalore Spectator*

The Mysore Gazette

Bangalore Saturday, September 8 1883

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

The 6th Sept 1883 —No 230 —Abdul Aziz, Amildar of the Bagepalli Taluk is granted one month's leave on private affairs with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same

Kariguri Rao Sheristadar of the Bagepalli Taluk, will remain in charge of the Taluk during Abdul Aziz's absence He is hereby invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class while in charge of the Bagepalli Taluk

The 7th September 1883 —No 231 —Surgeon P H Benson, M B, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Mysore, and Chemical Examiner to the Mysore Government during the absence of Surgeon Major McGann, or until further orders

No 232 —The following appointments and promotions of Amildars are ordered, with effect from 1st September 1883 —

A Raghavendra Rao, Amildar of Seramgapatam, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade

From the 4th to the 3rd grade

A Pamnal Rao, Amildar of Kankanhalli,
D Venkataramanaya, Amildar of Gubbi,
Venkatachar, Amildar of Attikuppa
Venkata Madaiah, Amildar of Sidlaghatta,
Narasanna, Amildar of Channagiri,

from the 5th to the 4th grade

Lingappa, Amildar of Sagar,
Mahabal Rao, Amildar of Dodballapur,
Venkatappayya, Amildar of Goribidnur,
B Gopalsingar, Amildar, employed in the Revenue Survey Department,
B Ramaswamiyer, B A, Supernumerary of the Dewan's Office and Acting Amildar of Chintamani, to be Amildar of the 4th grade.

To be Amildars of the 5th grade on probation sub pro tem

Ahmad Ali, Acting Amildar of Holalkere,
Syed Amir Hasan, Acting Amildar of Maddagiri,
Setu Rao, Acting Amildar of Kadur,
Sitaramaiya, 1st grade Deputy Amildar of Maddur,

2 The following promotions of Amildars *subs pro tem*, during the employment of Mr B Krishnaiengar as Officiating Revenue Assistant Commissioner, are ordered —

N Narasimmaiengar, Amildar of Mandya, from the 3rd to 2nd grade
D Shama Rao, Amildar of Bangalore from the 4th to the 3rd grade
K Ramaswamiengar, M A, Supernumerary of the Dewan's Office and Acting Amildar of Mysore, to be Amildar of the 4th grade

3 The following transfers of Amildars are ordered

Veluvadham Pillai, from Chikmagalur to Tiptur, *vice* Ibrahim Beg deceased
D Venkataramanaya, from Gubbi to Chikmagalur
Hema Hanumantaya, from Chikmayakanhalli to Gubbi
M Ramaswamiya from Sorab to Chikmagalur
D Venkatappayya, from Goribidnur to Sorab
K Shamaiengar, from Manjarabad to Goribidnur
N Narasimmaiengar, from Mandya to Manjarabad
K Mahabal Rao, from Dodballapur to Mandya
Sitaramaiya, from Maddur to Dodballapur
Kuppusami Naidu, from Challakere to Madgere
Gundappa, from Madgere to Challakere

4 N Krishnappa, 2nd grade Deputy Amildar of Channapatna, is promoted to the 1st grade on Rs 70, *vice* Sitaramaiya appointed 4th grade Amildar

5 Sampangi, 1st class Sheristadar of the Sira Taluk, is appointed Deputy Amildar of the 2nd grade He is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class and is posted to Maddur

Extracts

WHAT THE ENGLISH PUBLIC THINK OF THE ILBERT BILL

The London Correspondent of the *Indian Mirror* writing under date the 3 ultimo has the following the character of the meeting held under Mr Stansfeld's presidency at Exeter Hall, Town Hall, London on the previous day —

"The Strand was seen yesterday paraded by an army of Sandwichmen with huge placards on their backs —"Impeach the Viceroy! Petition of 9,000 English ladies against Ilbert's Bill Protection of English working men and women in India" The meeting was held at the London Town Hall A fine platform, exhibited outside the building, stated that the meeting was in opposition to Lord Ripon's policy Opinions Bulldozing men under the command of a clique of policy mongers—Native Magistrates The meeting was very uproarious There were songs, songs, and the frequent choruses interfered with the proceedings a great deal Colonel Malleson said that he had never found an audience less willing to listen, and that great effort he had to resume his seat after reading the resolution which stood in his name One Mr Dawson called the Indians humbugs and asked if "the hisses would save Indians Rome was saved by the cackling of geese, but he had to give up the idea of addressing the meeting Mr Stanhope alone could make himself heard, he being the President The whole thing was hideous Mr R Lethbridge made an attempt at speaking but his speech was no success The report is exceedingly meagre The *Times* has a lengthy report, but unfortunately it has missed the most salient feature of the meeting—its failure"

Mr M D Kavanagh, a Barrister-at-Law, who had been here some years ago, has addressed a letter to the *Loughborough Monitor and News*, defending Lord Ripon's Indian policy We have great pleasure in reproducing the letter below —

"Having been in India for many years, and engaged as advocate for a great number of the Princes and Chiefs of that country, I am of opinion that Lord Ripon's policy, when truly stated, whatever be the form which prepossession or prejudice may choose to give it, is in substance but the carrying out of the Common Law and Her Majesty's proclamations. These have given to the natives of India civil rights and privileges, and Lord Ripon is merely giving mobility to these vested rights. No Governor, since the days of Lord Canning, has been so popular in India as Lord Ripon In the spirit and in the letter Lord Ripon is following in the footsteps of that great, wise, and prudent ruler, Lord Canning Lord Ripon's policy, as was that of Lord Canning, is based upon the Common Law and Her Majesty's proclamations, and has for its objects the interests and prosperity of the people and the permanency of the government power of Great Britain in India His policy is no innovation Endowed with the capacity of a statesman, of a legislator, and of a wise and prudent ruler, he is introducing a just measure based upon common law, and proclamations which composes one step in the march of civilization By giving the natives of India a *locus standi*, and thus ameliorating their sufferings and degradation Lord Ripon is not only building up an indestructible basis of Great Britain's power in India, but is also cementing an indissoluble bond of attachment and loyalty between the natives and the British Crown

The people of India can see through Lord Ripon's policy, and the dawn of liberty, as it were, streaks in the horizon of purer light, and no doubted resistance of his adversaries, no abandonment of his present supporters, no desperate passiveness of his Council, however available to retard, can prevent the ultimate success of his policy"

THE DEPUTATION TO SIR EVELYN BARING

Major Sir Evelyn Baring K C S I, arrived at the Grant Road Station on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock by the Ahmedabad mail train, and was received on the platform by Mr Justice Scott and Mr T W Wood, Agent, B B & C I Railway He afterwards drove to the bungalow of Mr Justice Scott at Cumballa Hill, where he was met at noon by the deputation formed at the public meeting called on Monday by the Bombay Branch of the East India Association There were present —The Hon Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik, C S I, Mr C H B Forbes Mr Raghunath Narayan Khote, C I E, Mr Kasinath Trimbuk Telang, Mr Dosabhoy Framjee, C S I, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murshan, Mr Nowrojee Lardeenjee, Khan Bahadur Dr Shaik Cassim, Dr P F Gomes, Mr Peerozsha M Mehta Mr Dadabhai Naoroji Mr Goculdas Jagmohandas, Mr Khundomo C Bedarkar, Dr Atmaram Pandurang, Mr Damodhar Thakersey Moolji, Mr Jehvenial Umashunker Yajnik Mr Hormujee Cursetjee Daly, Mr Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Mr Vrindrawandas Purshotumdas, Mr Dinshaw Edulji Lukhmidas Khimjee, Mr Punalal Poonamchand, Mr Ahmed bin Isa Khalifa, and others

The Hon Rao Saheb V N Mandlik having introduced those present, the address passed at the meeting on Monday evening was read

Sir E Baring in reply then said Gentlemen,—It gives me peculiar pleasure to receive in this city an address such as that with which you have done me the honour to present me, for I have learnt to regard the public opinion of Bombay, whether European or native, as expressive of perhaps the best type of political thought in India We have recently, gentlemen, as you are aware, been through a period of somewhat bitter and painful political controversy In the course of that controversy the press of Bombay, whether European or native, and whether opposed to the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill, as in the case of the *Times of India*, or in support of it, as in the case of the other leading paper, the *Bombay Gazette*, have distinguished themselves by a fairness and moderation which I venture to think might be followed with great advantage in other parts of India This fairness and moderation is no doubt due to a just appreciation of the fact that in political discussion argument is a more legitimate and effective weapon than invective or misrepresentation In the course of your address, gentlemen, you have alluded to the subject of local self government. There is no part of Lord Ripon's policy which commands my more complete sympathy, whether in respect to its general features or its details, than the wise measures which have been introduced by his Excellency with a view to carrying out the policy initiated by Lord Mayo of conferring greater powers on the local board and committees. The interest which is felt in

that subject in this city is abundantly testified by the very interesting debate which took place in the local Legislative Council a few days ago, and which I was reading as I came along in the train this morning I do not purpose to say anything of the merits of the bill now under the consideration of your Council, except that I think that the bill is a good one I should however, like to allude to one or two points in the debate which struck me as I read the report of it this morning I observe in the report that my friend the Hon Rao Saheb Mandlik quoted from the well-known resolution of Lord Lawrence in 1864, which is conceived in the following terms—' Holding the position we do in India, every view of duty and policy should induce us to leave as much as possible of the business of the country to be done by the people by means of funds raised by themselves, and to confine ourselves to doing those things which must be done by the Government and to influencing and directing in a general way, all the movements of the social machine It appears to me that those wise words of Lord Lawrence contain an ample justification of all that has been done by Lord Ripon, and, indeed, embody the only wise policy which can be carried out in this country Then again, I was struck by an observation made in the speech of the Hon Mr. Macaulay in which he made the following remarks —" I am not surprised to learn from the reports *published at various times lately* the opinions entertained by various district officials as to the want of success which has attended the formation of district committees, but I think that want of success has been caused to a very great extent by the members being made to feel that they have no real power I have myself been a member of the Municipality in Kurrachee for a considerable period, and I must confess that as it was carried on then it was little less than a sham " Well, gentlemen amongst the whole range of my personal acquaintances I do not know any body who more detests sham than the eminent statesman *who now presides over the administration of India* (Cheers) His object is to do away with sham It has been sometimes incorrectly represented that he wishes to lower the position of district officers, but no one entertains a greater regard than Lord Ripon for the valuable services rendered by the members of the Indian Civil Service It has also been represented that my noble friend wishes to introduce changes of a revolutionary character That also is by no means the case What Lord Ripon wishes to do is to relieve the district officers of some of their onerous duties and to give somewhat greater reality to the policy which has commended itself to all the wisest Anglo-Indian statesmen for the last quarter of a century and more In the course of your address gentlemen, you allude to the question of railways, and here I may perhaps be allowed to forestall some remarks which I ought more properly to make in answer to another address I am about to receive. As, however, the question *of railways is treated in both the addresses*, I would wish to make my remarks on the subject now In the course of the second address, the Government is urged to do more than heretofore in the way of encouraging the investment of native capital in railways I do not propose at present to enter into the discussion of the difficult and complicated question of whether it is desirable that Government should borrow in gold or in silver But I wish to say that although the Government is very desirous to attract native capital and although, I think, other things being equal, that is to say, when native capital can be got on the *same terms as foreign capital*, the former may rightly be given a preference, I do not think that it is in the interest of taxpayers that they should be burdened with relatively high charges to procure native capital, when the same amount of foreign capital can be obtained at lower rates. Government must in fact borrow in the cheapest market wherever that may be. Turning to the construction of railways through the agency of private enterprise, I do not mean to say that policy has been a brilliant success, but it has been quite as successful as I ever anticipated it would be. I remember that three years ago when I was in London, and before I came out to India, I asked a great many Indian authorities their opinion as to the possibility of getting railways constructed by private enterprise I was told by every body that the attempt was absolutely hopeless that either Government must construct the railways, or they must accept terms nearly as onerous to the taxpayers as those which were made by Lord Dalhousie. It has, at all events, been shown that that view of the case is incorrect Some considerable progress has been made in the way of constructing railways through the *agency of private enterprise*, and I hope that as it becomes more clear that Indian railways are paying concerns, a good deal more will be done in the future I believe I am correct in saying that a committee of the House of Commons will shortly assemble with the view to investigating the question of the construction of public works in India I cannot, of course, say to what conclusions that committee will arrive, but I most earnestly hope that, whatever may be the policy pursued in the future some effective steps will be adopted with the view to carrying out that policy expeditiously There have been numerous and just complaints of the delays which occur owing to the necessity of constant references between this country and England and I must say that I am quite convinced that if instead of being the Financial Member of Council I had been the head of a private firm, with *full powers to act* on behalf of my partners, I could have arranged for the construction of a good many more miles of railway than are now actually under construction I am aware that it is impossible to import into the transactions of a great Government the expedition which is possible in the case of private business Still I think a great deal might be done if when the policy to be adopted is *once settled* large discretionary powers in the way of carrying out were left to the authorities on the spot In the course of your address, gentlemen, you have also alluded to the question of the salt duty and have expressed a hope that eventually it will be altogether removed As regards that subject, I must say that the amount of money involved is so enormous that I cannot look forward to the time when it will be possible to do away with the salt duty Nor do I think it probable that in the immediate future it is likely that any further reduction will be possible But I may mention that one of the last official acts with which I was connected *before I left* India was to cause enquiries to be instituted with the view to seeing whether it would not be possible to provide salt for agricultural purposes, such as food for cattle, at a lower price than heretofore If that were done, a very great benefit would no doubt be conferred on the country The subject presents many difficulties, but I trust that they are not insoluble There is one subject to which I observe no allusion has been made in your address, but which forms an important feature of the financial administration of the last few years I allude to the abolition of the import duties I fully appreciate the considerations which has probably led you not to speak on the subject, because I daresay I am not far wrong when I say that a good many of you do not share my opinions about it I feel the kindness of your address all the more because I know that on this important subject many of you in Bombay and elsewhere honestly hold opinions which, I am sorry to say I am unable to share *But although you have said* nothing on the subject, you must allow me to say a few words about it. I am not going to discuss the subject at any length But I wish to say before I leave India that the only object which induced Government to do away with the import duties was a regard to the true interest of India So fully convinced were we of our rectitude of purpose, and so certain were we that free trade would be beneficial to India that we did not hesitate in order to carry out our object to incur the imputation, which I confess is to me particularly odious, that we were sacrificing the interests of India *to those of England When I am told that this* measure will benefit Manchester I reply that that has nothing to do with the question In the first place I very much doubt it will benefit Manchester, for the cotton duties which were removed last March were not protective But the real answer to this argument is that it is in the essence of a free trade policy that the country which adopts free trade benefits itself in the first instance and indirectly benefits all other countries with which it trades If, therefore, the abolition of the import duties has done good to Manchester, all I can say is so much the better for Manchester The fact that Manchester had *benefited would* not in the least show that any harm had been done to India I have now gentlemen, nothing more to say than to thank you very sincerely for your address, and bid you farewell It is no small matter of congratulation to me that in spite of the difficulties which attend the financial administration of this country, in spite of many shortcomings of which I am painfully aware, and in spite of such differences of opinion as those to which I have just alluded that the important community which you represent should have thought me worthy of such an address as that with which you have done me the honour to present me this day (Applause)

Mr Nowrojee Furdoonjee here wished God speed to Sir Evelyn Baring

Sir Evelyn Baring in replying to the address presented to him by the managing committee of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association, said —Gentlemen, in reply to this address I wish in the first instance to allude to a subject of which no mention has been made in the address itself— I mean the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill I do not propose to discuss the merits or demerits of this measure but as I am about to leave India, and as while I am in India I shall have no further opportunity of expressing any opinion upon it I wish to mention one circumstance which is not in the nature of an *opinion but of a fact It may possibly be in* the recollection of some of you that when this subject was being discussed in the Governor General's Council last March I almost alone of the members of that Council did not express any opinion upon it My reasons for not expressing my opinion were two fold first, because I never make a speech if I can possibly avoid doing so (laughter) and secondly, because my views were fully explained by others who could speak with far greater authority and eloquence than myself As however, I am about to leave the country, it is just possible that my silence may be misconstrued I wish therefore to say that I entirely concurred with the bill as it was originally introduced by Mr Ilbert into the Council, and further, that after giving the fullest consideration to the arguments which have been adduced for and against the measure since that period I am so far as the essential principles of the bill are concerned, or exactly the same opinion as I was nine months ago (Applause) You have in the course of your address alluded to the co operation which it has been my good fortune to afford to the many wise and beneficent measures inaugurated by the present Viceroy I shall, indeed always consider it a privilege that I have been for so long associated in public affairs with the eminent statesman who now occupies the high office of Viceroy of India To those who like myself, have been in daily and hourly communication for three years with Lord Ripon it seems incredible that his Excellency's views and actions should be so much misrepresented as they have often been The time *however has not arrived when the verdict of* history can be pronounced on the acts of Lord Ripon's administration I have little doubt of what that verdict will be I ultimately feel assured that when the warmth of the present controversies has passed away, the wisdom of Lord Ripon's policy and the courage with which it has been upheld will be fully recognised by all classes of her Majesty's subjects in this country (Applause) You have been good enough gentlemen to associate my name with the important fiscal reforms that have been carried out during the last three years. I hope that you will allow me in my turn to associate with these reforms the name of an eminent member of the Civil Service who was at one time connected with the Government of this country—I mean Sir John Strachey I do not wish to indulge in the language of conventional compliment Neither do I mean to say that I agree in all Sir John Strachey's political and economic views But I will say that I doubt if any public servant *of the Crown in India* has *ever received* so much unmerited obloquy as Sir John Strachey In respect to many of the fiscal reforms which have been recently carried out it may be said of Sir John Strachey as was once said of a famous French general, that if he did not gain the battle it was he who organized Victory In respect to no subject the people of India owe a deeper debt of gratitude to Sir John Strachey than as regards his action in the matter of railways The material development of the country depends largely on improving its communications I well remember that when the financial prospects of railways in India were by no means so promising as at present Sir John Strachey through good and evil repute advocated a wise expenditure of public money on productive public works Gentlemen, in the course of the speech I have just delivered I alluded to the subject of free trade This reminds me of another point. I am told that the address of the Association to which I am now replying will eventually be enclosed in a silver casket of native manufacture and that it will be forwarded to me in Egypt I assure you that I shall always value that casket, and still more its contents (Applause) I cannot, however help expressing a hope that when I eventually wish to take the casket to my home in London, the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have taken such measures as will enable me to import it into England free of duty (Laughter and applause) The English duty on silver, although not imposed for protective purposes, acts protectively It is a blot on the English fiscal system which I hope will before long be removed Gentlemen it only remains for me to thank you very sincerely for your address Although my official connection with India is about to terminate I shall always take the liveliest interest in Indian affairs and in the welfare of the numerous kind and indulgent friends both European and native, whom I leave behind me (Applause)

The proceedings then terminated

Sir Evelyn Baring has sent the following *reply to an address from the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha* —

Simla August 18, 1883

Gentlemen —I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, in which you are good enough to convey to me on behalf of the committee of the Sarvajanik Sabha, your regret that my appointment to the post of British Minister in Egypt should have led to the severance of my connection with the direct administration of India

It is a matter of sincere congratulation to me that so influential an association as that which you represent should recognise that in the performance of my official duties I have steadily kept in view the permanent interests of India and that I have honestly striven to promote those interests with all the influence of my position

Many of the points to which you allude in your address are still the subject of controversy and I do not propose at present to enter into full discussion of them In respect to some indeed *such for instance as the policy of* constructing railways through the agency of private enterprise, the time has scarcely yet arrived when any matured opinion can be expressed on the final results of the steps which have been taken within the last three years

I wish however, to maintain that when, in speaking of the abolition of the cotton duties, you observe that that step has not resulted in securing to English manufacturers the advantage they anticipated in their competition with local enterprise the time seemed to have overlooked the point which I alluded in *the last Financial Statement* (pars 89 90) namely, that the portions of the cotton duties which were abolished in March last were not protective and that their maintenance or abolition could not therefore influence the competition of English with Indian cotton goods Further the object which the Government had in view in abolishing the whole of the cotton duties was not to confer any advantage on English manufacturers, but to give to the Indian community generally the full advantage of free trade I do not doubt that as economic knowledge advances, and as the practical results to the country, which are to be derived from a free trade policy become yearly more apparent, those advantages will be more and more fully appreciated

Turning to subjects immediately connected with financial administration, I wish to observe that I have always been a warm advocate of gradually extending the policy of local self government which was initiated by the late Lord Mayo and I do not doubt that the measures which are now being taken for the cautious development of that policy will ultimately prove of great benefit to the country

It is a matter of peculiar regret to me that the question of the establishment of Agricultural Banks in the Deccan should not be settled before my I leave India The subject is one of very great difficulty, and will require the most careful consideration I have every reason to believe that it will continue to receive the earnest attention of Government.

I thank you, gentlemen, most sincerely for your address I shall always continue to take the most lively interest in Indian affairs, although my official connection with India is about to terminate—I remain, &c E. BARING.

The Chairman and Secretaries of the Sarvajanik Sabha, Poona

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

THE ILBERT BILL

London, 9th September—The *Times* in a leading article, announces that it has been decided to limit the Ilbert Bill to District Magistrates and Sessions Judges

BRITISH MEDIATION BETWEEN FRANCE AND CHINA

Paris, 11th September—The *Temps* to day publishes a statement that the British Government have agreed to mediate between France and China.

FLOODS IN TONQUIN

The news from Tonquin states that military operations are impeded by floods

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY SEPTEMBER 17, 1883

OPINIONS ON THE ILBERT BILL

THE famous Ilbert Bill has reached another stage of its progress and development The opinions of the various Local Governments and Administrations, as well as those of individual officials to whom the matter was referred have been published in the *Gazette of India*, and form quite a bulky pamphlet which may be had for the consideration of a few annas It was but proper and just that these opinions should be published Both the opponents and the supporters of the measure looked for their publication because great stress was naturally laid on the character of the opinions which the highly placed and responsible servants of Government may entertain on the subject, when a direct appeal was made to them At the same time, the Government of India could not and did not ignore the opinion of the non official community, and accordingly we find, amongst papers records of the opinions of various non official gentlemen, both European and Native, and of public, both bodies and associations Nobody knowing the character and liberal policy of the Government of India under its present able and conscientious Viceroy could have doubted but that the fullest scope would have been given to the development and growth of public opinion on a subject which has moved Europeans and natives in both countries both in England and in India in a manner and to an intensity never experienced in a story before, except, perhaps, in the dreadful days of the Mutiny of 1857 The world therefore, has now before it in the fullest detail all that can be said for and against the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code, so as to give Native Covenanted Civilians criminal jurisdiction over British born subjects in India just as is conceded to the European members of the Civil Service As was to be expected, the expression of non official opinion is dead against the measure and is couched in no uncertain or doubtful language —we mean non officials opinion amongst Europeans The non-official opinion of natives however, are in direct support of the proposed measure, and amongst them, we observe the minute of Rajah Sir Madava Rao, who has given the Government of an indirect piece of good advice, in the matter of paying attention to and gauging the force and effect of public opinion, and how Governments should watch and mitigate political agitation of the kind through which the country is now passing Of the Governments and Administrations the heads of which have recorded opinions, the Government of Bengal, the North West Provinces, and the Punjab seem to be almost equally divided for and against the Bill, though the preponderance of opinion is on the side of the supporters of the measure The judges of the High Court of Calcutta—with one exception, Mr Justice Mitter—the judges of the Allahabad High Court, and the Judges of the Lahore Chief Court are all against the Bill, with the exception however, of the Mahomedan judge of the Allahabad High Court The judges of the Bombay and the Madras High Courts are equally divided on the subject, the native judges heartily supporting the Bill The Governor of Madras, Mr M E Grant Duff, is a staunch supporter of the Bill as also of the general policy of Lord Ripon's Government The Commander in chief of Madras is in favour of the Bill, but His Excellency proposes a compromise Sir Frederick Roberts thinks that criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects should be conferred only on Covenanted native Civilians who have passed the competitive examination in England, and who have at least attained the rank of District Magistrate or Sessions Judge in the service There is a great deal of force in Sir Frederick's recommendation—a recommendation which, we think, will be eventually adopted Indeed, the scope of the Bill in its present condition is nothing more than this—that it proposes to confer the same criminal jurisdiction on natives of the Indian Civil Service as is conferred on European members who have attained a certain rank in the service

We come now to the opinions expressed by European officers in the Mysore Province, whose position entitled them to be consulted on the merits or demerits of the Bill These officers consist of the British Resident at the Court of Mysore and the chief Judge of the Province Of these, curiously enough, we have not the recorded opinion of Sir James Gordon, as British Resident, but we have the opinions of Mr J D Sandford, as Chief Judge, Mr J B Lyall the present officiating Resident, and Mr C G Plumer the present Chief Judge Of these three high and responsible officials Mr Sandford and Mr Lyall are opposed to the introduction of the measure, while Mr Lyall is a staunch supporter to the same extent as His Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts Mr Sandford's opinion is that the proposed measure is unsuited to the country and is quite premature, in fact, that it is too soon to take the measure into consideration at all, and that it should be postponed for years longer Mr J B Lyall was at first in favour of the Bill, but subsequently, he says he has had good reason to change his opinion, which he has accordingly recorded against the measure. Mr Lyall's reasons are in common with those who assert that the measure was not asked for by either Europeans or natives, that it benefits nobody, and has only caused a useless and mischievous encounter between the Europeans and natives in India that the proposed measure, in short, is too premature, and may be indefinitely postponed, without inconveniencing anybody Mr Plumer's minute is more logical, consistent, and ably written, though, for the present, as we have said, Mr Lyall would limit the jurisdiction only to those natives in the Covenanted Civil Service who have attained the rank of District Magistrate and Sessions Judge One short extract from Mr Plumer's judgment will show the spirit and tenor of the whole For example, he writes —

6 "I cannot help thinking that some of the fears which this present Bill has raised are much exaggerated

" It seems to be assumed that as soon as Native Gentlemen are invested with the power to try Europeans in the Mofussil false charges of all sorts will pour in against Europeans, Male and Female, and that their lives and liberties will be endangered. Such fears appear to me to be groundless, they can have no force unless it be taken for granted that the Native Magistrate will conspire with the complainant in such cases.

8 And is it likely he would do so? What would the class of Natives—who alone would be empowered to try such cases—have in common with the persons who, it is supposed, will be the complainants? and unless the Magistrate is in a conspiracy with the complainant, the accused, it seems to me would be just as likely (to say the least) to get justice from a Native Magistrate as from a Magistrate who is a European British Subject The Native Magistrates, indeed, in my opinion, would be more likely to detect the falsity of the complaint, if it were false, than many of the young European Justices of the Peace, who now have jurisdiction to try European British subjects

It may be that a Native Magistrate would be ignorant of the manners and customs, ways of thought and feeling of the accused, but, what is of much greater importance, he would be very well acquainted with the manners and customs, ways of thought and feeling of the complainant and his witnesses My experience tells me that a Native Judge, as a rule, is excellently well able to appreciate the evidence of Native witnesses, and is it likely that a Native Magistrate trying a European would wilfully convict him of a false charge? To put it on no higher ground, he dare not do so, he knows that all his hopes of promotion depend on Europeans. He knows that the whisper of any injustice on his part against a European would lead to instant enquiry, and on detection to stern punishment My own honest belief is that the very limited class of Natives whom by this Bill it is proposed to give discretion to, and the Local Government and Governor General to invest with Jurisdiction over European British subject may be trusted to exercise that Jurisdiction, impartially, and without the slightest fear of any injustice being done to Europeans That is my own honest deliberate opinion, but at the same time, I am not likely to be affected one way or other by the Bill, and the great mass of the non official Europeans who are most interested in the Bill would appear to have a violent antipathy to its provisions Such strong and practically unanimous feeling against the Bill as has been shown by the non official Europeans cannot of course be lightly disregarded

On the whole, the supporters of the Bill have scored well in the contest with their opponents, and there is no doubt the measure will be passed in the month of November next, when the Viceregal Council meets to dispose of it finally Its passing will be an act of pure justice to the educated natives of India, on the part of the British Government of India.

Original and Selected Notes.

THE Public offices will close at Simla on the 10th of November, and re-open in Calcutta on Monday, the 26th

GENERAL BRIGHT'S house at Meerut, writes the local correspondent of the *Pioneer*, has been taken for the Duke of Connaught, furnished as it stands

THE official intimation of the appointment of Mr Tiruvarur Muttuswami Iyer B L I E, as a Judge of the Madras High Court, appears in the *London Gazette* of the 24th ult

His Highness the Nizam, while in Calcutta during the Exhibition season, will be located in a spacious building known as the "Seven Tanks," Dum Dum, for which a monthly rental of Rs 7,000 has been arranged to be paid

The Viceroy probably leaves Simla at the end of October, and goes to Cashmere via Jummoo and Srinagar on the way down His Excellency will probably halt two days at Lahore, arriving at Calcutta about the 1st of December

The Jaghirdar of Arni, the Zemindar of Viravarum and Kolanka Mittahs, the Maharajah of Vizianagram, and the Rajah of Bobbili, have expressed their intention of visiting Calcutta during the forthcoming International Exhibition

The Lahore correspondent of the *Times of India* telegraphs on Wednesday — Maharajah Dhuleep Sing's visit is again regarded as certain Native agent from the Punjab recently left for England to arrange matters with the Maharajah

Among those who have taken passages by next week's mail steamer are Mr Justice Wilson, Mr Justice Pinsep and Mr Justice Norris of the Calcutta High Court, but it is probable that the last named Judge may be detained in connection with the defamation case of Piggot v Hastie

The Thakur Singh of Sudhawala, a member of the old Sikh royal families and a cousin of Dhulip Singh's, has been invited by the Maharajah to visit him in England accompanied by his two sons Friendly, says the *Pioneer*, the offer is some hitch in Dhulip Singh's original programme of coming to India

Two Agricultural Scholarships of the annual value of £200, tenable for two years and a half, at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, will again be offered for competition amongst natives of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, who have passed the B A Examination on the Physical side, during the Session, 1883

The Political Resident in Turkish Arabia reports that H E the Wali of Baghdad has announced, under date 17th July 1883, the issue of an order prohibiting the export of melted butter or "ghee" from his Pashalik The order does not apply to stores of the commodity purchased at Amarah twenty one days before its publication

The *Englishman* of the 7th instant says —"Two sharp shocks of earthquake were felt in Calcutta at about 1 15 A M, yesterday The shocks, which were sufficiently severe to awake sound sleepers, followed one another in rapid succession, the second supervening before the first had completely died away, and lasted altogether from twelve to fifteen seconds"

The *Pioneer* writes —Cholera has been more than usually virulent in the Central Provinces this season In the Wardha District alone, in the week ending August 28th, there were 1,010 cases and 119 deaths, while in Nagpore 126 deaths occurred out of 786 seizures Official returns, however, are not altogether trustworthy, as in Balaghat nineteen persons are reported to have died of cholera out of seventeen attacked

The *Pioneer* learns "from a respectable and highly educated native correspondent" that a memorial to the Viceroy is being circulated for signature in the principal towns of the N W Provinces the object of which is to prevail upon His Excellency to remove Rajah Siva Prasad from the Legislative Council "The tone of the memorial," we are assured "is thoroughly moderate"

There was a terrific typhoon in the China seas early last month A Shanghai paper says —"A storm unparalleled within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant visited Ningpo last Saturday and Sunday The extraordinary force of the wind uprooted many of the trees and caused the tide to rise so high that the country, settlement, and city were flooded The water rose five feet above the ordinary level of the spring tides In consequence of this a large amount damage was done"

In connection with the deficient rainfall in certain parts of the North-West Provinces the Allahabad paper says that the Government have ready at hand the plans for several large public works, which will be begun whenever there are any distinct symptoms of distress among the labouring population "The season, however, is so abnormal and the monsoon currents so variable this year that it is impossible to say from day to day what may be the next development In any case distress can hardly show itself for some little time to come

The mortality return for England in the year 1881, which have just been completed record the deaths of no fewer than ninety one persons who were registered as being 100 years old and upwards when they died Of the aged persons twenty five were men and sixty six were women The ages of the men are recorded as follows —Nine were 100 years old, five 101, three 102 one 103 two 104, three 105 one 106, and one who died at Hingham, in Norfolk if the register is to be relied upon had attained the phenomenal age of 112 years Of the women, twenty four had attained 100 years, fifteen 101, eight 102, five 103 six 104, two 105, three 106, and three 107

His Highness the Maharaja intends to build a new fort on the summit of a hill at an elevation of about 6,000 feet above the level of the sea A few days since the Maharaja accompanied by the Maharanees and large retinue proceeded upon the hill, where tents were pitched to accommodate the royal party The day was spent in festivity, and in the evening the foundation stone of the proposed fort was laid by his Highness with due ceremony A gun that had been taken up the hill for the occasion fired a salute of 21 guns The proposed structure can scarcely be called a fort, it will simply be a fortified hill place, or more properly a sanitarium for summer residence, and is to be called after the present Maharaja *Sayajigarh*

German medical journals discuss a new medicinal agent lately discovered by Professor Fischer, of Munich In the course of a long series of investigations concerning the nature and action of quinine he found that by means of a succession of chemical transformations a substance can be obtained in the form of a white crystalline powder from coal tar, which greatly resembles quinine in its action on the human organism Fischer has given it the name of "Kairin" The chief effect produced by it, as yet observed, is the rapid diminution of fever heat, and its efficiency in this respect is described as remarkable It is believed that it will render the use of ice in fever cases unnecessary, and that its skilful employment will enable the physician to moderate the temperature of the patient Kairin is also reported to have less tendency for the stomach than quinine But observation does not show—as yet at least—that it possesses that tonic and restorative influence for which quinine is so frequently administered Perhaps from a chemical and physiological point of view, the most valuable thing about the new discovery is that it seems to bring us nearer to finding out the chemical nature of quinine itself and the true character of its agency The discovery has been patented, and a manufactory of kairin established, under the direction of Professor Bauhemer, of Giessen But, as it is said that the cost of producing a kilog kairin (about 3½ oz) of the new agent is £15, it will be sometime before its patrons can expect to see it take the place of quinine in practical pharmacy

Local and Provincial

A holiday —Saturday last being the feast of Ananthach thurdasee all the courts and public offices were closed for the day

Murrain —Murrain or cattle disease now prevails both in the Civil and Military Station and the Pettah of Bangalore There were several cases of death by the disease amongst the cattle in both places, during the past week

A Digest —Mr C G Plumer, the Chief Judge, has compiled a Digest of all the acts in force in the Mysore Province The work is now in the press and will be shortly issued It will be of great use both to the bench and the bar

The Dewan —Mr K Sheshadri Iyer, the Dewan, left Bangalore for Mysore on Saturday morning last by the ordinary train and is not expected to return till after the Dussera holidays, which commence on the 2nd proximo

Appointment —We learn that Mr I Shanmugavelloo Pillay, Assistant Commissioner has been appointed Head Magistrate of Bangalore city, in the room of Mr B N Venkata Rhangar, Assistant Commissioner who is about to be sent on special duty

S P R A Meeting —The annual meeting of the Sports Rifle Association will be held on Wednesday next, the 19th instant The meeting will take place at the Armoury at Halsbal and promises to be a hard fought one over all previous meetings

The Civil Court Cantonment Station — Colonel H C Hanson judge of the Civil and Sessions Court Cantonment Station, has given notice that the court will open for the hearing of cases at 10 A M instead of at 11 A M as at present, from and after the 1st October next

The Dasara Durbar —The Fourth Dasara Durbar at the Hippodrome Sultan at Mysore is to be held on the 18th instant at a cost of about Rs 1,000 which has been distributed in proportion with Bills of the Mysore Government The contract has been given to a native

Railway Extension —The extension of the line of railway from Bankal to Lingsugur is stated will be taken in hand by the State itself and not by a fresh public loan The Government of India has advised the Mysore Government to spend five lacs yearly on railways in the Province

Hydrophobia —The imminent danger to life of a bite from a strange dog was illustrated last Wednesday, when a little native boy resting in the Lascar Lines, Pettah, died of an hydrophobia, induced by a bite from a dog straying about the Lines a month previous to the fatal occurrence

The Revd C H A Dall —The Continental Missionary the Revd C H A Dall of Calcutta who is now at Coonoor, has written to say that he will be leaving again for Calcutta in November next, and intends paying the Bangalore Brethren a short visit, when he will stay here for a day or two

The Vicar Apostolic of Mysore —We are glad to learn the Right Revd Dr Coadjutor, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Mysore, has quite recovered from his recent attack of dangerous illness which overtook him at Pondichery His Lordship is expected to return to Bangalore in the course of this week

Criminal Sessions, Civil and Military Station —The Criminal Sessions of the Civil and Military Station for this month has been fixed for this day, but owing to the fact that notices to the assessors were only issued on Friday evening, and the Public Prosecutor has had but very limited time to prepare, the Sessions will be probably postponed to some day this week

The Calcutta Exhibition —Articles intended for the Calcutta Exhibition, in December next, from the Mysore Province, will be displayed, on a day to be fixed in the course of this week, in the large hall, upstairs, of the Mysore Government Museum, Cubbon Park, when the public will be admitted to the view A few articles have been already arranged in the hall

The Village of Nidagutta —A loop line commencing from the 23rd mile of the Mysore State Railway to the large village of Nidagutta is to be constructed, and for which surveys have been begun The line will regain the main line at Muddur Station There is plenty of traffic between Nidagutta and the main line of railway and, on every Wednesday, a very extensive Santhey is held

The Dewan in the Pettah —On Wednesday last, the Dewan in company with Captain Mathias, Deputy Commissioner, Mr A Srinivasa Chary, Municipal Vice President, and Mr H J Bhabha Vice Principal, Central College, visited the Pettah High School, which is under the Municipality, and examined some of the classes Visits were also paid by the party to several Municipal works

Portuguese Coin —Acting under instructions from the Government of India, the officer in charge of the Resident's Treasury, Cantonment Station, has notified that Portuguese coin will be paid out in the same manner as British Coin to persons to whom payments are made from the local treasury Portuguese legal tender, and there is no difference in the relative values of Portuguese and British coin

The D P W —Messrs Bayley and McLaughlin, who were hitherto known as executive engineers, Mysore D P W, are to be hereafter called Superintending Engineers, the former being in charge of Mysore Kadur and Shimoga and the latter of Hassan Kadur and Tumkur The Hassan sub division will be abolished, and Mr Subbarayan, acting, will be executive Engineer of Mysore

The Resident —His Commanding Resident of Mysore Mr B Lewin and Mrs Lewin, left Bangalore for Ootacamund on Wednesday They will remain at Ooty till the end of the month, and then proceed to Mysore viâ the Shoor Ghaut, so that they will be back in time for the Dussera festivals and the Mysore city Mr Lewin will then pay a visit to Coorg and the Malnad generally throughout the Province of Mysore

H H the Maharajah's Council —On Friday last there was a meeting of H H the Maharajah's Council, in the Durbar Hall of the Public Buildings, Cubbon Park, and there were, it seems, many important questions discussed, but what those questions were the public do not know, and will probably never know, so long as the present hole and corner method of procedure is adopted by the Council, to whose deliberations the public are not admitted

Sunday Lecture —On Sunday (yesterday) the Revd H L Slater, of the London Mission, delivered his fourth lecture to Christian natives at the London Mission lecture hall, Pettah, the subject being —"The Origin of Evil" We shall be glad to insert a summary report of these lectures in our columns if an intelligent correspondent of Mr Slater himself will favour us with a report, though, owing to our being a weekly paper, the report will be a week old before its publication

Movings in the Pettah —We are glad to observe that the Municipal Executive Engineer of the Pettah has taken steps to have the monkeys removed midst tripped and deported to fresh fields, and pastures new as the animals proved very unpleasant and at times obnoxious nuisances, especially to little children in the streets, who might be carrying any thing "nice to eat" in their hands To the vegetable and fruit vendors in the market and the bazaars generally, they were constant sources of annoyance and loss

An Accident —On Thursday morning last a serious accident occurred at a rice mandi in the Pettah main road While a number of coolies were stacking up large bags of rice in the mandi, a number of the bags toppled over, and one hit a cooly on the chest, and knocked the man down He was taken up in a collapsed and insensible state, and conveyed to the hospital It is a wonder that accidents of the kind are not more numerous, from the extremely careless way in which heavy goods are stored in our godowns

Dispensaries —The local Government, we learn, has called for a report as to the probable requirements of the Province for additional dispensaries, and the means available for adding to their number Until however, the needs of each locality, which may be selected, have been definitely ascer-

tained, the Government considers it would be better that no permanent structures should be built, but that temporary arrangements may be made for locating the dispensaries in either hired or cheaply constructed buildings.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY —We are glad to note that the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company is making very rapid strides in extending its business The latest fact regarding the Company is, that, during last month, there were 206 proposals for assurance of the value of Rs 3,79,550, during August of last year, there were 104 proposals for Rs 2,69,800 This is very satisfactory, and ought to be an encouragement to natives to insure their lives, as the rates of premium are the same both for natives and Europeans

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION —We are glad to learn that Mr V C Moonuswamy Moodeliar Honorary Secretary to the National Indian Association of Bangalore had a private interview with Mr J D Lovell the British Resident of Mysore on Tuesday the 11th instant regarding the formation of a Branch Association of the National Indian Association at Bangalore Mr Lovell Mr Moonuswamy Moodeliar and was pleased to permit him to have his name in the list of Members of the Association. We hope to see a Branch Association established in Bangalore at no distant date

BANGALORE CAMP OF EXERCISE —The following distinguished officers will attend the Bangalore Camp of Exercise —Sir Donald Stewart, accompanied by Captains Oliver and Haines, and Lieutenant Stewart, Aides-de-Camp and one Native Aide-de-Camp, Major General Graves, Major General Sir Charles Macgregor Colonel Colley, Colonel Sanford, Colonel Hughes, Colonel H Moore, Persian Interpreter, Surgeon Major Davis, two Aides de Camp and Resident Major Hasan Ali Khan Sir Ian Hamilton Brigadier General John Gordon, Sir Hugh Gough, Colonels Hughes, Minter and Hudson, Lieutenant Colonel Biscoe, and Majors Pearson and Corey

CIVIL AND SESSIONS COURT, C AND M STATION —Mr V Govindoo Apooloo Moodeliar, Chief Clerk and Manager of the Civil and Sessions Court C and M Station, having obtained three months leave on sick certificate, Mr Abdul Rahiman, Head Clerk and Interpreter of the court, has been appointed to act as Chief Clerk and Manager—a promotion which Mr Abdul Rahiman richly deserves, as on the last occasion of a temporary vacancy in the Chief Clerkship, his claims were overlooked not that he was not fit for the post (he is in every way competent) but because his excellent service as an interpreter could not be well spared But this can hardly be called a good reason for balking official promotion, which it is so well deserved, as in the case of Mr Abdul Rahiman We are glad that justice has been done him at last Mr Sreenivasa Iyengar the next senior clerk in the court now acts as interpreter, and renders good service We were always of opinion that promotion should thus go within an office establishment, and that there should be no supersession by outsiders

THIRD CLASS RETURN TICKETS —On and after Monday the 1st October 1883, third Class Return tickets will be issued at all stations on the Madras Railway at a single fare and a half for the double journey Children of 3 years and not exceeding 12 years of age will be charged half fares These Return tickets will be available by all trains other than the mail trains except between Pothanore and Beypore, and between Pothanore and Mettapolium, where Return Tickets will be issued by the mail on the special condition that if issued to a station East of Pothanore, the holder must wait at Pothanore until the following morning. These tickets will be available for return for 15 clear days, thus if issued on the 1st of the month the return journey must be completed on the 16th of the month Holders of time expired Return Tickets or holders of Return Tickets travelling by the mail trains will forfeit the tickets and will be required to pay the Third Class single fare Third Class Return Tickets are not transferable, and can only be used for one journey in each direction

THE VICTORIA (PARBLE) THEATRE —In the Civil and Sessions Court, C and M station, during the past week, the Victoria pavilion near the Cantonment railway station, in which Mr C S Nair's Parsee troupe of theatrical performers used to delight the public, has been the source of a hotly contested suit The contractor who built the pavilion, one Abdul Kareem, sues Mr Nair and his agent Mr E J Smaller for the sum of Rs 192, being balance of legal to be due out of the contract money Rs 425 at which the building was to be constructed The plaintiff alleges that the defendants owe him the balance, as he had fully completed his contract The first defendant's plea is, breach of contract, in that the pavilion was not constructed in accordance with the terms of the agreement, especially that it was not water-tight whereby the defendant suffered damage and loss, and the second defendant's plea is, that he merely acted as an agent disclosing his principal, under section 230 of the Indian Contract Act, that he did not bind himself, in any way, liable to the plaintiff, and that he signed the agreement between plaintiff and first defendant as an attesting witness, and not as a principal, and that therefore his name should be expunged from the contract The case, which is occupying considerable portion of the court's time, was closed for the plaintiff on Thursday last, and the defence began on Friday and will probably, be continued to day Mr H C Gooch, advocate, appears for the plaintiff, and Mr A M Cotmer, Advocate, for both defendants

General Summary

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY STORES —The local Government was somewhat astonished by the Government of India to grant, without reference to the Supreme Government, sanction to railway stores at the rate of one month's duty for each year of service The Agents, however, at once applied to have the sanction for returns laid aside pending the approval of the Secretary of State Directors and Agents in India for the Agent of the Madras Railway Company had been consulted on this respect without reference to the Directors at home the limits prescribed by Government —*Mail*

THE HONOURABLE MR JUSTICE INNES —The Honorable L C Innes, a Madras Civil Service, Judge of the High Court, Madras has been permitted to resign the Service from the 9th September 1883 —*Standard*

RE INSTALLATION OF SINGARACHARIAR THIRUVATTUR —At the request of Sadaka Char the high priest of the Hindus Mr P Rama swamy Chetti arranged to cast and install, at his own expense a image of Sankaracharya the Guru of the high priest, the original idol at Trivattur having either been nibbled away by the hungry Brahminee bullock or otherwise the early days of the seasons The new idol was reinstalled on Sunday next at Tiruvottur by Sankara Chari, rendering mili and will the images up again back by a Vedic Parthasaran the conveyance of our Sonnaswamy Chetty, on a distance of about 100 yards distance from the temple —*ibid*

UNIVERSITIES' DEGREES BILL —At the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council on Aug 29th the Hon'ble Mr Ilbert moved that the Bill to authorize the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay to confer certain honorary degrees be referred to a select committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr Gibbs and Reynolds and the Mover He said "This Bill was introduced by the Hon'ble Mr Gibbs last February, and the only order passed upon it was that it should be published in the official Gazettes On looking into the papers, however, it seemed desirable to make one or two minor amendments which could be more conveniently dealt with by a select committee But no action will be taken upon the Bill until Mr Gibbs returns." The motion was put and agreed to —*Ibid*

A PHENOMENON —On Monday evening last, all eyes were directed to the singular and novel appearance of the sun Between 4 and 5 o'clock P M, "the orb of day" appeared in a well defined circle not with its usual brightness but in a greenish color There were dark clouds round about the sun, which made its appearance clearly by contrast Yesterday morning at about 6-30 A M a similar phenomenon attracted the puzzled gaze of a large number of people Of course, many speculations of a crude and new scientific kind were started to account for so unusual a spectacle and, it seemed to be the popular belief that, certain violent atmospheric derangements, were to have occurred But it will be of some importance to learn from Mr Pogson, the Astronomer or "Sun," the Government Meteorological Reporter, whether the real cause of what to the unscientific mind is, an inexplicable phenomenon is —*Ibid*

MIDDLE AND PRIMARY EDUCATION —With reference to certain proposals of the Director of Public Instruction regarding the transfer of all charges for Middle and Primary educations to Municipalities, Government have passed the following order "As regard the proposed transfer of Government Middle Schools to Municipalities, Presidents will be requested to ascertain and submit the views of the Commission concerned Pending final order Municipal Commissions will contribute the net cost of the Middle and Primary Departments of such schools The Government observe that in G O, dated 31 January 1882 in the Financial Budget on account of grants to Primary Schools transferred to Municipalities, and a further sum of Rs 40,000 on account of Government Middle schools and grants in aid of middle education to be similarly transferred No deduction was however made on account of Government Primary Schools the transfer of which has now been sanctioned and in which Rs 8 154 were expended in 1881 82 As, moreover, the amount of Rs 2 000 set out under Primary grants was in reality the estimated expenditure in 1882 83, and was probably much exceeded in 1883 84, the Government are of opinion that a round sum of Rs. 10,000 may fairly be deducted from the Educational Budget under Primary Education This will be duly done The Director will furnish at an early date, a statement of the actual expenditure incurred from Provincial Funds on middle education in Municipal towns in the year 1882 83, and will also report what action, if any has been taken towards the transfer to Municipal Funds of expenditure on middle and primary education in the city of Madras, such expenditure having, in the Government opinion, been throughout in the nature of education"—*Ibid*

A CANDIDATE FOR THE QUEEN'S BOUNTY —The *Poorbiya Swarach* learns from Angola that in a village of Sooly the place, three caste Hindoo woman named Delhi, about twenty five years of age gave birth to three children on the evening of the 30th ultimo The mother and children are doing well —*Times of India*

THE RECEPTION OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT —At the meeting of the Municipal Corporation yesterday the Hon'ble Sir Seshiah V N Mudaliar presided The in view of the approaching visit to Bombay of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Corporation do now take into consideration the propriety of applying to Government for sanction under the terms of section 137, clause 6, to such grant being made from the Municipal fund as the town Council may recommend as being the cost of public festivities in honor of the Royal visitors That in the opinion of the Corporation a sum of Rs 50 000 should be granted out of the municipal funds, and that on behalf of the public the Corporation should present his Royal Highness with an address" The Rao Sahib said there could be no doubt of the earnest desire which was felt by all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in Bombay to offer the royal visitors a welcome as warm and loyal as that which was accorded in the past to their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh The Rao Sahib thought it was a striking example of the warm interest felt in the Queen Empress in the people of India that she had allowed her third son to come here, not as a passing visitor, but to serve this country in the capacity of a military officer The Rao Sahib's proposition having been briefly seconded by Dr Blaney, was carried with acclamation —*Bombay Gazette.*

A NEW GUN.—The American papers give a description of a new weapon of war called the 'Lyman Haskell multichange gun,' about to be tested at Sandy Hook The gun resembles exaggerated soda-water generator It is 22 feet long, and weighs 25 tons. The theory of the invention is the accumulation of power and velocity by a succession of charges of powder exploded in chambers or pockets behind the projectile as it passes along the bore of the gun. The inertia of the shot is first overcome by a moderate charge of coarse-grained, slow-burning powder and then repeated charges of quick burning powder are applied in succession until greatly increased velocity is attained By the accelerating principle of the gun as many times as much powder can be applied, and yet the maximum pressure in the gun is not increased Instead of the 50,000lb pressure to the square inch upon the walls of the single charge-gun, it is claimed for this gun that a pressure of only 26,000lb is necessary When the pressure exerted by the first charge is diminished by expansion resulting from the displacement of the shot, and just when the shot has passed the first pocket the ignition of the first pocket-charge of quick-burning powder raises the pressure again up to the initial amount When this pressure is reduced in its turn by the further progress of the shot, and the consequent greater expansion of the force of powder, the second pocket-charge becomes ignited, and so on with the remaining pocket charges, thus keeping a continuous pressure of nine 30,000 lb, to the square inch all the way between the breech and the muzzle. There is no supplement powder-chambers in the gun in addition to the breech The shot to be fired in a line of 100lb to 150lb A total of 130lb of powder will be used, of which 18lb will constitute the breech charge and 28lb the charge for each of the pockets. The shot will be from 18 in to 24in long, which is three or four times the calibre of the gun and is expected to have a velocity of, 3000 feet a second.

Extracts.

THE HIGH COURT OF MADRAS

We are not surprised to hear that the proposal to strengthen the High Court of Madras by the addition of a sixth Judge, appointed for a term of six months only, has not met with the approval of the Secretary of State The wonder rather was that any responsible person should make such a proposal, or the Government could have been induced to forward it Such a temporary appointment appears to us not only wrong in principle, but also useless under the circumstances of the case. If any respect is due to the principle that the Judiciary should be independent of the executive power in a State, the proposal in question certainly should not have found favour Hitherto the appointment of High Court Judges has rested solely with the Secretary of State, and their removal rests with the Crown, represented by the same authority The High Court is thus completely independent of the Local Government. its members having nothing either to fear or to hope for from it. It is only in the exceptional case of an 'Acting Judge' that there is any breach of the rule and that it can be said that a Judge of the High Court of the country holds his office at the will and pleasure of the Local Government. The necessary deviation from principle is as not desirable to extend, and it seems to us it would be extended if from time to time appointments were made for short periods, such appointments and re appointments being as would be inevitable, virtually made by the Government here, though nominally by the Secretary of State From a practical point of view the proposal stands condemned to anyone at all acquainted with the present business of the Court If for some exceptional reason there was an abnormal increase of work, a temporary increase with which the existing Court could not grapple, one could understand the wisdom of a temporary reinforcement of the Court. But this is not the case which has arisen It is admitted that there is an increase of business calling for increased strength in the Court, for otherwise no action at all would have been taken, and no proposal would have been made And there is no earthly reason to suppose that this increase is abnormal or is not likely to be constant in such a condition of things, it is obvious that an additional Judge, holding office for a few months only, could not, how ever energetic and laborious he might be, meet the necessities of the situation. He would hardly have time to put his hand to the file of arrears awaiting him before he would be sent about his business

again, and still arrears would have accumulating legal fees in they had done previously. The adoption of the strong step taken by Government in that they have weakened their case for the claim which ought to have been made in the first instance, for the appointment of a permanent sixth Judge. Supposing the Government to persist in putting forward this claim, infallibly they will be met with the answer that the demand cannot be very pressing, seeing that a temporary increase of strength was at first thought sufficient. The result must, we fear, be further delay in bringing the Court up to the strength which ever-increasing mass of work requires. More than a year ago, Mr. Innes demonstrated that even a Court of six Judges would, relatively to the work, be weak compared with the Courts of Bombay and Calcutta, and there is every reason to suppose that the business has reached larger dimensions since his opinion was given. By the time a sixth Judge is appointed, if even that time comes, things will in all probability, have come to such a pass that a further accession of power will be needed to keep the arrears within decent bounds and to satisfy the popular demand for speedy justice.—*Mail.*

NATIVE OPINIONS ON THE ILBERT BILL

The Hon'ble Raja G N. Gajapatee Row, writes :—

I have considered over the Jurisdiction Bill in all its bearings. As the subject has been so fully discussed, both in and out of the Governor-General's Legislative Council, I think it is redundant on my part to enter into any discussion about it. In point of justice, fairness, and impartiality, I am of opinion, that the native members of the Covenanted Civil Service are quite competent to judge European British subjects, as in the definition given by the Hon. Ilbert. The training which they have received in England, the influence of the Press and Bar they have experienced there, and superior decisions they have come in contact with, and also private English opinion of the cases out of Court they have studied, give them not only a high proficiency, but sufficient self-respect to themselves, to arrive at a correct judgment in trying European British subjects, whether cases arise from among themselves or between them, and the natives At present, practically Native Presidency Magistrates, whose training must be acknowledged as inferior in culture to that of Covenanted Native Civil Servants, are deciding cases in which the European British subjects are involved with credit and efficiency. Although the Press and public opinion are much stronger in the Presidency towns than in the Mofussil, the very deficiency of the same in country towns will ensure, in my opinion, a greater care and caution in a Mofussil Native Covenanted Civil Servant, in deciding such cases with better judgment and impartiality, for his reputation will have to be protected from the ken of a superior authority. High Court and Government, also from the Press of the Presidency, to which Mofussil representations are sure to be made on the subject. When it is thought that natives are competent to judge impartially and efficiently in civil cases, between Europeans and Natives, and Europeans themselves, it is anomaly to suppose that Native Covenanted Civil Servants are not competent to try and decide criminal cases between European British subjects themselves as in the definition above named. I am not in favour of giving the jurisdiction to Native Civil Servants created under statutory laws, at least for the present.

The Hon'ble T. Rama Row, writes :—

I have the honor to submit the following in connection with the Code of Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill, in compliance with the Proceedings of Government, dated 2nd April 1883, No. 987, Judicial. If it had been proposed in the aforesaid Bill to empower all Magistrates of whatever grade with jurisdiction to try European British subjects, I would have no hesitation to emphatically assert that it is most undesirable and even dangerous. It is too well known that the lower Magistracy exercise their powers—powers which affect the personal liberty of the subject—in a most arbitrary and very lax manner. But inasmuch as the Bill introduces no such sweeping reform I think I am bound to give my opinion in favor of a legislative measure which removes an anomaly and which has been rightly called the logical outcome of the admission of natives into the ranks of the Civil Service. The one very great objection which has been raised against this Bill, and the only one which I seem to refute on grounds, is that natives—be they Covenanted Civilians under statutory laws—are incapable of understanding the Europeans, his modes of thought, his feelings under circumstances far different to and greatly varied than those to which natives are familiar, that in consequence of such incapacity he becomes unfit to give the European proper justice, as the Native Judge cannot ascertain his motives. If those that put forth this argument had given instances of this incapacity in Native Judges in recent times, I should have accepted meekly the strictures which are thus gratuitously offered to natives, but I am afraid it is not easy to do so When Native Presidency Magistrates, who are men who have risen from the lower grades of the judicial service and who do not possess (always allowing exceptions) the special qualifications with which Native Civil Servants are credited, are thought competent to try European British subjects, and even to sentence them to the punishment of whipping, why not Native Civil Servants—Covenanted and Statutory—exercise the simpler and inferior powers which the Bill provide them. I do not for a moment believe that the opponents of this Bill entertain any but the most honorable opinion of the respectability, the impartiality, and the fairness of the Native Civil Service or of those native gentlemen who have passed in England So that the whole question resolves into one single factor. are the Native Civilians competent to try European British subjects? All that I wish to say is: "Give them the chance and watch carefully how they use it." Even the slightest misapplication of these powers cannot fail to be detected by Government and by the zealous eyes of the European community Our Native High Court Judges and our Presidency Magistrates have given no room for you to entertain any but the highest opinion of their competence and of their fairness and impartiality. There is only one more point which I wish to notice. A Munsif of the lowest grade is competent to decide civil cases between European and Natives as between themselves. Are not civil matters infinitely more complicated and more difficult to unravel than criminal cases? It has not been hitherto any where said that Munsifs do not exercise their powers properly, and that in disputes between Europeans, or in which a European is a party, the presiding Judge acts in a reprehensible manner. Has there been anything to justify a similar agitation of the European community at the time when natives were empowered with civil jurisdiction over European British subject? If this Bill becomes law, there is one anomaly the less in the law of India, and it gives Government a claim to ask the natives to give up some of their privileges too which stand in the way of a completely uniform and even system of laws

Rajah Sir T Madava Row gives his opinion as follows :—

As I have been asked to submit to Government my opinion on the provisions of the "Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, so far as it relates to the exercise of jurisdiction over European British subjects," I beg to offer a few brief observations The principle of the Bill appears to be perfectly sound. It is the duty of every liberal minded and far-seeing Statesman to do in his generation what may be in his power towards the removal or reduction of individual inequalities based merely on race distinctions. Moreover, I have no hesitation in avowing my belief that the Natives of India, whom the Bill proposes to invest with jurisdiction over European British subjects, will be found fairly qualified to exercise the same. The administration of justice will not suffer at their hands. It is, therefore, much to be regretted that the Bill has met with so much opposition from the European community in general. Howmuchsoever that opposition is to be regretted, it cannot be disregarded or made light of in the deliberations of practical Statesmanship. I do not think it would be the wisest course to pass the Bill, while that opposition continues to its present extent, and its present intensity. I would not incur the risk of such widespread irritation and recurring embarrassments in the Empire, as would out-weigh the good which the proposed law has in view. I would rather wait until the prevailing misconceptions and exaggerated views pass away, and until, at least, the more intellectual portion of the European community come to feel that the Bill only gives effect to a right principle, or that it is at least harmless. In the exercise of prudence in administering a vast and complex Empire, and maintaining harmony between heterogeneous interest, a Government has sometimes to pause even in the pursuit of just or benevolent objects. It is only real firmness to be able to pause when it is desirable to do so. It is to be earnestly hoped that the Native community will brook any necessary delay with loyal patience, and that the European community will gradually relax their opposition and re-consider the whole question in a more dispassionate spirit.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas says :—

I am unable to agree with the Acting Chief Justice in his opinion on the Bill He denies "that a native judge or magistrate in the Mofussil, whether a Civil Servant or not, is fit to try a European British subject."

In considering this matter one must not overlook existing facts. Every such judge or magistrate in the Mofussil already has power to try Frenchmen, Germans, Italians, Greeks, Russians—in short, all Europeans, except those who are British subjects. For years he has exercised it in a perfectly satisfactory manner. I am not aware of any instances in which he has shown his incompetence in the exercise of it. In principle what difference is there between the two classes of Europeans that renders such a judge or magistrate competent to try one of them and at the same time incompetent to try the other? Besides, native magistrates in the Presidency towns have for years possessed the power of trying both classes of European offenders. If competent to exercise such power in the Presidency towns, it is difficult to see how they become incompetent when transferred to the Mofussil and competent again when retransferred to the Presidency towns The present state of the law on this subject is utterly indefensible A judge's fitness for his post does not depend in the least upon the colour of his skin or upon the nationality of the prisoner to be tried, or upon the place where the Court is held, and any invidious race distinctions ought not to be allowed to disfigure the Statute Book a day longer than may be absolutely necessary

If a fear is really entertained in any quarter that the very presence of a native on the Bench will lead to an increase in the practice, said to be very common in this country, "of bringing false charges upon subborned evidence against persons of a different race whom it may be desirable to injure or get rid of," such fear is, to say the least, most unreasonable. The presence on the Bench of native magistrates in the Presidency towns has not led to any such result. There are Hindu magistrates in the Mofussil daily trying cases in which the accused are Mahomedans and *vice versa*, and again there are both Hindu and Mahomedan magistrates trying cases in which the accused are Europeans (other than "European British subjects") as well as persons of other alien races. But there is no warrant for asserting that perjury and subornation of perjury and false charges have increased there in consequence Besides, since 1836, native judges in the Mofussil have in civil cases, exercised the same jurisdiction over European British subjects as over others It yet remains to be discovered that those offences have increased in consequence.

I do not think there is much in the argument, which finds favour with some, that a native judge or magistrate is not competent to try European offenders by reason of his ignorance of European "manners, customs, and habits of thought;" and that two or three years' residence in England is not likely sufficient to remove that ignorance in the case of a native civilian. This argument evidently rests on the assumption that no judge is competent to try a prisoner with whose "manners, customs, and habits of thought" he is unacquainted Now, can it be truly predicated of the European judges and magistrates whether in the Mofussil or in the Presidency towns, that they are acquainted with the "manners, customs, and habits of thought" of every prisoner whom they have to try? The fact is jurisdiction is not conferred at present upon this principle. It will not be difficult to find instances of European judges, some quite fresh from England, others with even less than two or three years' residence in India, and others again, even after much longer residence, without any knowledge of a native language, of native "manners, customs, and habits of thought," trying natives upon all sorts of charges And yet who has ever thought of denying them such jurisdiction on that ground. What is perhaps of more importance is a knowledge of the "manners, customs, and habits of thought" of the native witnesses, upon whose evidence the determination of the guilt or innocence of the accused depends; and it cannot justly be denied that as regards that, a native judge or magistrate is much better situated than any European can be.

As to the provisions of the Bill, I do not think they go far enough. It seems to me that, as is already the case in civil matters, the procedure of the Court in criminal matters also should be the same whether the accused are native subjects of Her Majesty or European subjects. There is no good reason for having special courts or special modes of trial for the latter. All the subjects of Her Majesty must alike submit to the jurisdiction of the courts established by Her representatives in India, and the same offences when proved in those courts, in the ordinary way, should produce the same penal consequences irrespective of the caste of the offenders. All Her Majesty's subjects ought to be equal in the eye of the law. In the Presidency towns the same tribunals try both classes of them, the same procedure or mode of trial obtains, and on conviction the same consequences follow. The substantive criminal law is now the same in the Presidency towns and in the Mofussil. Why, then, should there be any difference in the procedure? I think with the chief Justice (see his Minute of 7th June 1882.) that the whole of Chapter XXXIII, of the Criminal Procedure Code may advantageously be repealed, a short enactment being passed providing that "no person shall by reason of his descent or place of birth be in any criminal proceeding exempted from the jurisdiction of any of the courts." With reference to para 2 of the "Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying the Bill, it seems to me that such an enactment would more effectually settle the question now before the Legislative Council Having regard to the progressive policy of Government, and bearing in mind how the same question as regards civil cases was settled in 1836 one may safely say that some day or other it will have to be settled in the same way as regards criminal cases also. If so it may as well be so settled now as ten or twenty years hence. The existing provisions of the law as to transfer of cases from one court to another, appeals against convictions, suspension of sentences, and revision are amply sufficient for the protection of Her Majesty's European subjects no less than for that of her native subjects, and all fear of their proving in sufficient for that purpose is utterly unfounded. The longer the existing anomaly is allowed to continue in deference to the unreasoning clamour now raised for its continuance the greater will be the difficulty of removing it hereafter. If the Legislature had listened to similar clamour in 1836, the law on the subject of civil jurisdiction would to this day have continued in the same unsatisfactory state as before. There was no lack then of people predicting all manner of evil consequences from the passing of what is known as the Black Act Half a century's experience of its working, however, has shown them to be false prophets, not one of those consequences having followed Who can now say that the Government then were not perfectly justified in disregarding the opposition to it? Should it, however, be deemed expedient not to go the whole length just now, the Bill may be passed at once as it stands To withdraw it is out of the question It would be a retrograde move likely to produce many embarrassments in future

With reference to the suggestions contained in the Chief Secretary's letter, dated 17th April, 1883, it seems to me that, in trying to remove an invidious race distinction by legislation, care should be taken to avoid, if possible, the creation of another. All trials before a Court of Session in the Mofussil are at present either by jury or with the aid of assessors whoever the accused may happen to be (Section 268, Criminal Procedure Code) If Europeans prefer the former mode of trial, the natives are by no means opposed to it; and Government, having the power (Section 269 of the same Code,) may at once direct such mode to be adopted in all cases In this way they will be conferring a boon which all Her Majesty's subjects will equally value. They will, at the same time, be removing another existing anomaly—different modes of trial in Presidency towns and in the Mofussil. Education has made such progress in every part of India within the last thirty years as to justify a hope that no difficulty will be experienced in finding a sufficient number of competent persons to act as jurors, wherever a Court of Session is held I am opposed on principle to the creation of special tribunals for the trial of any one class of Her Majesty's subjects; but if Government deem it expedient to do so, there is no necessity for any new legislation on the subject. They already have the power, under Sections 15 16 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to direct two or more magistrates in the Mofussil to sit together as a Bench, and to make rules for the guidance of such Benches.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

MR. GLADSTONE ON HIS TRAVELS

London 19th September—Mr Gladstone has taken a voyage to Norway and visited Copenhagen where he met the Emperor of Russia at various entertainments The Foreign press comment much on this circumstance, but the English Press attach no importance to the incident

THE ATTITUDE OF CETEWAYO

A denial has been given to a statement contained in a telegram to the *Daily News* that Sir Henry Bulwer had sent an Ultimatum to Cetewayo

THE WAR IN TONQUIN

Paris, 18th September—It is announced from Tonquin that serious differences have arisen between the civil and military authorities there. The press here recommend that there should only be a single command of the expeditionary force A further reinforcement of a thousand men started to-day

EARL DUFFERIN

London, 20th September—Earl Dufferin left here yesterday on his way to Constantinople.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1883

THE RUNGA CHARLU MEMORIAL

We have, from time to time, seen reports of the proceedings of committees and sub-committees, in various parts of the Province, with regard to the Runga Charlu Memorial and the collection of funds with that object in view, and what we have been struck with is the slow—very slow—progress which is being made in bringing the matter to a satisfactory consummation It is so far, indeed from our intention to speak ill of the dead and there is a proverb which enjoins the sentiment that we should not speak ill of the dead, but the historian or journalist of the day cannot ignore facts in commenting on any prominent event of the times Now, in this matter of a memorial to the late Dewan of Mysore, we all remember how it was anticipated that the whole community of the Mysore Province would come forward, almost as one man, to subscribe towards a fund which was to accumulate to a very large amount in a very short time I was especially anticipated that the non official public of the Province would come forward largely In short, the promoters of the Runga Charlu Memorial had not the slightest doubt whatever but that they would have the satisfaction of seeing their project chiefly supported by the non official public We do not see, however, that any thing like satisfactory progress has been made in the collection of funds for the memorial We regret the fact as much as any of the most ardent admirers of the late Mr Runga Charlu can regret it, but there stands the fact before us, that the proposed memorial to him has not evoked that enthusiasm in the mind of the public, especially the non-official public, which was expected by the promoters In reading over the lists, and very long lists most of them are, we do not find the names of those who form the great body of the people Amongst the thousands of ryots tradesmen, merchants, and the members of other trades and professions we find that very few have put their names down as subscribers, and even they have put down very small sums when compared with the large sums subscribed by officials This is an unhappy sign as we have said, but it is an unmistakeable sign of how little popularity the late Dewan secured for himself during his tenure of that first office of the state Then, with regard to the manner in which even the subscriptions of officials is obtained It seems to us that something very much like pressure, if it is not direct pressure, has been brought to bear on the officials in the state service to induce them to subscribe to the fund An order issued by a high officer, say a Deputy Commissioner, is sent round to the Amildars of taluqs, and this circular contains not so much a command as a broad hint, that all the taluk officials are expected to subscribe, of their own free will, of course, and then comes a list of subscribers in which there is hardly a non-official name to be seen. In the Tumkur District, for instance, there was not a single taluk official who did not subscribe, down almost to the lowest grade We have published these lists in the Canarese edition of our paper, and it will be there seen that, though the lists contain the names of some of the non-official inhabitants of the taluks, such as gowdahs, the sums subscribed by them are comparatively small We have now before us a report of the proceedings of the Mysore Committee, held at the hall of the Literary Union, on the 5th instant, (published in the *Bangalore Spectator* of the 14th instant) at which Mr Chidambaram Iyer, officer in charge of the Mysore Palace was chairman and the members of the committee are also officials The proceedings from Bangalore, Tumkur Hassan and Shemoga were considered and disposed of and all were proceedings more or less by officials, at all events officials predominated It looks indeed as if the proposed memorial to the late Dewan were intended to be an official affair altogether In the very report which is now before us we find that after thanking the several official committees for their collections, the Mysore Committee adds that these committees should use *further exertions* to obtain subscriptions, the two words we have italicised showing that the subscriptions on the part of the public, even the official public, are not voluntary, that, in short, the movement to raise the proposed memorial is not spontaneous, and that but for the money drawn from the officials in the state service, there would be very little money for the purpose from the general and non-official public We would direct special attention to the resolution No 3 in the report before us That resolution runs as follows—'Proposed and resolved that an application be made to the Government for a grant in aid to this Fund" It has then come to this, that the subscriptions to the Runga Charlu Memorial Fund both from the official and non-official public, being insufficient, it has been necessary to appeal to the Government of Mysore for aid Whoever heard of a Government being appealed to for aid in such a matter as this? If the official and general public do not come forward willingly and spontaneously to perpetuate a man's memory then it is a sign that the public do not consider that the man has done any thing special, during his career, to deserve national and enduring recognition It follows, therefore, that an appeal to Government for aid, such as that proposed by the Mysore Committee of the Runga Charlu Memorial, can only be an appeal *ad misericordiam*—to the sympathy or compassion of that Government, a step which is officially out of place and undignified in the case of the late Dewan, for already the Mysore Government has shown its sympathy for the late Mr Runga Charlu in a very substantive way by sanctioning the handsome sum of one lac of rupees (of which Rs. 50,000 having already been paid) for the payment of the liabilities of his estate unadjusted at the time of his death And now, in addition to this substantial recognition of the worth of the departed by the state he served on a very liberal salary and allowances, the Mysore Committee wish the Government to make a pecuniary grant towards the erection of a memorial which can scarcely be worth any thing, since it is not a spontaneous and cordial [illegible] on the part of the public of the [illegible] We understand that the Mysore [illegible] intend [illegible] the Government [illegible] help equal to the amount [illegible] the public, official and non-official [illegible] be true, then it is evident that the Runga Charlu Memorial [illegible] an *out-and-out official memorial* [illegible] if the subscriptions of the official [illegible] subscription selected from the [illegible] be deducted, the balance contributed by the general public of the Province will be found to be very small, indeed, [illegible] therefore, it will be an official and [illegible] popular memorial—a popular memorial such as has been erected to many a native and European benefactor of India. We have never heard that a state should be called upon to contribute towards the perpetuation of one of its own servant's memory That servant's memory should be embalmed in the hearts and thoughts of the subjects of the state, and then, we may be sure that any memorial erected to him, after his decease, will be unanimous and spontaneous, and managing committees and sub-committees need not go about "using exertions" for subscriptions from amongst the officials of the state, and still less, appealing to the state itself for a grant-in-aid There is no doubt that a wrong impression has gone abroad amongst the people of Mysore, and that is, that it is the Government of Mysore which wishes the memory of the late Dewan to be perpetuated, and this impression has been confirmed and strengthened by the fact that it is the Amildars who are making the collections in behalf of the fund, throughout the Province. There is no idea that any official oppression or compulsion is being used, but the fact remains that the Runga Charlu Memorial is worked upon as having been suggested and supported by the Government of Mysore, which desires to see the project completed It is too late now to remove this impression, and it is too late, and, in fact, it would not be prudent, to return the official subscriptions not voluntarily tendered, but we must, in the interests of the state, strongly protest against the application of the Mysore Committee of the Memorial Fund which is to be, or, perhaps, which has already been made, that the Government of Mysore should contribute a grant-in-aid towards the Fund Such a contribution would be quite unfair, and the state exchequer cannot afford the suggested luxury of the Government contributing to preserve the memory of a Dewan of Mysore. If such a contribution be, after all, made by sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, then, indeed, it can be most truly said that the late Dewan is embalmed not, as a great and good man should be, in the memory of the people at large, but only in that of the interested denizens of officeddom

RECENTLY, owing to the energetic conduct of Mr O'Donnell, M P., in asking questions, in the House of Commons, about the gold mines in the Wynaad and in the Mysore Province, the under Secretary of State for India promised that enquiries should be made of the Government of India in communication with the Government of Madras, as to the number, position, and rank of certain civil officers and Military

officers in civil employ, who had speculated largely in those gold mines, and had benefited by them, at the public expense A correspondent suggests that a similar enquiry should be made into the connection of several of the officers of the late Commission of Mysore, who similarly speculated and similarly reaped large pecuniary advantages, under doubtful dealings We ourselves know of four or five European officers of the late Commission, who, just about the time of their retirement, contrived to amass large fortunes out of the gold mines, or supposed gold mines of the Province They reaped their harvests as "concessionaires," and have never troubled themselves about the mines or the people who were induced to buy their 'concessions' under their glittering but false representations

Original and Selected Notes

THE Amir has returned to Kabul and was well received

LADY AITCHISON leaves India for England shortly on account of ill health

ON the 10th of September 1,140 muzzle loading rifles with 60,000 cartridges were sent to the Amir of Kabul from Peshawar

A RUMOUR reaches the Lucknow paper that owing to the apparent appearances of impending scarcity, if not actual famine, in the Meerut Division and contiguous districts, it is very possible the *locale* of the Camp of Exercise will be altered to Lucknow, the new and Royal General—the Duke of Connaught—taking up his quarters there for a week or two during the cold season

THE *Standard* publishes the following:—It is stated that the Government being aware of the serious difficulties that may arise from the proposed visit of the Maharajah Dulcep Singh to Northern India, friendly overtures have been made to induce him to abandon his intention These overtures have been so far successful that his Highness will defer his journey to some future date

ACCORDING to the *Pioneer*, "it is further understood that the Cabinet were in favour of, or at any rate would have consented to, a much wider application of the (Ilbert) Bill than there is now the least prospect of being eventually adopted, but that a majority of the Executive Council—Sir Donald Stewart, Sir Steuart Bayley, General Wilson, and the Hon Mr. Hope—were resolutely opposed to it"

A TELEGRAM from Tehoran reports that the Russian Commissariat is buying large quantities of provisions, and storing them in places east of Askhabad The Russian forces among the Tekke Turcomans amount to 10,500 men A camp has been formed at Askhabad. Reinforcements are arriving When the force numbers 15,000 men, it is believed that 10,000 will march under General Camaroff to Merv

HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander in Chief in India leaves Simla on October the 24th on an extended tour which will terminate on December the 14th, when His Excellency will reach Calcutta In the course of the tour the following stations, among others, will be visited Kasauli Oct 28th, Umballa Nov 1st, Banda Nov 3rd, Chutterpur Nov 7th, Saugor Nov 17th, Karnalee Dec. 4th, Jubbulpore Dec 9th, Allahabad Dec 12th, and Calcutta Dec 14th

THE stay of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in Bombay will probably not exceed two or three days "If, as is hoped they should arrive early in the morning, pains will be taken to give all citizens an opportunity of welcoming their Royal Highness, both on their landing and by their passing slowly along the widest thoroughfares on their way to Parel It is understood that, subject to their Royal Highness's approval, parties will be given at Government House to enable Europeans and natives society to meet the Duke and Duchess"

A HOME paper says—"Mr Charles Fergusson, the eldest son of the Right Hon Sir James Fergusson, Bart, Governor of Bombay, who has passed into Sandhurst Military College in a good position, has now in the recent examination of candidates for Army Commissions passed out of said college with distinction, which gives him the choice of any regiment in the service he may select It is most probable this promising young soldier may, following in the military footsteps of his father, choose the Guards He is at present on his way to visit his father in Bombay previous to his entering on his military career"

THE Maharajah of Vizianagram seems very anxious to aid in the construction of the Vizagapatam-Raipur railway He is said to be willing to subscribe a good portion of the capital, presumably on the usual Government guarantee of interest Elephants being now required for the survey of the line, the Maharajah of Vizianagram has kindly promised to lend four elephants, and to meet all expenses connected with them himself The Maharajah of Jeypore and the Rajah of Bobbili will lend two and one respectively But they will expect all expenses in connection with them to be borne by Government while so employed, as also the pay of the servants in charge of them

THE recent marriage of the Amir of Cabul has the *Civil and Military Gazette* says, made the fifth addition to his Highness's harem, one beyond the orthodox number Three of the Amir's wives are natives of Samarkand, by one of whom was born his eldest son, Habib Ullah Khan, still a youth The fourth wife is the daughter of Atiq Ullah Khan, who was chief preacher in the Jumma Musjid at Cabul, in the days of the Dost By this lady he has a little boy The last addition to his harem is by far the most important one, for, by taking the daughter of Ursalla Khan, Ghilzai, the the Amir has united himself with a powerful political faction It is not difficult to see that "the succession" in the case of the present Amir will give rise to serious difficulties at some future day, even as it did in the time of Dost Mahomed, and still more recently in the time of Shere Ali Khan

THE Madras Government are evidently not altogether satisfied with the results of the change of the train service on the Madras Railway, which was introduced last year in spite of the strongest possible objections on the part of the mercantile and trading classes in Madras In reviewing the traffic reports of the Railway authorities, the Government remark—"Notwithstanding the partial measure of success attained as regards the punctuality of trains at the terminal stations, His Excellency the Governor in Council continues to view with some anxiety the withdrawal of so many local trains, and the consequent crowding of the mail trains, to which some at least of the unpunctuality still recorded may probably be traced His Excellency observes that a proposal is now before Government for granting return tickets at reduced fares, with the object of transferring to the local trains some of those who now travel by the mail trains A further report upon the train service will be submitted at the end of the calendar year, accompanied by statements showing (1) the degree of punctuality attained by the trains at the several locomotive stations, as well as at the terminus, (2) the effect the withdrawal of the local trains has had upon the numbers of third-class passengers booked on each of the several sections, and (3) the train mileage that has been saved on each section of the line from which local train service was withdrawn"

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Asian*, writing from Kheeri, Oudh, sends the following extraordinary account of a fatal encounter with a gigantic python—"A boy, aged 15, was out herding cattle on the Rampore Ghaut near Gola in this district (Kheeri) Walking about with another boy, they suddenly came on a very large python Not knowing exactly what it was, the elder boy walked forward to look at it, when the snake suddenly rushed forward and seized him, the other boy ran off to a village and gave the alarm. When the villagers first arrived at the spot (it was in Sukhoo jungle), they were under the impression that a leopard had seized the boy, but gradually going closer and closer they found the boy entwined in the embraces of a huge python some 16 feet long Several blows were given to the animal with *lathis* before they could induce it partially to unfold the embrace, when getting hold of the boy's arm they managed to extricate him and rushing on the animal, despatched it with their *kodars* The poor boy was quite dead, his stomach had been burst open by the violence of the snake's embrace, and the ribs and bones were all more or less broken The skin of the snake I saw yesterday at Gola, and it must have been a huge creature, the circumference of the body at its thickest part being equal to an ordinary man's thigh

THE Hon Humayun Jah will introduce into the Madras Legislative Council a Bill for compulsory vaccination In the statement of objects and reasons the Hon gentleman remarks—"In 1877 the Sanitary Commissioner proposed for the consideration of Government that Municipalities and Local Fund Boards should be empowered by law to insist on vaccination being compulsory within their local limits A Bill was subsequently drafted and communicated to all Collectors and Presidents of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities for opinion Various opinions were elicited and various suggestions were made for the amendment of the draft Bill After the matter had been under consideration and discussion some time in the year 1880 the Government of India passed a Vaccination Act (No XIII of 1880), and the present Bill has been drafted with the objects of providing a law to check the growth and spread of the disease of smallpox Its provisions are intended to extend to such Municipalities and Local Fund Circles as the Governor in Council may direct, and power is reserved to the Government to withdraw the operation of the Bill from any town or Local Fund Circle to which it may have been applied Provision has been made in the Bill to enable Municipalities and Local Fund Boards to establish vaccination districts and to duly publish the formation of the same in order that the proposed law may operate without practical difficulty The Sanitary Commissioner is empowered under the Act to frame rules for the guidance of public vaccinators and medical practitioners, and he is empowered to prescribe registers and forms to be used by them The provisions of the Bill, which regulate the method of vaccination and inspection, are very similar to those of the India Vaccination Act, and Inoculation will, under the proposed law, be illegal in any town or Local Fund Circle to which the Act may have been applied No Complaint of any offence under the proposed law will be entertained in the absence of the sanction of Government, Local Fund Board, or Municipality

Local and Provincial

LECTURES TO EDUCATED NATIVES—The Reverend T E Slater's fourth lecture to Educated natives was to have been delivered yesterday evening (Sunday) in the Lecture Hall, Pettah, the subject being—"The Serpent Tempter"

THE P W D—The Government of Mysore have sanctioned a rule that Warrant officers of the First grade, in the Mysore D P W, are, in future, to be entitled to first class travelling allowances, and to a halting allowance of Rs 4 a day, in addition to their salary

THE "YOUNG MEN'S UNION," PETTAH—On Saturday evening last, Mr B V Lakshman Rao delivered a lecture in English, on the subject of "Health," in connection with the "Young men's Union,' Pettah The place of the lecture was the hall of the Hindu High School, Pettah

BISHOP CORDON—We regret to learn from a local contemporary that fresh anxiety has arisen regarding the Right Rev. Dr Cordon, Bishop and Vicar Apostolic of Mysore, who is still at Pondicherry. It is stated that after his recovery from the recent attack of fever, his lordship is now suffering from dyspepsia and want of sleep.

REINSTATEMENT—It would seem that a Mutseddy, or Canarese writer, was recently dismissed from the Government service, in an office in the Bangalore district, on insufficient grounds The Dewan, on a perusal of the man's petition and the papers connected with his case, has directed his re-instatement, with all arrears of pay

THE KOLAR GIRLS' SCHOOL—An announcement was made that yesterday, Sunday had been fixed, at 8 P M, for the distribution of prizes to the pupils attending the Hindu Girls' school at Kolar, on which occasion Mr C Sooba Rao, the Deputy Commissioner was to have presided But why was the distribution at 8 P M, on a Sunday?

DATE GROVES—The Dewan to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore has directed that no land, whether containing date trees or not, should be given out for cultivation if it is situated in the midst of date groves, as such land is found invariably to lead to the wilful destruction of the date grove by means of unauthorized felling in view to future encroachment

THE DESSERAH—The Mysore State railway authorities have resolved to issue third class round tickets to Mysore and back, at all stations along the line between Bangalore and Mysore town from the 1st Proximo and also to run extra passenger trains on account of the festivities of the coming Dussehra at the capital The extra income to the railway, we may be quite sure, will be very large

HOSPITAL APPRENTICE—Of the candidates who presented themselves for examination as hospital apprentices, at the Bowring Civil Hospital the Surgeon general, Madras, has selected Mr R Sivalingam Pillay, who has passed the F A examination and is at present a teacher in the Wesleyan Mission School Mr Sivalingam Pillay will join the garrison Hospital, Bangalore, on the 15th of the ensuing month

THE SAMPANGI TANK—The inhabitants of the villages surrounding the neighbourhood of the Sampangi tank—which was once a beautiful sheet of water, but is now merely a dry bed—have petitioned the Bangalore Municipality on the very unsatisfactory condition of their villages, the roads leading thereto, and various other sanitary shortcomings on the part of the Municipality The petitioners suggest that the bed of the Sampangi tank should be cleared and deepened, and means adopted to fill it with water

COURT FEES—The Government of India having by Financial notification, No 301, dated 13th April 1883, published at page 307 of the *Gazette*, dated 8th May 1883, prescribed the use of adhesive stamps for denoting Court fees amounting to less than Rs 10, and impressed stamps for denoting fees amounting to or exceeding Rs 10, the public are informed that impressed stamps of the value of Rs 10 and upwards will be issued in exchange for unused adhesive stamps of equal value by Treasury Officers, on application being made to them within three months from this date.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE TO AMILDARS.—As the constant travelling required of an Amildar in the discharge of his duty entails upon him the necessity of maintaining additional servants upon his establishment, as well as one or more carriages and a pony, and as an Amildar of the 5th grade finds it difficult to provide these necessaries out of his monthly pay of Rs. 100, Government have sanctioned the payment of a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 20 per measem to every Amildar of the 5th grade. The same considerations also induce the Government to sanction a fixed travelling allowance of Rs 15 per measem to each Deputy Amildar

THE CIVIL COURT, C AND M STATION—We are glad to observe that the very pre-

per and just system of promoting first the men already in the office establishment, when vacancies and changes occur, continues to be observed in the Civil Court, C and M Station Last week, we noted the fact that the head clerk and interpreter was promoted to be officiating Chief Clerk, on the incumbent of the latter office going on leave We now learn that the Assistant Nazir, Ramaswamy Chetty having gone also on leave, Mr G Moo, the European bailiff has been appointed to officiate, without prejudice to his own duties as bailiff Promotions are thus made amongst the office hands, and the very last place unfilled is left for an outsider

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING —About the middle of the current month, a native woman died in the Pettah and was buried It was afterwards ascertained, by petition to the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore, by the relatives of the deceased, that she had been the victim of an accident, a jutka having knocked her down and passed over her in the street The body was exhumed, by order of the Deputy and a *post mortem* examination showed that death was caused by the chest of the deceased being smashed The police succeeded in apprehending the jutka driver and placing him before the second class Magistrate of the Pettah, charged with rash and negligent driving On conviction, the man was sentenced to two months rigorous imprisonment

MR NAZIR'S CASE —The suit in the Civil Court of the C and M Station instituted against Mr C S Nazir, the proprietor of the Victoria Parsee troop of dramatic performers, and his agent Mr L J Smaller, came on again for hearing before Colonel H G Thomson, the judge, on Wednesday and Thursday last, for in the afternoon on each day Mr D C Goch gave an address to the court in behalf of the plaintiff Abdul Kareem, the contractor for the pavilion, on the former day, and Mr A M Cotner, advocate, addressed the court, on the latter day, in behalf of the defendants The judge has adjourned judgment in the case to the 15th Proximo The 1st defendant alleges breach of contract on the plaintiff's part with regard to the completeness and stability of the pavilion, and the 2nd defendant pleads that he was a mere agent of the 1st defendant, had disclosed his principal, and is not personally liable in the action

THE S I R A MEETING —The sixteenth annual meeting of the South India Rifle Association began, at the camp, at the Hebbal Ranges (three miles out of Bangalore) on Wednesday morning, when the meeting was formally opened by Mrs Pain, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Pain, commanding the Bangalore division The meeting this year is very large indeed, competitors and visitors having come in from almost all parts of India The camp presents all the aspects and attractions of a Military Cantonment, and is very well worth more than one visit The meeting, we believe, will close about the 6th proximo, when the distribution of prizes to successful competitors will take place Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander-in Chief, will be in Bangalore on the 28th and remain in the camp for a day or two We must refer our readers for more detailed reports and the list of prize winners to the columns of our two English contemporaries

THE FORTHCOMING CAMP OF EXERCISE —A circular order has been issued by Brigadier General R C Stewart, Quarter Master General, Officers Commanding Divisions, Forces and Districts, to make arrangements for the timely movements of the Batteries of Artillery and the British and Native Regiments which are to take part in the forthcoming camp of exercise at Bangalore Detailed instructions will be issued in due course regarding the camp equipage and equipments to be taken for use on the march to and fro and at the camp of exercise Orders have also been issued to make arrangements with the civil authorities for timely compliance with indents for Regimental supplies, &c The following is a programme of the various corps under orders, with their present stations, and the dates fixed for departure thence from for Bangalore, viz —P, 1st Royal Artillery, leave Secunderabad, 10th November, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, Secunderabad, 7th December, 5th Regiment, N I, Kamptee, 1st December, 2nd Light Cavalry, Bellary, 15th December, 2nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers (the city of London Regiment), Bellary, 29th December, M I 2nd Royal Artillery, St Thomas' Mount, 20th December, 2nd Battalion Mid Essex Regiment, Madras, 1st January, on arrival from Rangoon, 14th Regiment N I, Madras,—December, on arrival from Dinapore, 12th Regiment, N I, Pallavaram, 10th December, 10th Regiment N I, Vellore, 14th December, 21st Regiment N I Trichinopoly, 13th December

MYSORE TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY —The Dewan has passed the following orders on the report submitted by Major H R Thullier, the Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India in charge of the Mysore Topographical Survey on the progress made by the Topographical Survey of the Mysore Province during the season 1882 83 —The work of this Department is drawing to a close, the triangulation is all but complete, there remaining only a very small bit of the Kolar District in the extreme east The Department will thus employ its entire strength in the future seasons in the work of detail survey which, judging from the large extent of ground gone over in the year under review, it is hoped, be completed in two or three years The Dewan observes with satisfaction that the average outturn of the detail survey in Rs 28 8 8 18—0—0 is approximately equal Rs 28—9—0, the average of the previous years For administrative reasons it is desirable to take up during next field season the detail survey of sheets Nos 51, 52, 53, 59, 60, and 61, and if, possible, Nos 66 67 and 8 This will, of course, be in addition to the Topographical Survey of the towns of Mysore and Bangalore, on a large scale which the Deputy Superintendent has already been requested to undertake Major Thullier will also be requested to expedite the issue of maps for Nos 7 and 8 which will be found very useful in connection with the alignment of railway towards Hadagalli The Dewan has great pleasure in recording the thanks of the Mysore Government to Major Thullier and the officers under him, for the considerable quantity of work done during the year under review

General Summary

MUNICIPAL TAXES ON GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS —The Government of India recently ruled that Municipal taxes on Military and State Railway Buildings should be charged to the Military Department and Railways respectively and that taxes on all other Public Works buildings should be paid by the Civil Department, the responsibility for accepting the assessment in the case of the latter being left with the Public Works Department The Government of Madras have accordingly informed its subordinate officers that Municipal taxes on buildings occupied by the Civil or Public Works Departments, are not to be paid in future until the Executive Engineer of the District has certified to the Department concerned that the assessment has been approved of by him —*Ibid*

TOUR OF INSPECTION —His Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts K C B G C S I, Commander in Chief of Madras, intends proceeding on a tour of inspection of the military stations in Southern India and on the Western Coast H E will leave Ooty on or about the 29th inst. accompanied by the Adjutant General the Quarter Master General, His Excellency's Military Secretary and an Aide de camp, on a visit to Trichinopoly whence the party will proceed by rail to Tuticorin and thence by steamer to Trevandrum After a halt of two days there, H E and suite will proceed by backwater to Quilon, where an inspection of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry will be held From Quilon they will leave by steamer for Cochin whence after a halt of two days, they proceed by backwater to Trichoor, where a detachment of the 6th N I, is stationed The party will then take the train for Beypore from Shornore, and proceed by steamer to Cannanore and Mangalore, and visit other places in Malabar and South Canara, including West Hill Calicut, returning to Ooty on or about the 22nd December next, in time to proceed to Bangalore for the forthcoming Camp of Exercise In the absence of a more suitable vessel the Government Steam Tug *Madras* has been placed at the disposal of His Excellency to perform the sea journey involved in the contemplated tour The *Madras* is now undergoing thorough repairs here and will proceed in a few days more under command of Captain Lloyd to Tuticorin where she will await the arrival of His Excellency and party by train from Trichinopoly —*Ibid*

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE AND THE INDIAN VICEROYALTY —The report that the Marquis of Lorne will proceed to India as Governor General when Lord Ripon retires, has been renewed with such persistency and has commanded so much credence that even the *World* cannot be summarily dismissed as an idle fiction "The chief recommendation of this appointment is popularly supposed to be the circumstance that the Marchioness of Lorne is a princess of the English Blood Royal The Queen for the same reasons that she desires to be made Empress of India may desire also, it is supposed, that her daughter should be Vice Empress of India Before such a step is decided on, it is to be hoped that the Sovereign and the Government will avail themselves of the best advice accessible upon the subject We have good reason to believe that the very facts which render the project attractive to the English mind are urged against it in the native opinion of India It is said by competent authorities that one of the chief reasons why Queen Victoria—living at Windsor, at Osborne, or at Balmoral, as the case may be—is profoundly venerated by her subjects in Hindostan, is that her Majesty is not represented in India by any of her family the native mind is declared to be governed by the idea that great as is the Viceroy and majestic as is the pomp with which he lives he is only the pale shadow and reflection of the actual Sovereign of India Hence it is argued, if a daughter of the Queen were to appear in the flesh as the Viceroy's wife, the veil which screens the Sovereign from Indian eyes and which gives her such an air of august mystery, might not indeed, be rent in twain—but become appreciably more transparent In other words, the moral ascendency possessed by her Majesty over her Asiatic liegeS is great in proportion as she is herself removed from them For ourselves we neither affect nor reject this view of the case It is that taken by many whose opinion on the matter is entitled to respect and there is reason to believe that it is not disregarded by the authorities at home —*Ibid*

Extracts

EXTENSION OF THE MADRAS RAILWAY

The Madras Government have now passed orders on Mr Hannay's report for the extension of the Madras Railway from Beypore to Calicut Four routes have been examined and of these one has been surveyed and the cost of the extension estimated The selected route appears to be in every way the most suitable one and the site fixed on for bridging the Beypore river seems to offer considerable advantages The length of the proposed extension, from the point where it leaves the existing line to the terminus in Calicut, is somewhat over 9 miles, and the estimate, including the cost of three large bridges, amounts to Rs 11 29,816, being at the rate of Rs 1 25,800 per mile Taking the Collector's estimate of the additional traffic in passengers and goods which may be expected to follow the construction of the extension, the Consulting Engineer shows that it would yield a return, over the 9 miles of extension only, of about 4 3 per cent on the estimated outlay A large proportion of the new traffic may of course be expected to travel over the existing line, so that the above percentage appears to be within the mark Taking these figures into consideration, together with the confessedly insecure condition in which the line near the Beypore terminus has been during the last two years and the necessity for large outlay in view to arrest the action of the sea if the present alignment is to be maintained, His Excellency the Governor in Council resolves to forward the papers, to the Government of India with a strong expression of opinion in favor of the construction of the extension Those Proceedings will also be communicated through the Financial Department, to the Malabar Local Funds Board and the Calicut Municipality, in view to ascertain whether these bodies are prepared to contribute the sum of Rs 45 000 and Rs. 20,000, the estimated cost of adopting for cart traffic the bridges over the Kalu and Beypore rivers respectively The Agent of the Madras Railway Company will be requested to convey to Mr F B Hanna the thanks of the Government for the carefulness and judgment with which he has carried out the investigation intrusted to him, and for the excellent manner in which he has executed the survey of the selected route.—*Mail*.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY DEFALCATIONS

The *Bombay Gazette* —The following information was laid before Mr. C P Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, on Friday evening last, by Mr Slight, inspector of branches of the Bank of Bombay, who was accompanied by Mr. Brown, of the firm of Messrs Hore, Conway, and Brown, solicitors, against Hormusjee Byramjee Rana, head shroff, Bank of Bombay, charging him with theft and criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 46,000 belonging to the Bank of Bombay

Mr James Hume Slight deposed —Hormusjee Byramjee has been for many years past the head shroff of the bank at its head office, and all the cash of the bank at such office has been in his charge It was his duty to keep such cash when not on the counter in the safe at such head office On the 13th instant I was checking the cash in No 1 of the safe, when I asked Hormusjee as to the contents of 150 boxes in the safe, which boxes had been packed for transmission to country when required, and each of which boxes, constructed to contain and usually does contain, three bags, each bag containing two thousand whole rupees Hormusjee Byramjee replied that each of the boxes contained three bags of Rs. 2 000 each, making the total contents of 150 boxes Rs 9 lakhs I told him that the boxes must be opened for examination of their contents, and men were sent into the safe to undo the lashings and gunnies round the boxes for the purpose of such examination On the boxes being opened twenty-three of them were found to contain only two bags each, instead of (as represented) three bags each, making a total deficiency in 150 boxes of Rs. 46,000. Before the whole of the deficiency was discovered, I charged Hormusjee with responsibility for the deficiency at that time apparent, and asked him to what the total deficiency amounted He replied that he had no memo of such deficiency, but that, so far as he could remember, it amounted to between Rs 20,000 and Rs. 23,000, and that no one but himself knew that any such deficiency existed Under these circumstances, I charge Hormusjee Byramjee with theft and criminal breach of trust as a clerk, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension and that he might be dealt with according to law

The magistrate granted the application as prayed for A few minutes afterwards the accused was arrested and placed before the magistrate, and Mr Slight was recalled and the foregoing information was read over to the accused as the person referred to in the information.

At this stage the case was adjourned for further hearing until Tuesday, the 25th instant, and the prisoner was remanded to jail.

THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD

The details of the visit of H H the Nizam to Calcutta have now been finally decided A troop of the African Body guard will go as an escort, and the retinue will consist of three or four hundred people, including the Peshkar, Nawab Ameer Kabir Kurshood Jah Bahadoor, Nawab Meer Saadut Ali, Khan Bahadoor, youngest son of Sir Salar Jung and companion to his Highness, Nawab Zuffur Jung Bahadoor, another companion, Captain Claude Clerk, C I E, and Meer Jehandar Ali His Highness will reach Calcutta on Christmas Day, and will stay there for a week or ten days. The house known as the Financial Office has been engaged at a rental, it is said, of half a lakh of rupees. The absence of the Nizam from his dominions will mark a new departure in the great social and political changes that have taken place in Hyderabad during the last ten or fifteen years, for his journey has a great deal more significance than could be possibly attached to the tour of any other Rajah or Nawab in India. to realise this properly we have only to contrast the *parents* of the present Nizam and his father. It is not quite fifteen years since the Regent

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, SEPTEMBER 24, 1883.

Afzal-ud-Dowlah sat on the *musnad* Although possessed of many oriental virtues, such as liberality which he carried almost to a fault, his political views and social habits were extraordinary and in some instances barbarous Throughout his life he never met any European or any native hitherto unknown with anything like cordiality While his distrust to the society of either class was equally pronounced, it was especially difficult for a European to get access to him The Resident had no opportunity of seeing him, even in a public durbar, except by an appointment after many reiterated requests When invited to the durbar even the Resident had to take off his shoes before entering the room, and was debarred from any conversation, other than the formal compliments of the occasion During the whole course of his reign the late Nizam only once visited the Residency, and then with so much pomp and splendour that all the Residency buildings were put at the disposal of himself and his followers His political views were so extremely narrow that any proposals for administrative changes and reforms excited his suspicions He actually regarded the presentation of the G C S I badge as an indignity The ignorant companions whose society he affected had persuaded him that the star was the badge of a chuprassie In the first instance he refused it altogether, and when, *nolens volens*, he was led to accept it, he never put it on and never in fact from that date appeared in public He never quitted his dominions Never, of course attended any Viceregal Durbar, and never became personally acquainted with any Viceroy We need not seek far for the reason of this eccentric conduct The late Nizam had received no education in his younger days, and his ignorance in his maturer years was the only fruit that could be expected The present Nizam on the contrary resembles any Europe an prince in the simplicity of his dress and manner of living Instead of confining himself to his private apartments, or encumbering himself with an army of followers whenever he goes abroad, his Highness drives about in the evening with a few sowars His dress, closely approaching the Turkish or persian fashion, is simple in the extreme His companions are taken from the best of the noble houses in Hydorabad, together with one or two European youths of good position To his dinners the high officials of the State and his English and native friends are regularly invited, and very cordially received In return he frequently goes to the balls and parties at the Residency He is described as a quiet manly lad, without any sort of arrogance or "side," and this is due probably to the efforts of Captain Claude Clerk and Mr Krohn, who have had charge of his education In every respect he is an absolute contrast to his father, for he talks English fluently, writes English fairly, is well acquainted with the intricacies of English etiquette, is a capital rider, a good hand at tent pegging a good shot, a keen sportsman, and always plays cricket once a week The suggestion of Sir Stuart Bayley and Sir Salar Jung to educate the young Nizam in official routine work and the general administration of affairs has now been carried into effect for more than a year He examines and revises the financial Statements with interest, and personally supervises the administration of the Sarf Khas District Last year he visited several districts of his dominions with the late Minister and Captain Clerk All the details of the administrative machinery were explained to him, and our special correspondent then gave a graphic account of the interest he took in the work It goes, of course, be said that his Highness has completed his education, but the efforts of his tutors have been very successful, and as he is naturally intelligent, we may fairly hope to see such a ruler on the Hydrabad *musnad* as has not graced it for years It is expected that he will have direct connection with the administration of his vast territories, and as he has always been friendly with the Englishmen around him, he is likely to show himself a true and loyal friend to the British Government The trip to Calcutta will cost several lakhs of rupees, but the money will not be thrown away He will have an opportunity of seeing the Viceroy and of making the acquaintance of the Duke of Connaught, and will, it is to be hoped, give a favourable impression of his abilities and social qualities. The Nizam's dominions are in point of area and revenue the largest and most important Native State in India, and we trust that he will prove himself to be among the ablest of the great Indian princes

MR GLADSTONE AND LORD RIPON'S POLICY

In the course of his speech in the House of Commons, on the 21st ultimo, attacking the general policy of the Government, Sir S Northcote said —I am bound to say that any thing more uncertain, anything more confusing, or anything more dangerous, than the course which the Government have held with regard to various parts of our Colonial and Indian Empire, it is difficult to conceive (hear hear) When we look to South Africa—to the Transvaal, Bechuana, Zululand, and Basuto land—there is a group of questions that arise, and I defy anybody to know what is the policy her Majesty's Government are pursuing in any one of those matters, or to have the slightest confidence that we shall not have an entire upset, and some serious catastrophe occurring at any time (hear, hear) We leave the matter in the hands of the Government, because we cannot help ourselves (Ministerial cheers and laughter) Hon gentlemen opposite cheer that sentiment, and think it a very satisfactory thing, but I am afraid that those who are best acquainted with the condition of South Africa will not share the complete confidence which seems to irradiate the countenance of the hon member for Stockton (Mr Dodds) Then there is this very gloomy business of Madagascar The gloom which hangs over large portions of South Africa hangs with double and even treble darkness over our relations with Madagascar and what is going on there (hear, hear) I will not touch upon that question now, more than to say that the reticence of the Government, although they may have some good reason in itself a very alarming symptom (Opposition cheers) and one which, unless there is a strong justification for it, is a serious mistake on their part I cannot understand why a simple narrative might not be given of those facts, which are undisputed, which are within the knowledge of the Government, and which form the real history of the case I venture to think that if there should do exaggerations or misrepresentations in the public press, or amongst the public generally, in the course of the recess, it will be very much owing to the reticence and mystery with which the Government have dealt with these questions at a time when frankness would have been proper and desirable (hear) The impression produced is that there is something very wrong, and that the Government are afraid of mentioning it to the House and the public, for fear that they should be obliged by pressure of public opinion to take a course which they do not wish to take (hear hear) I do not think that is at all a reasonable way of looking at a matter of this kind It seems to me that if the matter is placed before the British public without reserve, and in such a manner as to show that the Government are completely masters of the case and are dealing with it in what they think the best way, the country will acquiesce in any demands which may be made upon them for moderation and reserve in speaking upon those questions Otherwise, the effect may be very injurious (hear, hear) There are one or two other points on which I might also have said a word One of the great cardinal points of the Government was that they were going to entirely set aside the policy of their predecessors in Afghanistan, and to adopt a policy of entire abstention from the concerns of the country of Cabul Now, as far as we hear, and we require some further explanation of it, a large subsidy is to be paid to the Ameer, apparently without any treaty or arrangement, but obviously with the intention of making ourselves master of the foreign policy of that country But then you are coming back really very much to the policy of the late Government, which you condemned (Opposition cheers) It looks as if the Government thought it was more necessary to take precautions against the advance of some other Power than they have hitherto been willing to acknowledge (hear, hear) Of course when I refer to India, it is most natural that I should say one word upon another cause of anxiety which we have in that country, although I do not wish to dwell upon it at present I wish to express my feeling strongly upon this point I have always thought it of the highest importance that we should take such measures as can be taken for the proper admission of the natives to a share in the administration of the country (hear, hear) It has been the object pursued by many Administrations and has always been the object we have had in view. But at the same time you must also consider, and show that you have a consideration for the interests and feelings of Europeans in India (hear, hear), and the reconciling of these two objects is a matter of considerable delicacy and difficulty Now, it does seem to me that the steps taken in India, no doubt with the best motives, have been taken at a time and in a manner which tend to make more difficult the attainment of the very object at which all desire to aim They have raised a storm which was perfectly unnecessary, evoked feelings which it was most desirable not to raise, and thrown back instead of advancing, the question of the proper employment of the natives, and I can not help regretting the position in which we find ourselves (hear, hear) At the same time I am most anxious that we should distrain from making this Indian question a party question. We are imperfectly informed upon many of the points which have to be dealt with in India, and I deprecate anything that would interfere with the action of the Indian Government But so far as the expression of an opinion on this side of the world can go, I am most anxious that we should impress upon those who are responsible for the conduct of Indian affairs the very great delicacy and difficulties which spring to us here in the way of the course they are now pursuing I earnestly hope there will be no false mark on the part of the Government and no neglect of the interests of the European portion of the community in India (hear)

Mr Gladstone in reply said —The right hon gentleman refers to the Government of India I am glad of the hon his speech in favour of the admission of the natives to office, but I am sorry to hear hints and suggestions conveying an impression about the measures and policy of Lord Ripon which can only tend to weaken the hands of that nobleman The right hon gentleman says this is a very proper thing indeed to extend the claims so to office to natives, but it has been mismanaged—the steps have not been taken at the right time, they have not been taken in the right manner, and, in consequence, the cause has been thrown back, and great attention ought to be paid to the sentiments of the Anglo Indian community Well, Sir, I have had much to do for a long period with a series of questions, and I am not aware at this moment of any series of great reforms which have been brought about by the courage and the wisdom and the foresight of the British Legislature in respect of any portion of this empire, which reforms have had the favour and support of the resident English community (Hear, hear) I do not remember that the abolition of slavery had the support of those residents in the West Indian colonies whose opinions from their experience and knowledge, were undoubtedly of considerable weight I do not remember that the establishment of a responsible Government in Canada and that new system of relations with the United institutions which have completely established harmony where before there was perpetual discord (Home Rule cheers) —I do not remember that that establishment of responsible Government and that introduction of political reform were treated in the colonies by those who, up to that time, had claim to what was called the British party and represented themselves as having a monopoly of loyalty—I do not remember they ever received those reforms except with opposition In 1858 the Government of Lord Palmerston reunited the people of the Indian Islands with those of their own race, of their own religion, of their own feeling and condition, but there was a British party there and that British party from point to point resisted everything that was proposed for the benefit of the people Sir, it is the same thing all over the world, and it is not because these resident English communities are made up of people who are worse than our selves. Do not let it be supposed I have any accusation to make against them, but their position is less favourable than ours for forming a comprehensive judgment They are doomed almost to narrow modes of examining these questions, and we are compelled to look over the course of history and over the surface of the world They each of them look at themselves in relation to persons whom they feel to be in energy and certain practical effects inferior to themselves, and there is a tendency to indulge in a spirit of ascendancy which it is the business of this House and of this Legislature, and the business of a patriotic Governor General with wisdom and with care, but with decision, to modify and to check. No evidence has come before me, and none before this Government, to convict Lord Ripon of any want either of courage or of discretion in this matter It is true that there has been great resistance to Lord Ripon. If it is not impertinent, I may mention that I have a son in Calcutta who is a thorough approver of Lord Ripon's policy, and I am bound to say his report is he is not certain whether he can find three other men in Calcutta who can agree with him (A laugh). This is not the first time that such a state of things has existed Go back to the time when Indian natives began to be intrusted with judicial functions, go back to the time when the liberty of the press was enacted in India, go back to the period of Lord William Bentinck and Lord Macaulay, and you will find that the storm which has arisen in India, violent as it is, is less violent and less menacing by far than the storms which than arose And so it will be in the future You will go on—you will be, compelled to go on, but I hope that is more you will be inclined to go on—in the noble and upright and blessed work of gradually enlarging the Indian franchise. You will have to look this opposition in the face, and you will have to observe all the rules of circumspection and prudence in the measures you take, and no amount of circumspection and prudence will save you from that opposition It will become milder from time to time This Anglo Indian community is made up of honourable and upright men They may have their prejudices, and I think they have but as they come nearer to the facts and look them more closely in the face they will by only degrees to recognise the grave consequences and to shadow dangers an impatience they do not deserve Every step made in this direction is not only a step towards attaching yourselves the minds of the vast population of India, but it is a step towards establishing between the different races of that country—between Europeans and natives—a degree of harmony which in former times did not exist You have not to go back very far when any idea of our rights or capacity on the part of the natives of India was regarded as most unnatural and monstrous Happily we have outlived that But we have some other superstitions to outlive (Hear hear) We have a work before us in the performance of which undoubtedly the powers and capacity—the moral as well as intellectual capacity—of this country will be severely strained I confidently believe we shall continue to go on steadily and steadfastly in that path, and I am persuaded that if we are enabled so to do, we shall more and more, from year to year, realize the debt of gratitude we owe to those Governors General of India, those eminent men of whom we have had many who have fought and laboured hard among the crushing details of their high office, to inculcate among their fellow countrymen the broad principles of generosity and justice towards the vast population under their charge in India (Cheers) Those men have been the workmen in building up that great and glorious fabric of Indian civil society which is our boast and our high privilege to administer through the vast regions of the world (Loud cheers)

Mr Ashmead Bartlett said the community in India would read with alarm the concluding words of the right hon gentleman It was a bold thing to say that hon gentlemen in the House of Commons were better acquainted with the needs and dangers of our great empire in India than those who had spent their lives among the people of that country, and who were living in it with their enterprise and their capital It would be unfortunate if the ministry who had produced anarchy in Ireland, and anarchy in the Transvaal and in Zululand, and anarchy in Egypt, and anarchy wherever their policy had had effect, should produce anarchy in India That certainly would be the legitimate result of their policy (Hear, hear)

Lord G Hamilton said he wished to refer to one point—that was the policy of the Government with regard to Afghanistan The right hon gentleman the Prime Minister had claimed that he was following the policy of Lord Lawrence and Lord Northbrook but a few words would suffice to show that the Government was effecting a reversal of the policy of Lord Lawrence and Lord Northbrook What had Lord Northbrook laid down? That there was to be no fixed subsidy to the Ameer (Cheers) The action of the Government in 1879 had led to all the mischief which followed, and if they now gave the Ameer a subsidy, they must take care that the money was properly spent He was glad that the Government had adopted the course of giving the subsidy and of keeping their troops at Quetta; but what they were now doing was proof that they had blundered ten years ago He hoped they would deal generously with any advances which might be made by the Ameer

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers.)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MINISTRY AND CETEWAYO.

London, 23rd September.—The *Daily News* publishes a telegram from the Cape, stating that the British authorities sent a message to Cetewayo, asking him to surrender, but did not send him an Ultimatum.

FRANCE AND CHINA

Paris, 23rd September.—Owing to rumours that China's attitude is of an unyielding character, the French Press is assuming a hostile tone and urges that continued reinforcements should be sent to Tonquin.

GERMANY AND SPAIN.

Madrid, 23rd September.—It is denied here that is paying a visit to Germany, it is King Alphonso's object to seek an alliance between Germany and Spain.

AN EXTRAORDINARY EXPLOSION AT WOOLWICH

London, 25th September.—A store-house containing rockets at Woolwich Arsenal was destroyed by fire yesterday. The fire caused the continuous exploding of rockets, lasting three-quarters of an hour. The rockets, which flew about in all directions, some going as far as six miles, caused great damage to property, two people losing their lives. It is believed the catastrophe was purely accidental.

NEGOCIATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND CHINA

Paris, 25th September.—The *Temps* publishes an article to-day stating that, acting under the influence of England, the Chinese Government proposes the French annexation of Annam as far as the Red River. China is to annex the remainder of Tonquin, and the Red River is to be opened for navigation to all nations. The French make a counter claim for the whole of the delta.

CETEWAYO AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

London, 26th September.—The *Daily News* publishes telegrams from the Cape this morning stating that Cetewayo has offered to surrender to the British authorities upon condition that his safety will be secured.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught will embark at Brindisi for Bombay on November the 5th.

A FRENCH INSULT TO THE KING OF SPAIN

Paris, 27th September.—The Paris papers of to-day attacked the King of Spain for coming to Paris after accepting the Colonelcy of the Strasburg Uhlans.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

The Marquis Tseng had a Conference with the President of the Council of Ministers to-day. It is reported that the Chinese Government have declined the French proposals.

REPORTED ASSASSINATION OF PARNELL

London, 28th September.—A vague rumour is being circulated here that Parnell has been shot.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN BULGARIA.

It is reported that Russian arms and men are continuously entering Bulgaria.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We would call the attention of our subscribers, both to our Canarese and English sheets, that subscriptions have fallen very much into arrears, and that, in spite of our frequent appeals to the defaulters, through the post, they have not responded as they ought to have done, and as we expected them to do. It is the tenth month of the year, and we have not yet had most part of the arrears of subscription into our coffers. We trust that these few words of ours will suffice to bring our defaulting subscribers into a paying mood, and we hope, we shall not be under the necessity of carrying into action our threat of last year of publishing the names of defaulters in these columns.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1883.

A CHRISTIAN MISSION SCANDAL.

THE existence and work of Christian missions in India have always been questions of much doubt and painful consideration to us, as they must be to all those amongst thoughtful natives, who see that conversion to Christianity—except to Roman Catholic Christianity—means loss of caste and social position as a Hindu, a complete denationalising, in short, which takes the convert from amongst his own people, and transfers him to utter strangers, to whom he is linked by no other ties than this same "conversion," as it is called, to a better religion, a superior religion, as Christianity is accounted to be, above all other religions. The belief amongst ordinary English lay Christians, and the conviction amongst English Christian priests and missionaries, is, that there is a thorough and most profound change, not only in the religious convictions of the native convert to Christianity, but also in the morals and in the character of the outward and inward life of the man, and hence the jubilation with which the "conversion" of some hapless, half educated, simple Hindu youth, in a Christian mission school, is hailed, by those who have helped to bring about his social, religious, and moral metamorphosis. But as a rule, with some few honourable exceptions, scattered throughout the several Christian missions in the country, the thing is false and hollow, we mean, the conversion of Hindus—adult Hindus—to Christianity. There is hardly a convert among them, we mean this sort of adult convert, who is not influenced by some secret motive, other than a pure conviction of the truth of the Christian religion, above all other religions in the world. Ambition, commendable or ignoble, is often at the bottom of the conversion. To be admitted on an equality with the members of English society in India and in England, to be spoken of at Exeter Hall May Meetings, to hob-nob with pure British lords and padres, and to shake hands with English old maiden ladies, with vague ideas of "missions to the heathen" floating in their heads—these are often the motives which influence our educated young men to turn apostates, leaving the pure religion and pure morals of their ancestors for a religion which gives them fictitious importance and an adventitious position, and for a code of morals not higher than our own, and, in many respects, inferior to our own. Others there are amongst natives who become Christians merely to eke out a livelihood, and to sustain a bare existence—mere 'bread-and-butter converts' and 'belly Christians,' as they have been aptly called, and others, again, there are who put on Christianity as a cloak for the indulgence of unlawful passions and lusts, an indulgence which is made easy, by reason of the unrestricted and scarcely watched social intercourse between the sexes, which Christian civilisation sanctions, and of which it even approves. Of such classes, in our opinion, are the large majority of native Christians of all denominations of Christianity composed, and of whom Christian missionaries are apt to make such boast, pointing to them as triumphs of the Gospel, as preached by them. No one can wonder, therefore, at the chronic hollowness and emptiness of the system of Christian missions to us so called "heathens," and the insecurity of the mission houses and homes which most Christian missionaries so generously provide for their converts. It is a melancholy fact, which, however, the Christian missionary is not too ready to acknowledge, that it is in these mission houses or homes, that the sin of incontinence in both sexes frequently abounds, but its existence is so carefully covered over by the cloaks which Christianity—we mean missionary Christianity—affords, such as church services, prayer meetings, "love feasts," and other assemblies, at which both sexes and of all ages promiscuously gather together, that the canker does not appear to unobservant or inexperienced spectators, such as those sections of the really Christian public who innocently subscribe their money towards the maintenance of these mission houses and homes. It speaks, alas! only too truly of the ingenuity of poor fallen humanity—the children of this world, it is said, are wiser in their generation than the children of light—that the existence of the sin of which we have spoken is kept so long and so successfully a secret, with hardly a chance of detection and exposure. But some day, there is a "burst". The details of some scandal, regarding which sufficient precautions have not been taken by the actors therein, are dragged into the light of day, and then the public, as the humour takes it, enjoys, grows angry at, laughs over, or sneers at, the revelations made to the discredit and disgrace of the Christian Mission concerned. But for the secrecy and ingenuity of the sinners, such scandalous revelations would be more frequent. Christian missionaries must not, therefore, be surprised that the orthodox and the heterodox alike, amongst educated and enlightened natives, keep aloof from the path of the Christian missionary, and shun the soirees and "social gatherings" of the Christian Mission House.

These observations are not quite new, but they are ever true, and will continue to be true of, and *appropos* to, Christian Missions in India, so long as these missions are conducted in the manner in which they are now conducted. The recent case of Pigot *versus* Hastie, tried and decided by Mr. Justice Norris of the Calcutta High Court, is but a strong confirmation and most cogent illustration of our observations. It is unnecessary to enter into the details of the case, first, because they are now generally known throughout the country, from the minute reports of the evidence published in the Bengal papers, and extracted into the daily papers on this side of India, and, secondly, to enter into the details—and such details they are!—would be a most unsavoury and disgusting task, not in the least edifying to any body. It will suffice to say that, in our opinion, there is hardly a soul connected with it, either as principals or subordinates, who comes out unscathed. The whole affair is the most melancholy exhibition we have seen of the futility and inutility of Christian missions in this country, conducted as they are at present by Englishmen and Scotchmen, who, in every other respect, are clever and intelligent men, scholars and gentlemen, and who would never allow, in their own houses, the license and freedom between the sexes which seem to have run rampant for years, known or more than suspected, but unchecked, in the Established Church of Scotland Mission House in the city of Calcutta. This unhappy intercourse, carried on at all times, of the day and night, as the evidence but too clearly disclosed, was the moving cause, we firmly believe, of all the subsequent folly and sin.

Original and Selected Notes.

BOMBAY is to have a Municipal Hall, the local Government having granted a free site for its erection.

LORD RIPON will entertain a large shooting party at Dhami, about ten miles from Simla, from Monday to Wednesday next

IT is stated in a Calcutta paper that Mr O'Donnell, M P, the great interrogator of the Under-Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons, will visit India next cold season.

"INDIA, what can it teach us?"—Two cheap editions of these lectures on India, delivered at Cambridge by Professor Max Muller, have been published in America, and the sale of them in a few months has amounted to 50,000 copies

THE P and O. Company are offering special facilities to residents of Calcutta wishing to visit Bangalore or the Neilgherries during the Durga Poojah holidays Return tickets for two months are being issued at Rs 120 for first-class, and Rs 75 for second-class passengers

A PUNJAB native paper states that many of the native Government servants in Lahore are arranging to petition the Government for an extension of the usual Christmas week's holiday, by seven or eight days, on the plea that there are a great many people who wish to visit the Calcutta Exhibition

WE hear that H E the Governor of Madras has been requested by H E the Viceroy to visit Calcutta at some time while the Exhibition is open Mr Grant Duff will probably leave Madras for that purpose during the last week of January, after having been at Bangalore for a few of the last days of the Camp of Exercise

THE Maharajah of Cooch-Behar attains his majority on the 4th of October, when the charge of his State will be made over to him. He will be formally installed at Cooch-Behar on the 8th November, returning to Calcutta about the middle of the month. The Maharajah has been gazetted a Major in the London *Gazette*

A MOZUFFERPORE correspondent of the Bankipore *Telegraph* states that a "terrible inundation" has occurred in that town. A large number of houses have been swept away, and lives have been lost The distress among the poor classes is said to be great A committee of the towns people has been formed for the purposes of relief

HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal leaves Darjeeling at the end of October or early in November, going first to Dinagepore, and then to Cooch Behar, where he will install the Maharja The installation ceremony takes place on the 8th of November, and a large party of guests have been invited for the occasion Mr. Rivers Thomson afterwards proceeds direct to Calcutta

THE *Pioneer* says that a notice is about to be issued that telegrams will henceforth be received at every post office in India and forwarded by the first post, registered, to the nearest telegraph office for transmission No charge will be made for either postage or registration "This is the first fruit of the happy alliance between the Postal and Telegraph Departments of which we lately wrote as in prospect"

A BOMBAY paper states that it has been decided to start a Zoological and Botanical Society of Bombay for the purpose of promoting the study of those sciences and also to afford persons interested in the pursuit of them an opportunity of assisting each other. At a preliminary meeting of gentlemen interested in natural history, held a few days ago, Dr MacDonald was appointed president provisionally, and Mr. E. H. Aitken secretary

THE Government of Bombay have recently passed an order drawing attention to the fact that officers returning from furlough or privilege leave must call in person at the Secretariat to ascertain their destinations Instances, it appears, have occurred where officers have posted themselves to their former stations in ignorance that the Government had in the meantime posted them elsewhere, and the consequence has been an unnecessary and sometimes expensive journey Hence the order

THE Hon'ble Syed Ahmed Khan, C S I, has circulated a scheme for the establishment in the Punjab of a Society for sending promising Mahomedan youths to England, in order to enable them to compete at Civil Service examinations The Society is called "The Mahomedan Civil Service Fund Association." Membership involves a monthly payment of at least two rupees Meetings have been held in Gurdaspur and Sialkote, and several leading Mahomedans there have become members of the Association

EIGHTEEN thousand and five hundred seers of young locusts and about 17,500,000 eggs have been destroyed in the district of Ratnagherry since the work of destruction was entered upon Each seer of locusts destroyed is estimated to contain 12 800 locusts The amount disbursed from the treasury on this account was about Rs 1,000 The number of locusts and eggs destroyed are not included in the above number About one hundred men of the Ratnagherry Revenue Survey have been deputed for the destruction of locusts

IT is reported that Mr John Jacob Astor of New York has transferred all his estate to his son, Mr William Waldorf Astor, the United States Minister to Italy, reserving to himself merely an annuity of one hundred thousand dollars The total value of the estate is unknown, but it is probably seventy millions of dollars (about fourteen millions sterling), and it consists mostly of real estate in New York City The objects of this step are said to be preserve the estate in its integrity, to prevent litigation about his will, and to conceal the value of his possessions

A CORRESPONDENT informs the *Pioneer* that a meeting of native gentlemen was held at Moradabad on the 16th instant with the object of setting on foot a petition to the Viceroy to grant an extension of service to Mr C P Carmichael, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue in the North West Provinces The meeting also resolved upon the institution of a memorial in honor of Mr Carmichael, which will probably take the form of some educational endowment The Hon'ble Rajah Shiva Prashad was in the chair, and letters were received from the Maharajah of Benares and the Nawab of Rampore sympathising with the purpose of the meeting

MR MORGAN, of the firm of Messrs Roberts and Morgan, Solicitors of Calcutta, applied to Mr G S Henderson, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday last for a summons against Mr Robert Knight, Proprietor and Editor of the *Statesman* newspaper, for libel The solicitor stated that he had just come down from Darjeeling, and had read in the above newspaper a libellous article against his firm of Messrs Roberts and Morgan He then handed over the paper to his Worship The libel is in connexion with the case of Pigott vs Hastie, Messrs Roberts and Morgan acting for defendants His Worship, after perusing the paper, granted the application.

AMONG some of the most interesting exhibits at the forthcoming Calcutta Show will probably be found a case of gold, silver, and copper coins collected, at great expense and trouble, by the late Mr T A M Gennoe, of the Fyzabad Opium Department Not a few date far back into the Heroic Ages; and come are of King Philip of Macedon's or —followed by the coinage of the redoubtable Alexander the Great, whilst a number of the Bactro-Scythic coins are probably unique and not to be found in numismatic collections either in India or Europe. The collection comprises about a hundred gold coins, some 500 silver coins, and twelve or thirteen hundred copper pieces,—the whole forming a splendid contribution to the Calcutta Exhibition. In addition to the coins, there are also some hundreds of ancient and very rare brass curios, which will probably be found as interesting to antiquarians as the cabinets of coins are to numismatologists.

A MEETING of the Managing Committee of the Mahomedan Association presided over by the Hon Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur, was held on the evening of the 26th instant, at the premises of Messrs H M Bilshah Sahib and Co, 1st Line Beach Amongst those present there were H M Abdullah Bilshah Sahib, H M Ismail Sahib, Abdur Rahman Sahib, H M Abbash Shukoor Sahib, Mr Syed Abdur Rahman (Barrister at Law), Mahomed Isaq Sahib Bahadur, Police Sheriff, B A, Mr Mir Ali, Syed Tyndin Sahib and many others Many important and useful resolutions were passed by the Committee, amongst which it was resolved that a Sub Committee be held to consider the necessity of establishing 3 scholarships of Rs 10 each to three Mahomedan students for the B L, B C E and the L M S degrees of the Madras University It was also resolved that some suitable rooms be selected by the Sub Committee in which to hold the office of the Association It was resolved that 500 copies of the rules of the Association be printed both in English and Hindustani After this the meeting was dissolved

MR WILFRID BLUNT has sent the following letter to the Honorary Secretary of the *British India Committee* — Crabbet park, Sussex, Sept 1st 83—I shall be most happy to join your committee and to allow my name to appear in your list as a supporter of Lord Ripon's Indian policy, which I understand to have the general approval of the Indian people I am about to proceed to India to ascertain with more accuracy than is possible in England, what the real wants and wishes of that people are, and if I can be of service to the committee during the winter I beg you to command me It may not be out of place, in view of certain comments on my intended journey which have appeared in print, if I take this opportunity of explaining that my conception of our relations as Englishmen with India is identical with that published six years ago by Mr Gladstone and epitomised in the following words — Our title to be in India depends on a first condition, that our being there is profitable to the Indian nations, and on a second condition that we can make them see and understand it to be profitable'—I am, dear Sir faithfully yours, Wilfrid Scawen Blunt"

THE *Englishman* remarks —"That a great miscarriage of justice has occurred through the incompetency of the judge, most we think, be the general feeling of the community Mr Justice Norris was conspicuously right in one point, however, namely, in his half pathetic, half ludicrous exclamations against the hardship he was under in having to decide such a case at all The proceedings will, we may hope, bring home to every one the absolute need there is of referring all such cases to the decision of a jury as they are at home The inability of Mr Justice Norris to deal with the case satisfactorily, was evidenced at every stage of the proceedings Instead of possessing the rare combination of qualities required in a case which would fix the utmost powers both of Judge and jury, Mr Norris is conspicuously wanting in the attributes we seek for in each" The *Indian Daily News* says —We did not intend to review the case, but the result is so extraordinary and seems to us to place both the plaintiff and the defendant in positions so thoroughly false, that we have, we think, no escape from the obligation of stating why we regard the judgment of Mr Justice Norris as unjust in its haste, cruel in its carelessness, and below the requirements of the case It is the misfortune of this Judge that he appears to possess no sense of judicial reserve, or judicial dignity He is impulsive to a degree, he is open in a very rare way, to the impressions of the moment He lacks the faculty of analysis, and while he possesses in an eminent degree the qualities which would make a successful advocate in criminal cases, the possession of those qualities makes him a mistake on the bench We feel it a painful duty, but all the same a plain duty, to protest against the manner of any Judge who conducted himself — "the impatience, the levity, and individualism which characterised Mr Justice Norris in the trial of this case"

THE *Indu Prakash* says that Prince Kalebha, the younger brother of His Highness the Rao of Cutch has joined the Rajkumar College This is a step in the right direction, and all we now trust is that the arrangement will bring about the curtailment of the costly machinery at present maintained in Cutch for special educational purposes An English Officer with the rank and title of Assistant Political Agent of Cutch, has been maintained at a cost of several thousands of Rupees annually to State for the purpose of superintending the education of His Highness the Rao The mention, it now appears, His Highness has completed his time, the help of the officers, we are told no longer needed by His Highness, the greater part of whose time at present is devoted to initiation in the administrative affairs of the state, and since the brother of the Rao has now gone to Rajkote, the educational duties of the Assistant Political Agent have in fact ceased to exist Nor can it be said that the work in the Agency at Bhuj is of such a heavy character as to render it necessary for the Political Agent to have the help of an Assistant We cannot suppose therefore that for the sake of patronizing the Bombay Government will think fit to maintain an officer in Cutch a day longer than necessary. The revenues of Cutch, we are told, cannot afford to put up with this burden for any length of time The office of the Assistant Political Agent was created some years back after the death of the late Rao, for a special temporary purpose namely the education of His Highness the Rao That object having been attained, let us hope that Sir James Fergusson, who has the interest of Cutch at heart will see fit to disbanded the State of this costly office and save the revenues from being expended in the maintenance of the luxury of an Assistant Political Agent

THE case of Miss Pigott vs Hastie, which appears to have stirred up Calcutta Society to its depths, has uplifted a veil over Christian missionary life and Christian morality which it is most said to contemplate It has shown up the character of the principal actors, Miss Pigott, Mr Wilson, Mr Hastie, Mr Fish, and others, in a light, that to say the least, is highly discreditable to them The *Englishman* and other Calcutta papers try to gloss over the faults of Miss Pigott and others concerned with the case It is hard that the native view of conduct of persons in such relations differs from that English or the Anglo-Indian Where an Englishman consders a certain piece of conduct as mere freedom, or innocent levity, the native resents it as little short of all treatment which when pushed a little further is tant mount to guilt We should be the last to comment on unpleasant revelations made in course of the offence offered on both sides Such cases are exceptionally rare, but they nevertheless serve to point a moral to the highest significance to the Christian and non Christian classes The Christian missionaries must bear in mind that they cannot hope to win the confidence and respect of the higher classes of the Native community unless they show better examples of conduct and morality in actual life than are to be met with in native society A single case like that of Miss Pigott vs Hastie does infinite damage to missionary enterprise in India, since it is only by a higher estimate formed of his moral character by the natives of India that a missionary can hope to succeed in his work Ordinarily we should not care to notice a case of this kind, for the simple reason that the depravity and weakness of man or woman which it exposes to the full blaze of light is common to human nature all the world over, but what surprises us and the outside world most is the levity of conduct, and the absence of a high moral tone among persons having the management of a public institution, an institution which is of an educational character, and which is designed to serve as an example to surrounding native society

Local and Provincial.

THE HINDU ASSOCIATION —On Saturday evening last, at 7 o'clock, a lecture in English was delivered on Astrology, by Mr B Soorianarain Row, in the Town Municipal Hall, Siddicatta

CIVIL COURT, BANGALORE DISTRICT —There are no less than 24 cases set down for hearing, or for delivery of judgment, by the Bangalore District Civil Court, during the present week

A HOLIDAY —Last Saturday being the last in the month, all the public offices and

Courts were closed, and many hard worked officials, with their families, visited the S I R A Camp at Hobbal, where it was the last day of the Rifle Meeting.

FALSE CHARGE —We understand that a Jamedar of the Bangalore District Police has been suspended, in consequence of an alleged false charge made by him against another Jamedar The final orders of the Dowan have not as yet been passed in the matter

SUNDAY LECTURE —The Revd P E Slater, of the London Mission, having returned from Madras, was to have resumed the delivery of his lectures to educated natives, yesterday, at the London Mission Lecture Hall The subject was—"The Consequences of Evil"

THE ELIA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE —According to the *Bangalore Spectator* of Friday last, the Elia Raja of Travancore, brother of His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, will probably visit Mysore during the approaching Dasserah The Rajah, it would seem, is expected in Bangalore this morning

MYSORE STATE RAILWAY —The rails of the loop line of the Mysore State Railway between the Pettah Station and the Fort Gates do not seem to have been laid down with sufficient care, as derailments of engines and carriages are constantly occurring on the line The wagons and carriages are no doubt, replaced quickly but, then, why should even small accidents of the kind be allowed to occur? They may, at an unexpected moment, lead to grave results

THE GOVERNMENT PRESS —Mr R Ramagirh, the Manager of the Government Press will shortly retire on half pension, and it is intended that his place should be filled up by the Deputy Manager, on reduced pay Mr Hurman is well experienced in the management of the work and having been for a long time in the Wesleyan Mission Press, whence he was brought to the Government Press by the former Superintendent, Mr J Garrett, afterwards Director of Public Instruction —*Daily Post*

THE OCTROI PEONS OF THE PETTA —We hear, are in the habit of levying a tax of two pies on every empty cart leaving the town It appears to us that this tax is illegal as we know of no law or Municipal regulation, that authorizes such a levy Perhaps Capt MacIntire may notice and enquire into this Our informant was an eye witness to the levy of the tax this morning by octroi peons in company with a police constable, on the road between the railway station and Sillidar Lines —*Bangalore Spectator*

ARRIVAL OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF — On Friday morning last, by the ordinary mail train of the previous night, Sir Frederick Roberts and staff and Lady Roberts arrived from Ooty The usual salute of 15 guns was fired and an escort of cavalry attended His Excellency from the railway Station to the S I R A Camp at Hobbal whither Sir Frederick at once proceeded After Sir Frederick had remained at Hobbal for a couple of hours, he returned to Bangalore, being the guest of Lieutenant General Pain

A SCHOOL OF ARTS —We learn from the *Mail* of Times that the Dowan of Mysore is making arrangements to open a School of Arts at Bangalore, for the Province Our contemporary states that it is expected that Mr T Ranganswamy Pillay, an experienced artist of eighteen years' standing an employe of the Mysore Government, will be appointed superintendent of the proposed school It is also stated that Mr Ranganswamy Pillay secured the Gaekwar of Baroda's first prize, for the best drawing in water colours, at the first Fine Arts Exhibition at Madras

DEPARTURE OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF —His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and staff left Bangalore for Ootacamund, on Saturday evening last, by the ordinary mail train, after Sir Frederick had distributed the prizes to the successful competitors of the S I R A, at Hobbal After staying at Ooty till the 28th proximo, His Excellency will make a tour of the Southern and Western districts of the Madras Presidency, then, go on to Secunderabad, returning to Bangalore for the Camp of Exercise at Cadgoody, after which Sir Frederick goes on to Calcutta, returning via the Northern coast ports to Madras The tour will begin on the 20th October and conclude on the 20th March next

NO ADMITTANCE —The *Daily Post* of Friday last has the following—"A Native writes—Last evening, two respectable Native gentlemen, expecting a friend from Kolar, proceeded to the railway station to meet him On approaching the gate leading to the platform, and asking to be admitted, the European constable pushed them back, and used naughty language to them They retaliated and wanted to fight Hear that this is the second occasion, during the past week, on which respectable natives have been treated in the above manner and that a petition to the Agent and Manager of the Mysore Railway is in circulation to be signed by many natives of the place complaining of discourteous and uncivil acts of the European Constable"

PETITIONS —Under the head of "petitions" the *Inspector Sahib* has a local paragraph, in which it says—"A large number of petitions remain in the state offices unanswered Petitioners complain of being kept in suspense for months The time appears to be too much occupied with work to attend to the petitions of individuals" The above statement is true, but is not at all new for this "quietly morning" of petitions to the Mysore Government has been chronic ever since the revision of the state to the Government of the Maharajah There is a large box, we know in the petition department of the Dowan's Office, in which petitions "sleep the sleep that knows no waking," and the writers thereof have a fine experience of that "hope deferred which maketh the heart sick"

HINDU GIRLS' SCHOOL, KOLAR —On Sunday before last (24th Ultimo) a distribution of prizes to the Hindu Girls' School at Kolar took place The school is maintained under the auspices of the Hindu Association, Bangalore The distribution took place in the Government High School hall, which was neatly decorated for the occasion, Mr C Sooboo Rao the Deputy Commissioner of the district, taking the chair, and there being all the officials of the district present, besides a large number of the public Mr Venkata Char, the Secretary of the Hindu Association read the report, from which it appears that there are 90 girls on the roll, with an average daily attendance of 50 pupils In school is divided into three classes taught by three Brahmins The subjects taught are—Poetry, Pathasala, Hariharkhanda Prose, Kathamanjari Kathasaptathi, the Common First book, Arithmetic, Dictation, Copy writing, and Sewing The pupils have made very fair and satisfactory progress during the past year The Secretary spoke in high terms of the work attempted by the Hindu Association, and then the girls sang a sacred hymn The chairman then distributed the prizes, which consisted of dolls, toys, books, sweetmeats, &c, and were presented by the Association Misses, Dunning and Nursing Rao also presented some books Mr Raja Ram Rao, a member of the Association, next delivered an address on female education In the course of his address, Mr Ram Rao said the school required the services of a good mistress, and he hoped the well-to-do amongst the Hindu community would help in so good a cause Mr R Rajgopaul Rao, Assistant Commissioner, also addressed the meeting, and contended that Hindu women of the present day were not treated as badly as was attempted to be made out The chairman wound up the proceedings in a speech of some length, in which he reviewed the facts of the school report, made some remarks on Mr Raja Ram Rao's address, and spoke in high terms of the work of the Hindu Association The proceedings terminated by the girls singing a farewell song, which elicited much applause from the company, which then separated

The Mysore Gazette.

Bangalore, Saturday, September 29, 1883.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

The 24th September 1883—No 243—Rama nujaengar Amildar of the Channarayapatna Taluk Mysore District, is granted 6 weeks' leave on private affairs, in extension of that granted to him in this office Notification No 207, dated 25th July 1883.

No 244—Mr Nizamuddin Ali Khan, Deputy Amildar of Turuvekere, who availed himself of the two and half months privilege leave on the 31st July 1883, having returned to duty on the 13th September the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him in this Office Notification No 188 of the 6th July 1883 is cancelled

The 24th September 1883—No 245—Mr Krishnaengar, Officiating Revenue Assistant Commissioner Bangalore District, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class under Section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and with the additional powers detailed under Section 25 (a) of the said Code except the power to entertain cases without complaint He is also under the proviso to Section 337 of the Code directed to take down evidence of complaints and witnesses with his own hand in the English language

No 246—Manjunathaiya Shirastadar, in charge of the Channagiri Taluk is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class during the absence of Amildar Narasanna on privilege leave

No 247—Loss of a Government of India Pro Note of the 4 per cent Loan of 1879

Government of India Pro Note bearing No 921722 of the 4 per cent Loan of 16th January 1879 for Rs 700 (seven hundred) standing in the name of the Dowan of Mysore and bearing an unsigned endorsement for renewal has been mislaid or lost Interest has been drawn on the Note up to 15th July 1883

The 27th September 1883—No 248—Pughavendra Rao, Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Seringapatam Taluk and Subba Rao, Acting Munsiff and 3rd Class Magistrate of Holenarsipur, are hereby invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class.

No 249—The three months privilege leave granted to Major J Rutherford, in this Office Notification No 211 of the 18th August 1883, is cancelled at his own request.

The 28th September 1883—No 250—Subbanna Shirastadar of the Heggadevankote Taluk Mysore District is temporarily invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class to be exercised by him during the period he may be in charge of the Taluk

No 251—Under the provisions of Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act No I of 1879, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to remit the stamp duty payable on receipts given by or on behalf of depositors in District Savings Banks for sums of money withdrawn from such Banks in all cases in which, but for this exemption such receipts would be liable to stamp duty

General Summary

PORTLAND CEMENT —Messrs Arbuthnot & Co have requested the Secretary of the Madras Commercial Exhibition to be held at Calcutta, which commences on the 1st November, to forward specimens of Portland Cement manufactured at Madras for transmission to Calcutta for exhibition —*Mail*

CHOLERA AT NELLATAN —A correspondent writing to us from Nellatan says that the cholera now prevailing at that place has assumed an epidemic form and is raging to an alarming extent During the week ending Saturday the 22nd instant, 10 fatal cases occurred —*Ibid*

GLASS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURE —It may not be generally known that glass of a tolerably good quality is manufactured in a private village of Ambagiry Specimens of this have been sent to the exhibition at Calcutta at the instance of Dewan Bahadur Raghunath Row, and they were procured after some difficulty, as the glass is not generally made during the prevalence of high winds This article is said to possess all the properties of glass being both brittle and delicate —*Ibid*

THE LATE SALEM RIOTS —We have not as yet heard the last of the Salem riots On Friday last, at the High Court, before the Chief Justice and Mr Justice Kindersley, Mr. Spring Branson appeared for Vigiaragava Charry, a native Vakil of the District Court of Salem, and a Municipal Commissioner of that town, who was convicted and sentenced by Mr Wigram, the Additional Sessions Judge, to ten years' transportation, which sentence was subsequently reversed by the High Court on appeal, and applied for the sanction of the Court to prosecute a number of witnesses for perjury Mr Shephard appeared to oppose the application in the capacity of Government Pleader, under instructions from the Collector of Salem Mr Branson objected to his appearing, and, after some discussion their Lordships allowed Mr Shephard to represent the Crown Mr Branson's application was based on the petition of Vigiaragava Charry, who said that he was in no way connected with the riots, that he was not present at the destruction of the mosque, that he took no part in the riots either directly or indirectly, that he was the man who had upset the first rising, that he was not present at the Comaty mutteum meeting, that he did not conspire with any one to destroy the mosque, and that he was falsely accused After hearing the learned counsel at some length, Mr Shephard replied He did not think that was good policy to revive this case, considering the feeling between the two sections, and that it was very possible that as the Pattanooli resembled the Brahmins, Vigiaragava Charry was mistaken for one of them That if Vigiaragava Charry had any grievance at all, he might to have made this application earlier, and not after the expiration of nine months' Mr Branson, in a vigorous speech, summed up that the so-called policy theory advanced by Mr Shephard turned the other way He did not know if it was politic to prosecute a whole body of Hindus and not a single Mahomedan, he did not know if it was politic for the Government to reconstruct the mosque at a cost of 22 000 Rs, he did not know if it was politic for the Government to oppose this motion, he did not know if it was politic not to allow a man to vindicate his good name and character, &c. If this was politic he hoped that it would not spread further than the Madras Presidency, and that it would be the last time the Madras Government would crush a man who wanted to vindicate his good name and character As for Vigiaragava Charry not having made this application earlier, the learned counsel said, that unfortunately, under the Hindu religion, he had to undergo a penance before he was readmitted into his caste, although he was innocent. Having gone to jail once, he had to cleanse himself by going on a pilgrimage. He was a man true to his country and to his Queen, and on account of his outspokenness, he was falsely accused and convicted and sentenced to ten years' transportation He had suffered mentally and bodily and had lost all that he had, and now he took the earliest opportunity to bring his scoundrels to justice After a patient hearing their Lordships ordered notices to issue on two of the witnesses, who were not served by means of registered letters, to appear and show cause why they should not be prosecuted for having given false evidence —*Standard*

THE LATE MR. P TIRUMALA RAO —We regret to announce the death of Mr P Tirumala Rao, Subordinate Judge of Tinnevelly and a brother of M Sreeniwasa Rao, 2nd Judge of the Court of Small Causes, at the age of forty-seven, which took place on Sunday last Intimation of his death having been received by telegram, Mr Sreeniwasa Rao did not attend Court on Monday and all the regular cases set down for hearing on that day before him were adjourned. Mr Tirumala Rao rose to the high office of subordinate judge from a very humble position He was the author of several works, such as Commentaries on the Contract Act, Limitation Act, Digest of Privy Council cases, &c He was also a contributor to the *Indian Jurist*

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE RYOTS OF INDIA —Sir William Wedderburn, of the Indian Civil Service, attended a special meeting of the directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, on September the 5th, and laid before them an outline of a project for establishing Agricultural Banks Loan Associations in India The proposed Loan Associations, he said, were intended to relieve the ryots, and anything which tended to improve the position of the agricultural population of India could not but increase the demand for English goods It was proposed that the Loan Associations should not charge more than 9 per cent interest on the money they lent, and to obviate the difficulties of collection that now existed, the Government, who were the chief landed proprietors, and who were, therefore, in a special manner interested in promoting the prosperity of the ryots and the productiveness of the soil, were willing to give their assistance and collect the interest through the machinery used for getting in the land revenue. The British Consul at Alexandria had reported an increase of 60 per cent. in the imports of machinery into Egypt, and had

assisted thus, to the purchase of agricultural machinery, by the aid of similar Associations to those the establishment of which he (Sir W Wedderburn) was advocating in India All the conditions were favourable to the prosperity of the ryots, but they were in want of money A vote of thanks was given to Sir W Wedderburn, who it is understood will bring the subject more fully before a meeting of the Chamber during next month —*Overland Mail*

THE PARSEE HAT QUESTION —A controversy has lately been carried on in the vernacular papers as to the propriety, on the score of religion, of Surgeon Dhunjeeshaw Paruck, who is a Parsee, giving lectures in the Grand Medical College with his head uncovered in the European fashion The orthodox Parsees consider it a sin to keep their heads uncovered either within or without doors The *Jame Jamshed*, which is traditionally an orthodox paper has been writing a series of articles against the propriety of Surgeon Paruck delivering his lectures bare-headed, thus violating according to the Zoroastrian faith, one of the sacred precepts of the religion Another vernacular paper argues that inasmuch as the Parsee religion enjoins the covering of the "whole body as well as the feet," the head being a portion of the body should be covered The *Rast Goftar* which is considered to be an organ of the reformed party on the other hand, argues that if ever it was intended by the Zoroastrian religion that the head like all other parts of the body should be covered, it would have specified the same in the manner it has done imperatively as regards the covering of the feet The subject, it appears, has become a party question In yesterday's *Rast Goftar* a correspondent enquires if it was not on a matter of principle unfair for an editor of a newspaper to preach a doctrine which he himself did not believe in The correspondent says that the editor and manager of the *Jame-Jamshed*, while on a tour in Europe and America, was in the habit of going bareheaded to different places, and in order to prove his assertion, the correspondent sends a copy of a photograph of the editor with his head uncovered to the editor of the *Rast Goftar*, to be preserved as a piece of documentary evidence The editor of the *Rast Goftar* in a foot-note made to the correspondence acknowledges the receipt of the photograph and promises to preserve it —*Times of India*.

COOLING RAILWAY CARRIAGES —Those who are obliged to go on long railway journeys in the hot weather will be glad to hear there is some prospect of obtaining relief for their sufferings, and that railway companies are making some attempts to prevent their carriages from being turned into ovens to bake their unfortunate occupants Dr Temple Wright, who officiated as Civil Surgeon at Nagpore during the late hot weather, sent to the agent of the G I P Railway an abstract of the daily weather returns of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India for the season of 1883, showing the temperature at all the principal stations on the railway between Bombay and Calcutta. As this sometimes rose to 118° Fahr, in the shade, it may be imagined how little protection from the sun was afforded by a railway carriage, especially as no attempt whatever is made to cool certain carriages on the G I P Dr Temple Wright pointed out that the risk of heat-apoplexy might be materially reduced by adopting Davies's patent cooling apparatus, invented by Mr C M Davies, Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent of the Nagpore and Chattisgur State Railway We now hear that an officer of the G. I. P. Company has been deputed to confer with Mr Davies on the subject, with a view to its adoption next hot weather on that line The mode of its action cannot be understood without diagrams, suffice it to say that it is equally efficacious when the train is in motion and when it halts, but the public will soon have an opportunity of seeing it in operation for Dr. Temple Wright is sending a working model of a railway carriage fitted with Davies's patent to the Calcutta Exhibition, the Surgeon-General having accepted a collection of his inventions to exhibit in the medical Department —*Pioneer*

Extracts.

THE ILBERT BILL AND THE PROPOSED COMPROMISE.

The announcement of the *Times*, telegraphed to this country to the effect that the Ilbert Bill will be so curtailed as to confer the power to try Europeans on District Magistrates and Sessions Judges only, has taken us all by surprise Such a result, after the strong expressions of opinion in favour of the Bill, which have been elicited in the many public meetings of England, and the emphatic declaration of the Liberal Ministry to support the policy of Lord Ripon, cannot but prove disappointing to our countrymen The Bill, so modified and minimised, will, no doubt, establish the essential principle on which it is based, and, perhaps, meet the immediate and pressing necessities of the public service And if it was generally accepted by our European fellow-subjects as a compromise, and led to the subsidence of the angry feelings raging in all Indian communities, we, on our part would welcome it as a solution of all present difficulties But, as yet, we see no such happy signs The Calcutta lawyers and the independent Britons are so obstinate and uncompromising as they are unreasonable in their opposition Though it has been proved with mathematical precision that the privilege, now claimed by them, never existed before 1873, though, in reference to the bulk of them, the privilege has never existed in the Presidency Town, and though, in by far the majority of cases they themselves waive their right before Native Deputy Magistrates in the Mofussil they, with the most stubborn obstinacy must fight and quarrel about a shadowy privilege, and deny to the Native District Magistrate and District Judge the powers which necessarily attach to their high office We exhort them, therefore, to accept the compromise suggested by the *Times*, and we think we can safely predict that, on the part of the Indians, there will be a cheerful submission to the sacrifice proposed —*Indian Mirror*

FEARFUL RAILWAY DISASTER AT STEGLITZ

About ten o'clock on Sunday night a terrible railway accident happened at Steglitz The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* thus describes it —

The fine Sunday weather had tempted to the place, as to all other suburban resorts, crowds of pleasure seekers of the poorer class including some patriotic societies, to celebrate the anniversary of Sedan At the close of the day the station was besieged by several hundreds of the excursionists, eager to get home by the first train from Potsdam The station is furnished with insufficient waiting accommodation, and passengers going to Berlin have to cross the rails in order to enter the up trains Until the up trains arrive, it is usual to detain Berlin bound passengers on the down platform by means of a movable barrier such as is used at most crossings and behind this barrier towards ten o'clock, an impatient crowd of 200 or 300 people were waiting for the train that was to take them home to Berlin The train arrived, and eager to secure seats, the excursionists either burst, or jumped, or pushed back the barrier poles, and began to stream across the rails like a flock of sheep This they did in spite of the shouts, remonstrances, and lantern waving of the railway officials—of whom how ever, it is said there was an altogether insufficient number—who saw, to their horror, that the Cologne express from Berlin was tearing down upon the station at the rate of a kilometre per minute There was one heart-rending and unanimous shriek which is lost in even the thunder of the approaching wheels the heavy engine dashed in among the wedged and struggling mass, and in another instant the line was strewn with the horribly mutilated and dismembered bodies of some forty human beings.

The cries of the wounded continued throughout the night. Soldiers who had witnessed many battles declared that they had seen nothing so dreadful Heads and limbs were severed from the body as if cut off by the amputating knife One young wife, who lost both her legs, was delivered of a child in this station They died in transportation to the hospital The Reactionary press lay the blame for the accident on the National Liberals on the ground that they refused to vote the grant of 422,000 marks asked for by the Government, after the purchase of the railway to be devoted to removing the dangerous defects in the construction of the Steglitz station

VILLAGE KARNAMS

The following is the statement of objects and reasons of the Bill to be introduced into the local Legislature in respect to Village Karnams —

The office of Karnam or Accountant is perhaps the most important of any in an Indian village In villages where the ryots pay their assessment directly to the Government, the Karnam is properly controlled and utilised, but it is otherwise in Zamindari villages. The policy of the old Regulations was to place Village Accountants in Zamindaris entirely under the control of the Civil Courts They were not to be punished for any neglect or breach of duty towards the Zamindar and his tenantry, except, as defendants in a civil suit, by the judgment of the Court ,—a remedy so cumbrous that it is seldom if ever resorted to, and a sense of indiscipline has altogether ceased to exist amongst them As regards the Collector, their position is still more independent, it is only in two cases that he can ask them for information , a Collector making any other requisition may be restrained by an Injunction, and sued if he persists Only last year the High Court have ruled that Zamindari Karnams are free to disobey a summons directing them to attend the cutcherry for the preparation of Census accounts , the same freedom is theirs in regard to the submission of vital and agricultural statistics, on the careful and punctual compilation of which so much importance is now justly attached by every civilised Government The question arises, what remedy shall be applied? To place these officials in direct subordination to the Zamindars seems impossible, because of the antagonistic relations between the Zamindars and their tenants As far back as 1815 Sir Thomas Munro, who was then on the Special Commission whose reports remodelled the administration of this Presidency, recommended that the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts in the matter should be transferred to Collectors The transfer was not then affected but whatever was the obstacle at the time there is now no reason to fear that Collectors will not decide such cases as impartially as the Judges and will certainly dispose of them more expeditiously and with greater convenience to parties and witnesses It will be seen by the Proceedings of Government dated 17th March 1873 No 549, Revenue Department a copy of which is annexed to this Statement that the opinions of the principal and most intelligent Zamindars have been obtained , they are unanimous in considering that the independence of Karnams should be curtailed Some naturally wish to exercise the necessary supervision themselves, while others are quite willing to leave it to the Collectors who in this, as in other matters would be controlled by the action of the Board of Revenue and the Government This Bill has been prepared in accordance with the latter suggestion But other cognate subjects have been dealt with in the Bill, viz, first the provision of a Karnam for every separate village now on the register (except where it appears that more than one village can be safely entrusted to the same Karnam) to which is added a provision for dividing any large village with several outlying hamlets into two or more villages, secondly, it has been thought advisable, in view to finding funds for the remuneration of additional Karnams, to propose the enfranchisement of existing Inam lands held by Karnams as the emoluments of office, subject to the payment of a little more than half the assessment such lands would bear if they were not the remuneration of an office-holder This is the system which was some years since selected for adoption in the case of Village Officers tenements in Government villages, and is now with great satisfaction to those officials and considerable relief to Collectors, who are no longer required to adjudicate in the multifarious litigation regarding such lands, being carried out district by district The lands become on enfranchisement the private property of the incumbents, and a handsome sum annually accrues to Government towards the remuneration of Village Officers in money It is believed that the aggregate of the quit-rents of enfranchised Karnam Inams in all the Zemindari villages of each district will suffice to place the Karnam of each village on a satisfactory footing, it being understood, of course, that besides the salary that may come to him under the distribution of the said aggregate sum, each Karnam will continue to receive the fees in money or in kind which are due to him at the harvest and on other occasions from the ryots —*Standard*

THE RECENT VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS IN JAVA.

Captain Fife commander of the B I S N Co's s s, Warooaga, which arrived in Calcutta recently, reports that the Beesie Channel, to the north of Krakatow Island, is entirely closed to navigation, the entrances to the channel being guarded by Dutch war vessels who warn all shipping to keep away to the south ward of Krakatow Island The Warooaga passed innumerable dead bodies of men, women and children, horses cows and sheep, bamboos, ruins of huts, and buildings which were being swept out to sea by the current flowing westward For miles and miles the sea was covered with lava Anjer was totally annihilated, two Dutchmen alone surviving out of the population of the place—one a pilot who was out at sea on board the s s Roma, the other survivor being the Anjer lighthouse-keeper, who escaped by climbing up a cocoanut palm tree, in which he remained until the sea receded There were two distinct tidal waves after the eruption, and the place was overwhelmed in total darkness caused by the showers of lava Thousands of people are supposed to have been scorched to death by the lava, previous to the coming of the tidal waves. Tantam in Java, and Filapatong on the Sumatran coast, besides Anjer Serang and Lessing, are destroyed The British consul at Batavia believes fifty thousand human beings have perished

The *Straits Times* says —The news from Java, consequent on the eruption of the volcano, of Krakatow in Sunda Straits, is very sad The Governor General of Netherlands India wired to the Government here, conveying his thanks for the kind offer of assistance —our Legislative Council having voted 25 000 dlrs towards the relief of the distress—but stating that the present means of disposal were sufficient. The full extent of the calamity is as yet unknown but in one district alone—Teringin—10 000 people were drowned, and Bantam the adjoining province, was converted into a desert of ashes Telok Betong, on the Sumatra coast was destroyed, and the island thus was the cause of all this destruction has disappeared into the sea, while sixteen smaller volcanoes rose up between where it stood and the island of Sibesie some 25 to 30 miles north of it The lighthouses at Anjer and other points in Sunda Straits disappeared and there is believed to have been a general subsidence of the land along the coast, and upheavals in other parts of the Strait A survey is being made but meanwhile all the charts are useless and the greatest caution is necessary in navigating the Straits The steamer Governor General Loudoun, which was near the volcano during the height of the eruption, reported the destruction of Telok Betong and ran for Anjer to give the alarm but found this place also destroyed She had 18 inches of ashes on her decks, and reported having seen pumice stone 7 feet thick, floating on the sea Several men of war have been ordered to proceed to Sunda Straits to render any assistance possible to the Dutch authorities, more especially in the surveys The United States corvette Juniata, which arrived here on Monday, and H M S Champion, have both gone to Java and we understand several other maritime powers will send vessels there for the same purpose

The *Sydney Mail* says —For the following graphic account of a volcanic eruption in the Straits of Sunda witnessed by the people of the Almora during her late voyage to Queensland, the *Brisbane Courier* is indebted to one of the officers of the vessel "It was on the island of Krakator, at the entrance of the Straits of Sunda, and one magnificent blaze of light was proceeding from its height Higher and higher the blaze seemed to mount as we drew closer to its base, while the sound had now become one continuous roar, like hundreds of blasts from some mighty furnace, and a volume of black smoke extended for miles from it, like a funeral pile As we passed through, some of the fine dust and strong sulphurous fumes of the subterranean upheavals, got into our eyes and filled our throats, causing us to keep under the awnings till we passed—glad to leave the island on our lee. We could then admire its splendid upheaval and listen to its mighty roar without fear There seemed to be a strange violation in the water and ship while we were passing The flames looked grand as leaping high into the heavens with a mighty roar, they sent their sulphurous fumes apparently miles upward and then dying out till they seemed expended, would leap upward with renewed force and fury This continued till the ship took us farther and farther away, the sound got weaker, and the light soon appeared like a lighthouse on the shore We passed about three or four miles from it, and had the wind been blowing from the southward, I dare say we should have felt some considerable annoyance from it. As it was, it only gave us a grand volcanic spectacle that will never be forgotten

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers.)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CHOLERA AT TRIPUTTY.

Mr. Burrows, Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, has received the following telegram from the Collector of North Arcot :—

Chittoor, 1st October.—Cholera had typo broken out all round Tripatty. Stop pilgrim as much as possible.

THE SPANIARDS' WELCOME TO THEIR KING.

Madrid, 2nd October.—The ovation here to-day on the arrival of King Alphonso from Paris, was altogether unprecedented. The Palace was throwns open and a reception held by His Majesty, which was attended by 30,000 people.

THE FRENCH CABINET.

Paris, 2nd October.—Rumours of a Ministerial crisis are current here, it being stated that differences exist in the Cabinet. The latest reports are, however, that the Cabinet will await the reassembling of Parliament before taking further measures The Ministers have remonstrated with President Grevy for "meddling" in connection with his son-in-law, Mr. Wilson.

THE FRENCH MINISTER OF WAR.

Paris, 4th October.—It is rumoured that General Thibaudin, Minister of War, has resigned.

THE FRENCH POSITION IN MADAGASCAR.

News from Madagascar states that the Hovas are displaying great activity, and that the French position is weak and precarious.

SIR S. NORTHCOTE ON LORD RIPON.

Belfast, 4th October.—Sir. Stafford Northcote, speaking here to-day, said that he views the policy of the Marquis of Ripon in India with alarm.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We would call the attention of our subscribers, both to our Canarese and English sheets, that subscriptions have fallen very much into arrears, and that, in spite of our frequent appeals to the defaulters, through the post, they have not responded as they ought to have done, and as we expected them to do. It is the tenth month of the year, and we have not yet had most part of the arrears of subscription into our coffers. We trust that these few words of ours will suffice to bring our defaulting subscribers into a paying mood, and we hope, we shall not be under the necessity of carrying into action our threat of last year of publishing the names of defaulters in these columns.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1883.

ANTICIPATED FAMINE.

In one of his issues, last week, our contemporary of the *Daily Post* published a most lugubrious and tearful article, in which attention was called to the sudden cessation of the rains, and the consequent damage that may be expected to the standing raggi crop in the Province. Our contemporary went very far in his gloomy anticipations as to the agricultural prospects which next year is to bring us. There is to be, according to him, not a mere scarcity and drought, but a downright, frightful famine, such as the Province went through in 1877, when one fourth of her inhabitants perished of hunger and disease. Indeed, our contemporary, in the course of the article to which we allude, waxed very strong in his language and was quite solemn and prophetic in his tone. He bears direct and ominous testimony to the foolishness of the late Babylonish King Balshazzar, who refused to heed the warning of the "handwriting" on the wall, and perished miserably. He desires that His Highness the Maharajah's Government should take warning by Balshazzar's fate, and the members thereof (especially the Dewan) not to be so engrossed in the pleasures and enjoyments of the Durbar as to forget that the country and its people are about to be plunged into the throes of as terrible a famine as any that has ever afflicted them, equal, in fact, to the famous famine of six years ago. Such being the tone of warning and solemn advice which our contemporary has tendered to the Dewan and the members of the Maharajah's Government generally, on the subject of an impending famine, it may not be out of place to see what grounds there are for entertaining and expressing such "grueesome fears," and whether, indeed, we are about to be visited by so grim and slaughtering a giant as Famine. We do not think that there are sufficient grounds to fear that we shall again have such dreadful famine in our midst as we had in 1877. To foretell with precise certainty that, because the rains have been a few days or an inch or two short, we shall have a terrible famine, which is to sweep off once more, perhaps, one fourth of the population, is in itself a sign of weakness or of extreme nervousness, on the part of the trembling prophet. We all know what a "panic" means. It is related that the god Bacchus, on one occasion, in his Indian expeditions, was encompassed with an army far superior to his own; one of his chief captains named Pan, advised him to command all his men at dead of night to raise a simultaneous shout. The shout was rolled from mountain to mountain by innumerable echoes, and the Indians, thinking they were surrounded on all sides, took to sudden flight. From this incident, says the authority from whom we quote, all sudden fits of great terror have been termed *panics*. Our contemporary of the *Daily Post* has been evidently attacked by one of these sudden fits of great terror, and under its influence, has put himself in the position of the prophet Daniel, to interpret for us what he calls the "handwriting on the wall." But the signs of the times are not so ominous that we need fear such a destruction as befell the kingdom of Balshazzar. Our contemporary's ground for prophesying with such solemnity, a second great famine, like that of 1877, are that the standing raggi crops are just half way up, and that sufficient rain (at the time of his writing) has not fallen. He adds that even if rain fell at once, that is, at the time the article appeared, it would be of no avail. It would not prevent the great anticipated famine. These are the grounds, then, on which our contemporary makes himself needlessly miserable and seeks to frighten other people, as Captain Pan of Bacchus's army did the Indians. The fact is really that we should, perhaps, have had a scarcity or dearness of grain, in the closing months of the present year and for the early part of next year, if the rainfall of the South West monsoon had not increased, before the beginning of the North East monsoons, that is to say, if the recent seven or eight days of intense heat and no rain did not give place to some more showers. There was no reason to anticipate—and anticipate with the dead certainty that our contemporary adopts—that we shall have a fearful, grain famine, sweeping its thousands of inhabitants, such as is only too fresh in the memories of us all. If it be true that it is good to have a giant's strength, but tyrannous to use it as a giant, it is equally true that it is good to possess prophetic gifts, but highly improper to use them needlessly to frighten one's neighbours.

But all our contemporary's horrible prognostications with regard to a great famine, and all our own learned comments thereon, have been superseded and cast aside by Nature herself, or, as it is more just to acknowledge, by an ever-ruling Providence, who knows when to give and when to withhold, in whose hands is the control of the rains which make seed-time and harvest, and of the droughts which bring famine and pestilence and death. From last Tuesday, the 2nd instant, we have had rain every day and every night, up to the present moment, and though our contemporary, in the utter blight caused in himself by his own prophecies, or his firm belief in his own prognostications, declines to see any good in these later rains—rather, professes to see a good deal of added evil in them to the already existing troubles—yet, nevertheless, it is clear that, in the estimation of less lugubrious and not less intelligent people than our contemporary, the showers we have had and are having, are "timely showers," for which we cannot be too deeply thankful, because they have saved the Province and the people even from the scarcity with which they may have been otherwise visited.

We are told that a prophet is not without honour save among his own people and in his own land, and we have read of the ancient classical prophetess Cassandra, whose vaticinations of evil were never believed, till the evil actually overwhelmed her family and countrymen. Our contemporary more than hints that he is very much in the position of Cassandra. He says that his forecasts of famine will not, perhaps, be believed, as his former forecasts, in 1877, were not believed, till the evils actually came upon us. We cannot, of course, wish that another great famine might visit this land, merely that an aspiring prophet's words may come to pass, and that his vanity may be thus tickled; but if it will be any source of pleasure or gratification to our contemporary to know that, by and by, about three months hence, his gloomy forebodings may be fulfilled, we are willing that he should enjoy that pleasure, though it will be a somewhat grim sort of pleasure, indeed, for any one "to enjoy." In our own opinion, and in the opinion of those competent to judge, however, there is no ground whatever to fear that we shall have, next year, a repetition of the famine of 1877. If the North East monsoon is a full one, that is to say, for two months certain the Province will get on splendidly till South West monsoon of June next. If the expected rains prove a partial failure we shall at the worst have a scarcity or "tightness" of the grain market, as the commercial phrase goes—"only this, and nothing more," as Edgar Poe's, hero of the Raven" is reported to have said, on the most excruciating occasion of his life.

The *Statesman* is strong upon the land question of India. In a rapid review of the present condition of the cultivators in different parts of this great empire, our contemporary directs attention to our own province, Mysore, which he says, was lately and most wisely, restored the rule of the native dynasty. "Now, the broad, undeniable fact here is, that fifty years of uninterrupted Civilian Government has utterly destroyed this little State. We annexed it in 1833, on the pretext that it was being

misgoverned by its native prince In spite of his misgovernment, the people were well to-do, and, upon the whole, contented and happy It was found immediately after the annexation, that the misrule complained of and made the ground of the sequestration, had arisen mainly from the Resident's support of a creature of his own who had terrorised over the prince, and trafficed in all the executive appointments to the end to his own personal advantage And what has been the result of fifty years of our own Civilian rule? One fourth of the people died of hunger under that rule in 1878 Our fifty years' rule has destroyed the province, and two years ago we handed it back to its young native prince, with one-fourth of his subjects just dead of hunger, and £1,000,000 sterling of debt upon the shoulders of his treasurer Our administration of Mysore is a positive *cur* of what our rule does for the masses of the people Contrast the condition of this little state, sequestrated and administered by Civilian officials with that of the little kingdom of Travancore south of it, now, as ever, under native rule Travancore is a paradise, Mysore a desert And the man must be strangely blind who, with the history of these two provinces before him, can have any doubt as to the real causes of the difference We filled Mysore with Englishmen in highly paid appointments, and the result has been ruin We left Travancore to the rule of its own people, and to native methods of administration, and to day it is the garden of Southern India Mysore itself flourished greatly under us while we were content with mere supremacy When Sir Mark Cubbon died, we introduced our direct rule and the result has been the ruin of the province And is it wise to shut our eyes to those facts? Surely we ought to ponder them carefully, that we may, if possible, find out their teachings In enforcing these views we find little sympathy in any of the presidency towns Natives as well as Europeans in a great city like this, see nothing but the obvious and immense benefits our rule has conferred upon the cities It is the masses of the people, the peasantry, the cultivators, who have been so disastrously affected by the change, and it is by their condition, after all, that we must judge ourselves"

Original and Selected Note.

DURING the month of August last 32,713 bales of cotton, valued at Rs 32,85,736, were exported from Bombay

IT is stated that Mr Cordery's visit to Baleatta has been undertaken on business connected with the introduction of local self-government into the Berars

A POONA paper states that H H Seedee Ahmut Alloo, the young Nowab of Jungeerah, who has already attained his majority, will be installed on the 11th proximo

A POONA paper states that his Highness the Regent of Kolaapore, accompanied by Major Reeves, the Political Agent, proceeds to England after visiting the Calcutta Exhibition.

A SERIOUS railway accident is reported to have occurred on the Indus Valley State Railway on Friday last at the Rahimyarkhan Station The accident was caused by a goods train running into a passenger train Some lives were lost and many persons were injured

ON arrival in Bombay the Duke of Connaught will proceed straight to Meerut to take up his divisional command His Royal Highness and the Duchess of Connaught will pay a visit to the Viceroy in December during the Exhibition, and perhaps be present at the opening ceremony

THE case in which a native was fined in Lahore, the other day, for striking a Mrs Abbott, has attracted the notice of the *Hindu Patriot*, which sententiously observes —"No native would dare to touch the person of an English lady if she should remain the angel she is and ought to be"

THE Amir, says the *Pioneer*, has suffered the loss of his youngest and favourite son Shum sud-din Khan, who has died at Cabul of measles A detachment of his troops sent against the freebooter Sadu, are said to have been defeated and roughly handled by the object of their pursuit

THE Government have, the *Pioneer* is informed, notified to the various Departments that, before any officer is permitted to compile a book for official and public use, the amount of remuneration to be paid him for his labour must first be settled under the sanction of the Financial Department of the Government of India

WE hear that the curriculum in the law class, Presidency College, Madras, will shortly undergo some changes There are to be four Professors of Law, instead of one as at present, of these, two are to be Europeans and two natives The class will meet every day instead of twice a week These changes will take effect from the beginning of next year

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught will, on arrival in Bombay, remain as guests of Sir James Fergusson for some four or five days, and will then proceed direct to Meerut where the Duke will take over his command from General Bright It is possible that the journey may be broken at Allahabad, in which case the Royal couple will stay with Sir Alfred Lyall at Government House

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN, the new Finance Member of the Government of India, was one of the passengers by the mail steamer *Verona*, which arrived in Bombay on Wednesday morning He called upon His Excellency the Governor at the Secretariat during the afternoon, and left by the evening mail train for Simla to take over the portfolio of finance from the Viceroy, in whose hands it has been since Sir Evelyn Baring's departure

THE new Bellary Kistna railway will run from Goontacal Junction, on the Madras line, down the Nandi Konoma pass, to Guntoor, and thence to Beswara, on the Kistna river where it is hoped that it will eventually be met by the New Nizam's line from Hyderabad through Warangal and the Sigareni coal and iron fields The length of the line will be 200 miles, and the cost is estimated at Rs 1,77,50 000, or Rs 69,000 per mile

WE regret to learn that on the 27th instant four women and one man were carried away by the force of a current which suddenly came rushing down, while they were crossing the river near Kallus "The report also says that seven others besides the above five were carried away by the current of the same river on the night previous The report was brought into the City by a woman who saw the batch of five persons carried away by the current with no one to help them in their extremity"

REPORTS from Jummoo state that great preparations are being made there for the reception of His Excellency the Viceroy, who is expected to reach the Maharajah's capital on the 19th instant After staying three days at Jummoo, His Excellency will proceed by route march to Srinuggur The roads from Jumoo to Srinuggur are being repaired, as also are the bridges Several officials have been specially appointed by the Maharajah to supervise the preparations at every stage Large number of coolies have been employed for the purpose of supplying transport for the Viceregal party

A PESHAWUR letter to the *Statesman* contains the following —"The three Russian merchants are still in Cabul The Ameer will not let them pass on to Hindoostan Syud Khan of Rowal Pindee who is well known as a Russian spy, has passed through Peshawur, and has entered the Khyber on his way to Cabul Syud Khan is the man who came from Samarkand about six months ago, and the Amir of Cabul reported his arrival to the British Government The Amir is collecting the Revenue from the Mohmands without any difficulty The Amir has established a regular dak of sowars from Cabul to Candahar, and of runners from Candahar to Herat"

THE Lahore paper of 25th September says —A European sentry of the Cheshire Regiment shot a zemindar by accident a few nights ago It appears that several rifles had been stolen from the barracks, and the sentries were on the look out for thieves Three zemindars came, with lanterns in their hands to let in the water to their fields, about 2 o'clock in the morning, and the guard fired on them, killing one and wounding another The poor man was a native of Lahl, and is the second native of the village who has been killed by an English soldier Some years ago an English soldier shot a zemindar of the village without any motive and was executed for the crime

WE take the following from the *Madras Times* —

According to the statute, the local Government has to nominate, by the 1st October in each year, three Native candidates for the Covenanted Civil Service In the year in question, as on previous occasions, there has been a delay in doing this The three candidates for 1883 are the sons of Rajah Sir T Madava Row, K C S I, the Hon'ble Mr Justice Muttusawmy Iyer, and the Hon'ble T Jaya Row respectively The three young gentlemen were specially summoned to Ootacamund and His Excellency the Governor wished to have a personal interview with them They accordingly proceeded to Ootacamund and have returned to await the result of their visit

Amongst other committees to assemble in Calcutta next cold season will be one to consider certain proposals of the Government of India for the development of art industries in this country The Lahore paper tells us that "Mr J L Kipling the accomplished Principal of the Mayo School of Art at Lahore has been nominated a member of the Committee and Mr Baden Powell, C S will also be asked to serve, if the Committee meets at a convenient time The proposals of the Government of India include the appointment of local committees, similar to those established at Hoshiarpur by Mr Colebrook and the Anjuman-i-Kasur, which maintain industrial schools, the extended use of museums as exponents of local productions and specialities the publication of an illustrated periodical devoted to the exposition and improvement of art industries, and other kindred schemes suggested by the movement which has taken place of late years in Indian industry"

THE annual concert of the Poona Gayan Samaj took place in Poona on Saturday the 22nd of September, and we are glad to observe that the Samaj has made great progress His Excellency the Governor of Bombay who was present was much pleased with the work of the Samaj and compared it to the English academy of music patronised by the Royal family It is the ordinary notion of foreign people that the Indian music is barbarous; but we know as a fact that men of refinement and taste admit that the Indian music contains much that is of interest to Europeans Whether interesting to Europeans or not, it is not with a view to remedy any defect in that direction that we wish Indian music to be encouraged and cultivated As a national art it is rapidly dying out, and it will be a disgrace to the intelligence of the wealthy men were they to let it die What the Poona Samaj is doing in Bombay, Dr Raja Surendra Mohan Tagore is doing in Bengal It is to be hoped that the new Association started in Madras by the exertion of the former Secretary of the Poona Samaj will do similar work here

SAYS the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* —How European notions of morality differ from those of the people of India would appear from the judgment passed by the Allahabad High Court in the case of Diggs who was convicted of adultery and sentenced to eight month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs 500 The case was appealed to the High Court and the Judges though they upheld the conviction, considered the punishment too severe One of the extenuating circumstances pointed out by the Judges in the judgment was that the husband was 22 or 23 years older than the wife, and, therefore, she had some excuse to grow "tired for her husband" and to "seek the more congenial society of a younger"! Such sentiments may be very catholic, but they are sure to shock the feelings of the people of India The other day a case was tried in England which was published in the papers The charge was kissing a lady by force, and the culprit was let off with a fine of one pound But this is not all, the papers commented on the case, and considered the punishment too severe!

COLONEL H S OLCOTT, the President of the Theosophical Society, recently wrote to Government stating the objects of the Society, and transmitted a letter addressed to him by the Government of India, bearing date the 2nd October 1880 promising the members of the Society freedom from all annoyance, so long as they confined themselves to the prosecution of philosophical and scientific studies, wholly unconnected with politics and he complained that in various quarters of the Madras Presidency, some native subordinates have been inclined to feel that they cannot join the Society, without losing the good will of their official superiors The Government in reply informed Colonel Olcott, that he may be assured that they will certainly follow the lines that have been laid down by the Government of India in regard to the complaint he has preferred they observe that it is of a general nature only, no specific instances being mentioned, and His Excellency the Governor in Council need only say, that he would highly disapprove of an interference with the religious or philosophical ideas of any section of the population

The *Statesman*, in another article commenting on the Scotch Mission Defamation case, says —We are reluctant to say a word to encourage litigation but we think Baboo Kali Churn Banerjee owes it not merely to himself, but to society, to institute a suit against Mr Hastie It is hard upon the Baboo that he should be forced to do this by the incompetency of the Judge, but the interests of society demand that the case should not be left where it now is For too little, it adds, "has yet been said of these anonymous letters by the public press They are a most shameful and most distinctive practice of the classes which have relations with Europeans on the one hand and Native society on the other, and it is to ourselves amazing that persons in the position of Mrs Walker and Mrs Wheeler could have defiled their hands by touching such communications" The *Statesman* winds up as follows —"We abhor the litigious spirit but we are glad that Baboo Kali Churn Banerjee refuses to sit quietly under the really groundless charges of which Mr Justice Norris has found him guilty on a side issue of this lamentable case"

The *Madras Times* learns that, the Travancore Government having been requested to give their opinion as to the two routes that were surveyed by the South Indian Railway, and on certain other points in regard to the construction of the line, His Highness the Maharajah has replied —

1 That he is decidedly in favour of the line being constructed into his territory as extension of the South Indian Railway system

2 That the northern *route* surveyed, viz from Tinnevelly via Shenkottah to Quilon and the Aramkaya pass is the one he approves of

3 That the line should not be undertaken by the State, but given to any private Company willing to take up the construction of the same, and should be on such general terms as may be approved of by Government, such terms to include a stipulation that the Travancore Government may if it chooses, at certain fixed dates, and under certain conditions, purchase the line The Government of India have therefore been urged to give their sanction to the undertaking, especially as the route shown by the Travancore Government, so far as it lies in British territory, seems a better tract of country than any other alignment

The Commissioner of Burdwan, in his Administration Report for 1882 83, makes some interesting remarks upon the state of public feeling in that Division In Burdwan, as elsewhere in India, public feeling seems to be confined to the comparatively small class of persons who have been educated in Government schools and colleges, and of those, we are told, there are two branches, the older and the wiser, who appreciate British rule, and the younger and more ambitious, who think themselves fit for the highest power, and have learnt to look upon the British as enemies The attention of the latter class has, of course, been directed to the Local Self-Government scheme and the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill, about which they have uttered a great deal of nonsense Indeed the Commissioner says, of the meetings got up to discuss those questions, what was said of a certain meeting at Ephesus many centuries ago—that "the more part knew not wherefore they were come together" Since these remarks an quite in keeping with what the opponents of Lord Ripon's policy have hitherto said and done we do not like to waste our precious ink in commenting upon them

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says —That consensus of opinion against the Ilbert Bill on the part of the local authorities throughout India with which we have long been threatened turns out to be a curiously discordant consensus The authorities in question have now been objected for the last six months to the imminence of the most violent agitation on the part of their non official fellow countrymen that has been seen for years, and yet, as far as we now know, while most of them propose modifications, few object to the principle of the bill But it is the principle which its adversaries have declared from the first to be the accursed thing That however, is not the opinion of the Chief Justice of Madras, nor of the Governor of Bombay, who would regard the withdrawal of the bill as the greatest political error yet committed in the domestic politics of India," nor even of the Conservative Commander-in Chief in that Province, Sir F Roberts The latter, indeed, holds that the new power should only be conferred on covenanted civilians, and warns the Government "not to be too rapidly progressive, but to feel its way," a piece of advice in which every one will concur, and of which no conceivable Government of India will ever stand in need is long as ever so small and tentative a measure is this Ilbert Bill is resisted as if it were a revolution

The Government of Bombay, which proposes to bring in a Bill for the better management of religious and charitable endowments in the Presidency, has, the Lahore paper states, recently inquired of the Punjab Governments how matters stand with regard to such endowments in this part of India. In Bombay, it seems, there has been numerous cases of systematic mismanagement It has even happened that properties, held on behalf of religious and charitable institutions, had been sold, either under decrees of the civil courts, or by private arrangement, to pay the debts of the managers or trustees In the Punjab, the management of religious and charitable institutions is regulated by the provisions of Act XX. of 1882, and by Chapter XL of the Civil Procedure Code There was formerly some difficulty as regards the management of the Durbar Sahib at Umritsur In 1879, a civil court decided that the manager of the temple, although appointed by the order of the Executive, had no legal status under the Act of 1863, and could take no action in the courts with regard to the property and institutions under his charge To get over this difficulty, Section 539 of the Civil Code was enacted in its present form Sir Charles Aitchison in replying to the Bombay Government, has expressed his opinion that the law, as it stands now, suffices to ensure the proper management of religious and charitable endowments in this province, and that, so far as can be seen at present, no further legislation is needed for the Punjab

Local and Provincial.

The Hindu Association—The Hindu Association arranged for the delivery of a lecture, in the Municipal Hall, Siddiantta, yesterday, at 3 P M, by Mr. Balvanta Rao Ramchander Patwardhan The subject was —"Female Education"

Sunday Evening Lectures—The last of the series of Sunday evening lectures to educated natives, by the Revd T E Slater, was to have been delivered yesterday evening, in the London Mission Lecture hall, Pettah The subject was—"Death and life"

Cruelty to animals—A man named Chickaswappiah was charged, on Thursday last, before Mr D Shama Rao, Amildar by Mr Myers, Agent to the Bangalore S P C A, with having cruelly tortured a bullock, by working it in an oil mill, while it was suffering with a swelled eye Defendant was fined 2 Rupees

The Ulsoor Market, C and M Station—The holders of stalls and bazaars in the Ulsoor market, C and M Station, raised a subscription amongst themselves of about four hundred rupees which they expended *in the erection of a wood and zinc covered* way over the whole line of shops, in substitution of the old thatched pandal

The P W Minister—The Hon Mr Hope, the Minister of Public Works leaves Simla on the 27th instant, and visits, among other places, Hyderabad Bangalore, Mysore, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, and Madras, and then Secunderabad, Ahmednagar, and Mamandur on his way to Allahabad to Calcutta, which place he expects to reach on 3rd December

The Pettah Dispensary—The present site of the Pettah Dispensary being considered inconvenient to the public, the Town Municipality we learn, have selected a certain piece of ground on the South side of the District Lock up, near the Lying in Hospital, for the erection of new buildings, on the completion of which the old buildings will be made over to the Police Department

The Weather—There has been a decided and most pleasant change in the weather Since Tuesday last the 2nd Instant, we have had rain every day, both day and night. On Saturday we had some showers, and there is every indication of more rain Whether these rains will benefit the standing crops is the question It does not seem so if the S W monsoon had begun thus early, for the rain still comes from the South

The Civil Court, C and M Station—The Civil court, C and M Station opened for business according to previous notice at 10 A M, instead of at 11 A M, as it did hitherto, from Monday last Of course, as might be expected, many suitors whose names were called were absent, but their cases were recalled later in the day The business of the court now closes at 4 P M, instead of at 5 P M

Departures for Mysore—The following gentlemen have left Bangalore for Mysore, on account of the Dasserah festivities in the latter town—Major H Wylie, C S I, Assistant Resident, Mr I R A Chambers Chetty, District and Sessions Judge and member of H H the Maharajah's Council, Rao Bahadur Sabapathy Mooliliar, Mahomed Sahab, Khan Bahadur D Houston Residency Surgeon, and Captain A H Mcintire, Deputy Commissioner This is the official list so far as we can ascertain The Maharajah has, of course, invited other officials of standing, Civil and Military, not connected with his Government, and a number of non official guests

General Summary

Thanksgiving to their Highnesses the Princes of Coorg—Mr R Pillai Sri Kariyappa Chetty Garu the first Senior Indian Wrangler, has been appointed tutor to their Highnesses the Prince of Coorg—*Mail*

The weather at Jolarpett and Vellore—A native correspondent writes —On the night of Saturday last Jolarpett and Vellore Stations were visited with heavy showers of rain which commenced at about 11 o'clock and terminated at 1 A M —*Ibid*

How to make Revenue—For the appointment of ten preventive officers for the Madras Harbour, the Collector of Sea Customs received about 500 applications, each bearing an adhesive stamp of the value of eight annas The Government in this instance have realised a sum of Rs 250 by the sale of stamps

A Wonderful Healer—A native writes as follows —"For the last month or so a man *from the south, appearing in the suburb of* Chintadripettah, has been attracting crowds of patients afflicted with all sorts of disease, leprosy even included He was also reported to cure as devils, and this belief became so popular, that women in the full prime of youth formed not the least of the numbers that flocked to him daily About four days ago the raising crowds of a doctor was rudely interrupted by the Police of the locality and the man imperatively warned to hold his practice in suspense *sine die* This authoritative *interposition appears to be due to the* knowledge that has reached the ears of the police that the man under the guise of a mysterious specific for leprosy and other equally cruel maladies plaguing mankind in all ages, administered in reality sulphur as obtained in the native shops mixed with curd and butter, the curd for internal and the butter for external use that whilst he disclaimed all intention to be profited by his labours, he in fact made an income of from Rs 10 to Rs 15 a day clearly, as a charge of the curd and butter supplied by him to each patient at the rate of 1 anna and 3 pies *per head that the attendance of* patients became very large and appeared steadily to continue on the increase owing to his having had under his pay emissaries who, with unflagging zeal were not wanting in words to vouch for and spread the report that the cure was very efficacious and almost miraculous He has been forcibly ousted from the position that he prematurely took up in the midst of the Chintadripettah Combined Siva and Vishnuvite temple his stay there having been deemed profanation by the wardens. But after all it is strange to say that crowds from distant parts are visiting the man, and go disappointed at his functions being rendered defunct in diminution in their number as yet And a barber, a leper, has stationed himself at the gate for the last four days, determined to get treatment, while the doctor now pinches himself before an influx of daily stranger patients with the certainty that he will ere long be permitted to resume by the measures he has already set in motion to plead his cause as well as theirs with the authorities —*Ibid*

Government Servants and trading Companies—The rule prohibiting Government servants taking part in trade, or the direction of trading companies, has recently received a fresh authoritative enunciation from the Secretary of State for India On a reference by the Government of India in the matter of the Simla Co operative Association, Lord Kimberly has ruled that companies which have for their object material supply only without any expectation of profit beyond a reasonable rate of interest should be excepted from the operation of the rule, that while the rule should be rigorously enforced in the case of *all* trading companies which are worked for profit it may be relaxed with advantage in favour of strictly co operative movements Further it should be limited to Gazetted officers only Subordinate ministerial officers may be allowed to engage in any productive employment in their leisure hours provided they did not get into debt and disreputable practices The rule thus laid down is to our mind entirely satisfactory Gazetted officers who are generally well paid may properly be restrained from engaging in speculations, the risks and temptations of which are incompatible with the high position and functions of such officers Subordinate officers on the other hand may, without detriment to the public service be allowed to supplement their pay by private gains.—*Indu Prakash*

Serious charge against an officer.—At a general court martial assembled at Murree on Monday the 27th ultimo Lieutenant Samuel Spence Parkyn of the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, was arraigned on the following charge —Being in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman in the following instances —*First.* —In that he, at Rawal Pindi, on or about the first of January, 1883, drew a cheque for R 96-14, upon Messrs King King and Co, of Bombay, in favour of the manager of the Esplanade Hotel, Bombay, which cheque was dishonoured, he, the prisoner, well knowing that he had not funds in the hands of Messrs King King and Co, to meet the said cheque *Second*—In that he, at Rawal Pindi, on or about May 17, 1883, drew a cheque for Rs 150 upon the Alliance Bank at Murree, in favour of Mr J Rowbare proprietor of an hotel at Rawal Pindi, in settlement of his, the prisoner's bill at the hotel, which cheque was dishonoured, he, the prisoner, well knowing that he had not funds in the Alliance Bank to meet the said cheque *Third*—In that he, at Rawal Pindi, on or about the 10th of April 8883, drew a cheque for £25 upon Messrs Cox and Co, army agents, London, in favour of F Davidge, Esq, or, order, and received from Mr Frank Long, of Murree, for the said cheque, value of Rs 299, which cheque was dishonoured, he, the prisoner, well knowing that he had not funds in the hands of Messrs Cox and Co, to meet the said cheque. The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charge in the first instance, with the exception that the cheque therein referred to, through bearing date the 1st of January 1883, was actually drawn in October 1882 The court also found him guilty of the charge in the second and third instances. The court sentenced the prisoner to be cashiered The Commander in Chief, in confirming the sentence, says —"The name of Lieutenant Parkyn will be struck off the returns of his regiment from the date on which the order may be communicated to him A report of the said date is to be made to the Adjutant-General"—*Times of India*

Extracts

THE LIMIT OF AGE FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

It is very satisfactory to learn that there is a prospect of the limit of age for the Civil Service being again raised The vicious policy of lowering down the limit to 19 for the purpose of preventing Natives of India from successfully competing for the Service has done harm to those very persons for whose especial behoof the change was introduced, and the parents and tutors of educational institutions in England have been led in their competitions to the ruinous effects of cramming boys of 18 and 19 with the tremendous quantity of knowledge required for the Civil Service Examination It is because the reduction of age has considerably tell upon the health and intellect of English youth that the movement to ensure the increase of the limit of age has begun, and that there is a chance of success in such movement. The *Bombay Gazette*, in an able leader in its issue of Friday last, points out the unwisdom of the reduction of age to 19 and the necessity of again restoring it to 23 or to 21 at least The *Gazette* has a fling against the statutory civilians and suggests that what has been called the back-door to the Civil Service should be closed. We should not at all regret if this back-door is closed, provided the minimum of places, viz., ¼ in the Civil Service, which it secures to Natives, is preserved We were among the foremost of the bitterest opponents of Lord Lytton's scheme of the Nominated Native Civil Service We pointed out then that what the Natives desired was not favouritism or patronage, but fair play and equal rights, that they claimed admission into a separate inferior Service by means of official partiality, but in the great Civil Service of the country by open competition on the same terms We are fully alive to the possibility of Europeans looking with contempt upon the inferior civilians of Lord Lytton's creation, and we think the contempt may to a certain extent be even justifiable We fully indorse the views of Professor Wordsworth and Mr Justice Pinhoy as to the incompetency, the defident mental and moral calibre and the somewhat ignominious position of these nominated civilians. Occasionally the selection of Government may be happy The recipient of Government favour may prove quite as efficient an officer as one of the other service On the other hand it is not every one that belongs to the competitive service that is able, and conscientious There may be a few black sheep in the latter as there may be an occasional brilliant luminary in the former service But as a matter of principle it is unquestionable that the competitive system will give the very pick of the market, while the patronage system will bring forth only sycophants and intellectual nonentities. Thus in so far as Lord Lytton's scheme towards flattery and wealth without any regard to intellectual fitness, and perpetuates inferiority, we are quite prepared to see that scheme knocked on the head But as we have said we should not grudge the abolition only if the one merit of that scheme, viz, the recognition of our claim to at least ¼ the number of the civilian appointments, so preserved to us under the competition system, and a few other small facilities given to us for joining in the competition such for instance as a higher limit of age, the examination being held in India, and so forth Until that is done we must be thankful for small favours.—*Indu Prakash.*

THE LATE LORD HOBART ON ENGLAND'S DUTY TO INDIA.

"We have given to India material prosperity, firm and liberal Government, some partial measure of mental cultivation What we have

now to do is to win her loyalty and her love But for that great object some change is needed We must care for our Indian populations as we care for those who are nurtured in this privileged place We must show them that we are here, not for power and help, but to *cherish, improve and elevate the millions* committed to our charge We have given them roads railways, and canals in plenty, but excepting always a favoured few, we have left their minds in a state of ignorance compared to which roads, railways and canals are of small importance For us who are here assembled, it is surely a sad reflection that over all that rich and varied scene which spread from these mountains to cape Comorin and from sea to sea—rich in beauty rich in material produce, rich in all the wealth of natural creation —the human mind the mind of the vast majority of human beings is still a desert. The question, the great question which ought now to occupy the rulers of India is this—how to provide her gradually but completely, with a *system of popular instruction without increasing* (and this is a consideration of which I am afraid, we are inclined to lose sight) without increasing the pressure of our yoke upon her without laying upon her a burden of taxation greater than she can bear The problem is a difficult one, but it can, it must, and it will be solved There are other changes which are required About the intercourse of our public service, and especially of the more subordinate members of it with the natives of this country there still lingers that which is of all things the most senseless, the most groundless and the most impolitic—a tone of superiority and contempt When we tax them we are apt to forget that they cannot and dare not complain when we punish them, we are apt to remember that they are out of the same race as ourselves. But I think—I trust—that I already see signs of improvement in these respects I indulge the hope that of late we have made some progress—some beginning of progress in the affections of the people of India, and that *the day is not so very far distant*—that the day perhaps has already begun—when this magnificent dominion of ours will rest (as was once said by a great statesman) not on the narrow edge of the sword, but on the broader basis of a people's happiness"

ARRANGEMENTS IN THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION

The following are the arrangements that have been made in connection with the Great Exhibition

1 The British Court consists of a whole wing of the Museum, its galleries above and below, the open area in the centre and three new erections each five hundred feet in length It is the most extensive court (2) The Australian Court is a little smaller than the former and with small exceptions in the roofing, flowing and painting the style of the erection is the same as the other It will be divided off in suitable blocks for Tasmania, South Australia, New Zealand and Queensland respectively (3) The foreign European Court will be set apart for the exclusive use of exhibitors from the European Continent. (4) The Jewellery and Gems Court is very small in area as gems and jewels do not take much room It is still in the hands of workmen and will be fitted up with special regard to beauty as well as security (5) The Aquarium will occupy a corner contiguous to the tank in Kyd Street, known as the old Jhanjree talao (6) Public amusements Court will be the open Court in the centre of the Museum building The spectators will be accommodated in the seats arranged there, in the verandahs of the several floors, as well as the terrace of the building (7) The bridge which is being pushed on will be soon ready It has been intended to facilitate communication between the east and west sides of the Chowringhee, without interfering with the ordinary traffic over the road The approach to it on one side will be the main entrance of the Museum and the other on the *maidan* at a point immediately opposite Passing over the bridge the entrance to the *maidan* division is reached, and the spectator will enter (8) The Indian Court The heavy and difficult work in connection with it has been finished, yet it is in the most backward state It will be sub-divided into sections, portions being allotted separately for each Presidency, Province, and Native State, China, Cochin China, Batavia, British Guiana, the Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Bourbon and Ceylon (9) The machinery Court will be divided into two portions, one for running machinery and another for still machinery It has not been finished but will be ready very soon (10) The cattle ring It will be a circular building for cattle and live-stock (11) The Grain or Rice Trophy will be a small Court, in which all varieties of rice and other indigenous grain will be exhibited (2) The Tea Pavilion is being erected at the expence of the Tea Syndicate and will be elaborate and beautiful and *is going to be pleasantly situated* next to the Exhibition Garden (13) The Garden and the Band Stand will be very attractive, as the resources of the Botanical Gardens and Eden Gardens will be brought to bear upon its arrangements. The Band *stand in the centre of the Garden will be lighted* up at night by electricity of power and brilliancy never before witnessed in Calcutta (14) The Refreshment Stalls will be put up by the proprietors and it is expected they will offer for sale every kind of edibles and potables *known* (15) *The Portable Railway* consisting of 1st 2nd, 3rd class carriages will be rotowing constantly to convey visitors from one part of the ground to another

In order to prevent excessive crowding tickets will be issued at 1 Rupee on reserved day, and on ordinary days 8 as and Children under twelve years of age will be admitted at half tickets Special arrangements will be made for the convenience of the Zenana ladies —*Amrita Bazar Patrika*

MRS FAWCETT ON WOMEN AND REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT—4 *Extract*

Mrs Fawcett—the wife of the celebrated blind champion of India—has laid her sex under a great obligation by contributing an interesting article on "Women and Representative Government to the Nineteenth Century

Before proceeding to the article in question, we must candidly confess that the unhappy situation and the sad condition of our women are matters of great concern to us. Any one, who is acquainted with the position of English women, as well as that of our women, cannot but be struck by the contrast Our women are labouring under great disadvantages due to ignorance They are compelled to drag on their life in a state almost bordering on slavery Always confined to their houses and engaged with their house-hold affairs, women, as a rule, are innocent of education. With the advent of the British Power in India, hopeful signs of the amelioration of the condition of our women are being seen Schools are being established to *impart education to women and day by day the* number has been on the increase There are several opinions as to the way in which women should be educated, but we do not want to enter into their discussion What we want is the recognition of the principle that women should not be precluded from participating in the advantages rising from education Mrs Fawcett argues that women and men form important factors This is what she says, "Every circumstance which widens the education of women—their political as well as their literary education —renders impossible the building up of that wall of separation'

Many liberal politicians in England are leaving no stone unturned to remove the electoral disabilities of women "Agitate, Agitate *Agitate*' has been the *sheet-anchor* of women. Mr Fawcett says, "And what the advocates of a real representation of the people want to make sure of, is to remind the orators who make use of these telling phrases that the human race consists of women as well as of men They wish to remind the Radicals and Liberals who have done so much to get rid of political disabilities, that the disability of sex is as repugnant to true Liberalism as are the disabilities of race and religion" In England agitation is instrumental in bringing about many important results When a wider movement for the Parliamentary representation of women was set on foot, there an instalment of concessions was meted to women in the shape of "Married women's Property Act'

Mrs. Fawcett thinks that women should be placed on a footing of equality She proposes to get rid of the electoral disabilities of women through representation This she says about the blessings springing up from representative form the of Government "One overwhelming advantage, which results from representative Government, is that it teaches people to take care of themselves, it teaches them that faults in their system of Government are due not to the tyranny of those who are set over them, but of their own lassitude and want of zeal in correcting those faults What better remedy than this can exist against revolution! And what a miserable waste of nobler qualities results from the opposite system, the system of repression and aristocracy" Representative form of Government *is seen in its best form in England* Russia is the best representative of the repressive and autocratic form of Government.

Mr Gladstone in his speech which he delivered in the house of Commons in 1871 on women's suffrage Bill is said to have observed that there are many laws which give to women "some thing less than justice." On July 6, the question of doing away with the Women's electoral *disabilities was brought on the tapis!* Mr Fawcett thinks that this question would engage the attention of the House in the ensuing sessions Some men are not willing to remove the disability of coverture Mrs Fawcett says that if the House is willing to confer the electoral franchise on all women save married women, let the 'composition" be accepted "Many of the supporters of the Reform Bill of '32 & 68,' she says, "were in favour of universal suffrage, but had to be content with a smaller instalment of enfranchisement," when you cry for more, it is usual in England you get something With this "something" you must be satisfied for the time, for something is better than nothing If you ask for and insist upon the whole, you shall get nothing at the *hands of the English nation*

From this contribution of Mrs Fawcett, we have gleaned one thing of great consequence which our countrymen will do well to bear in mind Mrs Fawcett says, "*In this as in other matters, it appears to me very unpractical to reject a substantial measure of reform because it does not grant all that may be in right desirable.* At this time of Mr Ilbert's Bill, this is a sound piece of advice to our countrymen If the jurisdiction be conferred only on our covenanted civil servants who occupy the post of District Collectors and Judges, let us be content Let not the Bill be cried down simply because it gives so little The study of English history teaches one thing of great importance It is that England always grants relief in instalments. Look to the religious disabilities under which the Protestants, the Catholics the Jews laboured look to the history also of the progress of the Constitutional Reform The progress of the reforms has been a *work not of a day month or year but several centuries*— *The Mahratta*

THE FUTURE OF THE ILBERT BILL

Your article, dated September 15th, on the Ilbert Bill, nominally accepts the inevitable, but stipulates for two conditions of which the *first is that the modified Bill should* be a final settlement of the vexed question raised by the original Bill, and the second that Statutory Civilians should not be invested with power to try Europeans or Eurasians even though they be District Magistrates or sessions Judges. In considering these stipulations, it is not an act of practical statesmanship or journalism to ignore facts accomplished It is essential to look at the situation in which events, which cannot be recalled, have placed the Native Jurisdiction Bill I agree with you in thinking that the proposed change in the law was premature, that it was not demanded by any administrative necessity, that native public opinion was indifferent to it *and lukewarm*, and that although the change was inevitable one day, it was brought on to the stage in the most clumsy fashion and without proper introductions Again I agree with you that the whole Bill went too far, and that the disembowling clauses defeated the alleged object of the measure The Viceroy thought otherwise He agreed with the opponents of the measure that it was essential that no injury should be threatened to justice or to the right of a European criminal to receive a fair trial He believed that he had provided ample safeguards for this result, and for the rest he thought that European sentiment would to the last crack of doom resist any innovation, and therefore, that as the attention of the law would depend more upon support from England than upon the acceptance of Anglo Indians it was better to push it on while he could rely upon that support He believed that opposition, which has arisen now, would arise fifty years hence, that it was not bottomed on sound reasons or on fears justified by fact, and that when once the Bill became law European society would recognise that its position was really unaltered Between these irreconcilable views there was no compromise possible They raised the issue whether any legislation whatsoever in the direction of the present Bill was wise or unwise Naturally, therefore, both parties appealed to higher authority The Viceroy appealed to the Cabinet, and the opponents of the Bill appealed to English public opinion The result is well known The Prime Minister upheld not only the principle *of the Bill, but was evidently prepared to go* much further English public opinion was divided and ranged itself on the side of the party whose lead it follows The final court of appeal was Parliament The Cabinet was ready to submit the decision to it the opposition shirked the ordeal All parties must agree that the court of appeal to which the Viceroy referred the matter unreservedly gave *judgment in his favour, while the court to* which the opposition appealed could not agree and the opposition admitted by its own default that its case would not be won in special appeal to Parliament It seems to me, therefore, that the fighting becomes aimless, and that the opposition is only kicking against the pricks if it ignores these facts The opposition of Anglo-Indians has so far been perfectly constitutional, but a verdict against it passed on the Viceroy's motion by the Cabinet, while it shirks an appeal to Parliament, practically closes the door to any further agitation regarding the principle of the Bill The Government are masters of the situation, and the opposition must pitch its notes in a lower key The issue of the principle has been determined, and the fight must now range about details I think that your article practically admits this much and I have no doubt from the tone which you have adopted throughout the controversy, that you have little sympathy with the wild talk which disgraces journalism on the other side of India, and which as little represents the whole volume of Anglo Indian opinion as the Native Press represents that of Native Opinion If the Bengal papers continue to ignore the decision of the appellate court to which they appealed and to indulge in the exaggerated violence which they have hitherto shown they will alienate the moderate party, who despite the opposition of weak kneed are the soundest foundation upon which the stability of Government and Ministries can rest But if you do admit the situation as I have described it, then I think that your conditions are not justified The first condition you would impose is that the Bill modified as you suggest, should be final After what has happened no Government would be justified in answering for posterity No sovereign power can divest itself of the arbitrary power of action and still remain sovereign There is nothing final under the sun Constitutions grow, and no guarantee given to day can prevent their growth A condition of finality is one which no Government dare or has the right to accept Any assurances that the present settlement was final would at least be inoperative, and therefore useless, beyond the term of the present Viceroy's office The second condition also seems to me unnecessary Accepting the position that qualified natives are to receive the power to try Europeans, I think that the greater includes the less A man qualified to take charge of a district either in an administrative or in a judicial capacity must be qualified to try such cases It is quite possible that the standard of qualification necessary for holding the post of a Magistrate or Judge of a particular district may be raised by the new functions which a native officer of that *grade may be called on to fulfil* It is conceivable that the modified Bill may operate in a way that the native community do not expect and that a Civilian otherwise qualified for a particular post will not get it because he may be called upon to deal with a large and troublesome European community But once the Bill becomes law, I cannot doubt that the Government will exercise sufficient forethought, and only appoint an officer, be he native or European who is qualified to hold the post If, the basis of the new investiture is to be the tenure of a certain office, it would be a fresh anomaly to draw a distinction between a Civilian appointed by competition and one selected by patronage It appears to be that the conditions with which you have saddled your acceptance of the position are of such a character as to make your acceptance nominal instead of real. I venture to think that the opponents of the Bill have been beaten in fair constitutional fight, and that they ought to accept that position. The Government of India are masters of the situation They have promised to consider modifications and details, and we have no proof that they will not carry out their promise. But the details and modifications must accept the principle of the Bill, and consistent with the decisions already passed by the courts to which the Viceroy on the one hand, and the opposition on the other, have appealed —*Correspondent of the Times of India.*

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We would call the attention of our subscribers, both to our Canarese and English sheets, that subscriptions have fallen very much into arrears, and that, in spite of our frequent appeals to the defaulters, through the post, they have not responded as they ought to have done, and as we expected them to do. It is the tenth month of the year, and we have not yet had most part of the arrears of subscription into our coffers. We trust that these few words of ours will suffice to bring our defaulting subscribers into a paying mood, and we hope, we shall not be under the necessity of carrying into action our threat of last year of publishing the names of defaulters in these columns.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

PRESIDENT GREVY'S APOLOGY.

Madrid, 8th Oct.—The Spanish Government regard the announcement of the French Official Journal, respecting the apology of President Grevy to King Alphonso, as inadequate, and demand that His Majesty's reply to M Grevy should also be published officially.

RESIGNATION OF THE SPANISH MINISTRY.

Madrid, 10th Oct.—The Ministry here has resigned, in consequence of their failing to agree with respect to future action in connection with the insult to King Alphonso.

CETEWAYO'S POSITION.

London, 11th Oct.—News from the Cape states that Usibepu has ordered Cetewayo to quit the reserve territory, and seek British protection.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA

Copenhagen, 11th Oct.—The Emperor and Empress of Russia left here to-day for Russia.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM EGYPT.

London, 12th Oct.—Sir Evelyn Wood favors the withdrawal of the bulk of British troops from Egypt

THE ILBERT BILL

London, 11th October.—The Anglo-Indian Association have resolved to send a Memorial to the earl of Kimberly, to postpone the further proceedings on the Ilbert Bill, until Parliament has had the fullest opportunity of considering the reports upon the Bill submitted to the Indian Government.

THE MINISTRY AND CETEWAYO.

News received from the Cape states that unless Cetewayo surrenders to the British Resident, the British troops will morally support Usibepu, by expelling Cetewayo from the reserve territory.

IMPORTATION OF CHOLERA.

The ship *Simla*, which left Bombay on the 11th August, has been placed in quarantine at Dundee, in consequence of an outbreak of cholera on board.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1883.

EDUCATED NATIVES AS EURASIANS.

The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India held its sixth annual meeting—"demonstration," as they are fond of calling it—on Saturday the 6th Instant, in the People's Park, Madras, the founder and President of the Association, Mr. D. S. White, presiding on the occasion. We have not much concern about the principles and practice of the Association, its aims and objects. These are, doubtless, good in their way, and worthy of attainment if the united efforts of the President and the members of his community can compass them about Every community has a perfect right to try all legitimate means to raise itself socially and politically, so as to keep pace with the progress of the communities around it, and of the world generally. Of late, however, that is, since Mr. White's visit to England, the express object of which was to bring the E. and A I. Association to the special notice of the British public, and since his return to this country, he seems to have changed the policy and scope of the movement, in so far as to make it appear that it does not merely include (as was originally supposed) Eurasians and the domiciled Europeans of Southern India, but also the whole native community of the South, for which, while we beg to tender our best thanks to Mr. White, we must, at the same time, decline his generous offers of amalgamation and ask to be allowed to go on in our own way, in social and political life, as a community separate and distinct from the Eurasians and domiciled Europeans of India. It would seem that it is no sort of advantage whatever for Eurasians and domiciled Europeans to class themselves as Europeans, no advantage, in short, to range themselves on the side of their fathers gone before them, but there is every benefit to be gained by ranging themselves on the side of their mothers and accounting themselves as "natives of India." All this was said in the course of the President's great speech on the 6th Instant, spoken to his friends and admirers at *al fresco* meeting in the People's Park, Madras. In that speech, Mr. White said to the assembled Eurasians and Anglo-Indians before him—"If you fail to realise your position and refuse to be recognised as natives of India, remember this: you will never be able to rise to any thing more than Rs 200 a month, and the very people you now profess to scorn will pass you by, and be lords and masters over you. "We were always under the impression, an expression created by Mr. White himself and his association, that the Eurasians and domiciled Europeans of Southern India were to be taught to give up all idea of dependence on the Government for places to support themselves, that they were to give up their old aspirations after Government service, and that they and their sons were to "take to the soil" as agriculturists, becoming formidable rivals to the purely native ryots, whom they were to displace, in course of time—that the Eurasian youth, in short, was to leave *Keerancedos* behind, and to be taught—

To plough and to sow,
To reap and to mow,
And be a former's boy.

It would seem, however, that habit has become second nature with the Eurasian, and that he has a too affectionate hankering after the Government loaves and fishes, to leave Government service alone, and hence Mr. White's too matter-of-fact and palpable an appraisement of the advantage of Eurasians and domiciled Europeans accounting themselves as "pure natives of India," in order that they might "rise" to something more than Rs. 200 a month. Mr. White himself is an old *Keraner* of the Madras Government, and hence to advise his followers and admirers to stick to the flesh pots of Egypt, out of the house of bondage of which his association originally proposed to deliver them. But the most astounding part of Mr. White's speech is that in which he confidently prophesies that the educated natives of India display a direct tendency to become Eurasians.

According to the political vision and forecast of the President of the E. and A. I. Association, that in order to fulfil his prophecy and thus please the Eurasians who may come after him, the educated natives must denationalise themselves, and become (save the mark!) akin to a hybrid race like the Eurasian, the product of *miscegenation* between the European and pure native of India, and this extraordinary race metamorphosis is to take place, after the educated natives, their sons and daughters, have moved about in the best circles of European society on its own ground, and "when the women of the country have all the education and accomplishments which England, France, and Germany can give." As we said before, we thank Mr. White for his kind intentions towards us, the pure "natives of India," but we must certainly decline to ascend the platform to which he would kindly promote us, namely the Eurasian platform of national life. Such promotion would be more like the growth of a cow's tail—prone towards the ground. Mr. White must know very well that the pure "natives of India," who are alone ambitious of being accounted as members of the Eurasian community, are the educated and half educated native converts to Christianity, fellows whose metamorphosis to Europeanism (if we may say so) or Eurasianism is gradually developed, but in a manner which there is no mistaking. A native convert generally begins the change with English boots and trousers; some time after, his national upper garments go, and he puts on an English waistcoat and coat; then he doffs his national turban, which is replaced by a "skull-cap," and this is finally cast away for an English "deer stalker", but, when the metamorphosis is complete thus far, and the man accounts himself a Eurasian. The finishing touch is given when he adopts an English Christian name and surname. And this is the kind of change which Mr. White hopes, nay, confidently prophesies, will come over educated natives in India and in England, twenty years hence, and it is by such means, "that India is bound to be Eurasian, nay, fifty years hence" (!). The fact seems to be all the other way—a fact which does not appear to have struck Mr. White—namely, that when the number of educated pure natives of India has increased, especially the number of those who go beyond their own country in search of learning and knowledge and true reformation in social progress, they will not denationalise themselves—still less become Eurasians—but form by themselves a distinct national reformed community.

AN ATROCIOUS CRIME.

A most atrocious murder was committed, in the heart of the Civil and Military Station, on the night of Wednesday last. It is no exaggeration to say that a foulerand more disgusting murder has not turned up in Bangalore for very many years. The details of the method adopted by the assassins (still unknown and at large) are simply revolting, so that there is no need of any comment whatever. The doctor's *post mortem* report speaks for itself. The question with which we are more immediately concerned is—will the police force of the Cantonment be able to cope with the case, and bring the perpetrators of the horrible crime, if not, to prompt and speedy justice, to justice at all, within, say, the next two or three months? At the very threshold of the tragedy, it seems to us that the police concerned failed to grasp the gravity of the act, for, at first they reported that the deceased woman had fallen dead on Sappings in an epileptic fit, and it was not till the post mortem examination of the body, and the corro-

ner's inquest thereon, that it was discovered that the woman was the victim of a foul and atrocious murder. One initiatory and palpable mistake the police made, and that was, not making immediate and searching enquiry in the neighbourhood where the body was found and the deceased lived, before or very soon after the body was removed to the dead-house of the Bowring Hospital. Here was a *corpse found, lying on a most public* thoroughfare, denuded of all clothing, except on the extreme upper part of the body, and yet it did not strike the police, at the time, that there could have been any foul play, and the first report was that the woman had died in an epileptic fit. People falling down and dying on the road side are not supposed to do so in a naked condition, which may be taken as a universal axiom, except they have been murdered on the spot, and their clothes torn from them in a determined struggle for dear life. The woman was most certainly not murdered on Sepping's road. She was murdered in some obscure hovel in the neighbourhood, and then her body thrown on the roadside, by the perpetrators of the deed, who were aided by the darkness and the heavy showers that were falling at that time of the night. Common sense would have pointed to such a conclusion, and if the police possessed that quality, they would have instituted an enquiry at once, not waited till the next day, when the murderers had ample time to remove all traces of their guilt, and, if need be, to make themselves scarce. It seems to us, then, that this atrocious murder will be one amongst several which have been perpetrated in Bangalore, not unfrequently, and the doers of which have never been traced. There appears to us to be a grievous want of detective ability and intelligence in the Bangalore police force, as a body, and it is a question whether the Resident would not be justified in applying elsewhere for the services of a detective police officer, to aid the local police in their efforts to unravel a murder which ought not to have become a mystery, if only prompt and speedy measures had been taken in the matter, on the very night of the murder, and at the very time the body was discovered. The British Resident should also, we think, offer a sufficient reward, say, Rs. 500, for any information which would lead to the detection of the crime and the punishment of the criminals. It is, surely, not to be tolerated that murder should be committed with impunity in one of the most crowded and populous parts of the Civil and Military Station.

Original and Selected Notes.

SIR Auckland Colvin took his seat as member of the Viceroy's council on Monday last.

THE *Gazette of India* notifies that Lieutenant Colonel Ewing has been confirmed as Superintendent, Reserve Depot, Gossoor, *vice* Colonel R. Stewart.

FROM 1st October 1882 to 30 September 1883, the total value of export products from Ceylon was estimated at £2,360,000; the estimate for the year 1883-84 is estimated at £3,138,750.

THERE were only ten deaths from cholera in the city of Bombay last week. In the up-country districts the cholera has almost entirely disappeared, and only in a few cases are there any deaths returned.

THE Postmaster-General of the Punjab has asked for over one hundred rural post offices to be put in telegraphic communication with the main system. The postal Department will work these offices, thus giving effect to the Director-General's scheme of extending the telegraph service.

THREE names are mentioned at Simla in connection with the Foreign Secretaryship Mr. Grant being about to go home on leave. Mr. Corderoy, the Resident at Hyderabad, Dr. W. W. Hunter, and Mr. Elliott, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, are all spoken of as possible men for the acting appointment.

WE learn that the authorities concerned have decided to open the Southern Maharatta Railway for traffic between Bellary and Hospet from the 1st January '84, and that the completion of works are being pushed on with as little delay as possible. The bridge across the Tungabadra has, however, yet to be completed and will take a good long time yet.

A CALCUTTA paper states that a British India steamer will be chartered to convey His Excellency Sir Donald Stewart and staff to Madras, and to take them back. The party of His Excellency to visit the Camp of Exercise at Bangalore will consist of about forty officers, and they will have with them some sixty horses; so that a special steamer would seem to be a necessity.

THE London correspondent of the *Englishman* says.—"I understand that the Duke of Connaught intends, while at Meerut, to adopt the ordinary position of a General of Division, occupying the house lately rented by his predecessor, and taking his place as an ordinary member of the military hierarchy. Should he go to Calcutta, however, as a visitor to the Exhibition, he will, for the time that he is there, take his place as a prince of the Blood Royal.

THERE are two items of some importance recorded in the Rajahmundry paper. The leading members of the Hindu community of the town are taking steps to erect a small Town Hall where meetings could be held and public anniversaries celebrated. About a thousand rupees have been subscribed, and it is believed that in the course of a year or fifteen months, a Town Hall will be erected there. Some of the leading European and Hindu gentlemen of the station have resolved to get up a fruit, flower and vegetable show early next year, and for this purpose Rs. 300 have been subscribed. The Rajah of Pittapur has given a liberal donation towards the prize fund.

DR. JUDDAN of Melbourne has made a discovery that is even more wonderful than the telephone, if it is not likely to be of equal utility. He has invented an apparatus for transmitting electrical rays in such a manner that those who are unable or unwilling to attend a theatre may all the same see the stage and what passes upon it. Thus, while the telephone will bring the sound of voices, the music, and the words, Dr. Juddah's invention will enable the stayers at home "to see the inside of the theatre, the stage, the artists, and the audience." An Experiment was recently made at Melbourne, when forty persons, sitting in a dark room saw the race-course of Flemington "reflected upon a large metallic disc." The apparatus exhibits objects as if through the medium of a magic lantern. As an accession to the conveniences of everyday life, the invention cannot be compared to the telephone; but it has quite as much importance from a scientific point of view.

AN important question regarding the right of High Court vakeels to practise in the Subordinate Courts was discussed at the Bombay High Court all day on Friday before a Full Bench of five Judges, consisting of the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice West, Mr. Justice Pinhey, Mr. Justice Scott, and Mr. Justice Latham. The question arose on an application made by the Pleaders' Association of Western India, requesting the Judges of the High Court that a circular might be issued to all courts subordinate to them, including the Small Cause Court at Bombay, intimating that the High Court Pleaders are entitled to practise in those Courts without a special sanad or permission. Mr. Shantaram Narayan appeared for the High Court Pleaders, Mr. Shamrao Vithal for the Pleaders' Association of Western India, and Mr. Jehangeer Merwanjee for the Small Cause Court Vakils and Pleaders. The Hon. Mr. Marriott, Advocate General, watched the application on behalf of the Bar, and Mr. Jardine on behalf of the Attornies constituting the Law Association. Shantaram, Mr. Marriott, and Mr. Jardine having addressed the Court, their Lordships reserved their decision.

A TELEGRAM to the *Bombay Gazette* states that final proofs of the Report of the Education Commission have been sent to Calcutta to be printed off. "It is voluminous beyond precedent, the report with its six hundred appendices occupying nearly three thousand pages. When it has been printed, copies will be forwarded to the Secretary of State, the local Governments, and, it is to be hoped, the Press. Government are too busy this year with the Ilbert Bill, the Bengal Rent Bill, and the Exhibition, to deal with the subject, but it will form the first subject for the consideration next Simla season. The majority of the Commission concur in the recommendations of the report, dissents being few and not very important. The report recommends a large addition to primary education, and the incorporation of the indigenous system with the Government system. It practically leaves unaltered the present higher class system, but contemplates greater co-operation therein on the part of local communities. The carrying out of the commission's recommendations will involve an enhanced expenditure. The Viceroy will devote personal attention to the task of giving effect, so far as is practicable, to the recommendations of the Commission."

THE following extract from a letter from "an Englishman of position" in Calcutta is published by the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"Englishmen should not let themselves be misled into the belief that there is any unusual danger threatening our position in India at the present time from the state of native feeling. The scare has been got up by the opponents of the Ilbert Bill for their own purposes. Reckless of inconsistency, they will tell you with one breath that, that measure has excited a most dangerous feeling among the natives, and with the next that the natives do not care whether it passes or not. For my own part I believe that both assertions are equally unfounded. It is known to be the opinion of Sir C. Aitchison, the Governor of the most warlike province in India, that the population under his rule was never more loyal, contented, and prosperous than at the present moment. You have not yet realized in England to what an extent Lord Ripon has won the confidence and affection of the natives. It is because they believe his policy to be that of England, they take the Anglo-Indian outcry with so much composure. But any reversal of that policy, which is the last thing they expect, would give a rude shock to their confidence, and might give rise to very serious disaffection."

THE Lahore paper states that a European sentry of the Cheshire Regiment shot a zemindar by accident a few nights ago. It appears that several rifles had been stolen from the barracks, and the sentries were on the look-out for thieves. Three zemindars came, with lanterns in their hands, to let on the water to their fields about 2 o'clock in the morning, and the guard fired on them, killing one and wounding another. The poor man was a native of Tahkal, and is the second native of the village who has been killed by an English soldier. Some years ago, an English soldier shot a zemindar of the village without any motive and was executed for the crime. If Europeans were adequately punished for shooting down natives, the sentry would have never ventured to fire on persons simply because they carried a light and were working in their fields. The sentry no doubt took his chance; if they were thieves the powder would be well-spent, if not, only some natives would be killed, that's all.

THE *Globe* says.—One of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, in his report of the examinations held by him in Denbigh and Flint, touches upon the subjects of the promotion of habits of thrift among children in elementary schools. He must candidly confess, he says, that he is a thorough unbeliever in the desirability of such habits for children and he cites one awful instance of excessive development which certainly, to say the least of it, puts such habits in anything but an amiable light. A little fellow, he says—and he vouches for the truth of the story—was encouraged by his parents to hoard up his pennies. "He did so and improved so much upon their advice that, in imitation of the object of Æsop's mercenic acorn, he ardently wished to get at the source from which the pennies flowed," which, we suppose, is this learned gentleman's way of alluding to the fable of the goose and the golden eggs. "Dada," said the precocious little vilbin, "I wish you were dead," and, before the astonished mother could put in a word, he continued, "and you too, mamma." Why! of course, the parents wished to know. "Because," was, the reply, "I could get all your money then." That lad's habits of thrift, says the inspector, have suddenly been discountenanced, and if such frightful results were very commonly to follow upon the setting up of a money-box by the junior members of a family, and every one of them should develope into a mercenary little wretch, eagerly on the look out for symptoms of parental dissolution, most parents would prefer to do as this gentleman does—recommend all children to spend their pennies as good children should spend them.

Local and Provincial.

THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.—It is stated that Colonel Le. Mesurier, chairman of the Calcutta Exhibition Committee formed in Bangalore will proceed to Calcutta in charge of the Mysore exhibits.

AYUDHA PUJA.— Wednesday and Thursday last being the festival of Ayudha Puja, the police courts and public offices, which were partially opened for business during the week, were all closed for both days.

LONDON MISSION HIGH SCHOOL.—We note that a new set of apparatus for athletic exercises has been set up in the Gymnasium attached to the London Mission High School. The services of an instructor have also been engaged.

A PARK IN MYSORE.—The park in Mysore town is making rapid progress and will soon be complete. It contains five or six lawn tennis courts in one of which the Maharaja plays every evening.

SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.—Mr E. Howetson, Superintendent of Police, C. and M. Station, returns to Bangalore this day from Mysore, whither he had gone as one of the Maharajah's guests during the Dusserah festivities at the capital.

EUROPEAN CHIEF CONSTABLE.—It would appear that the Superintendent, C. and M. Station, has applied to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore district for the transfer of European Chief Constable Ottmann from the Pettah to the Cantonment police.

ACROBATS.—A troop of native acrobats arrived in Bangalore, on Saturdy, from Pondichorry. They will give two or three performances in Cubbon Pettah, where a large tent has been erected for them, and then proceed to Mysore to perform before the Maharajah.

E. AND A. I. ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the Mysore branch of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association will take place next Saturday evening, the 20th Instant, at the Mayo Memorial Hall, when Mr D. S White, the leader of the community and the founder of the parent Association in Madras will deliver an address.

CRICKET.—A match at cricket, being the third and the last, the "rule," as it is called, was played, on Saturday last, between an eleven of the Central College, Bangalore, and an eleven of Bishop Cotton College, resulting in a victory for the former by 10 runs, after a very exciting struggle. The first two matches were won by Bishop Cotton's.

DEATH BY STARVATION.—A native woman, an egg seller in the big market, C. and M. Station, was found in an insensible state,

in her staff, on Friday last, and was removed to the Bowring Hospital, where it was found that she was dying from the effects of starvation All attempts to save her life proved of no avail, and the woman died on Saturday.

THE WEATHER.—We have had very heavy showers of rain, throughout the past week, especially from the 10th to the 12th instant, during which period 4·63 inches of rain were gauged. On Saturday night, we had some showers, and all Sunday, it continued cloudy and damp. These rains have done both the tanks and the crops a great deal of good The wind has now shifted to the North East, from which quarter the clouds gather, so that we may look for the second monsoon of the year from this its usually expected day, the 15th October

"STILL THEY COME"—As if Bangalore, and the Mysore Province generally, were not already overcrowded with advocates and pleaders, who have quite a struggle for existence, we find from a local contemporary, that an English attorney has set up an office in the C and M Station, with the laudable view of establishing a practice The gentleman who has launched on this bold venture is Mr J Blake Spark, a solicitor of the Supreme Court of judicature in England and an attorney of the High Court, Madras, who has been admitted as an advocate of the Chief Court of Mysore

A BURGLARY.—On the night of Wednesday last, or early in the morning on Thursday, the office of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, in Residency Road, Civil and Military Station, was broken into by some thief or thieves, and a considerable quantity of patent leather, a pair of boots, and a blank cheque book taken away The burglars seem to have forced open the lock of the office door and thus effected an entrance A strange bunch of keys was found on the premises, and were identified as belonging to Dr Duckworth, a vice president of the Association, whose servant had stolen them about two years ago, when the man was dismissed A clue has been thus found to the theft Are the Bangalore police capable of working it out?

THE END OF THE DASSERAH.—The Dasserah festivities in Bangalore came to a close on Friday last, when the *jumbu saveri*, or procession of the Gods and Goddesses from the Pettah to the High Ground—an annual affair—took place amidst much pomp and circumstances and vast crowds of people A very large number of villagers, larger than usual, came into Bangalore from all the adjoining towns and taluks The museum, the Public Office buildings in Cubbon Park, the Park itself, the Lalbagh, and other public institutions in Bangalore were thronged with gaily dressed and lively crowds of people of all ages and both sexes, who seemed to be greatly interested in all that they saw and were shown. What added to the liveliness and satisfaction of our "country cousins" was the fact that the rains have been copious and have tended to ward off scarcity and have filled the tanks and wells.

THE MONSOON AND THE MILLENNIUM.—The South-west Monsoon this year has been deficient in Mysore and parts of the Southern Deccan, and fears, we hear, are already expressed in those regions, lest the north-east rains should fail also. Such a misfortune would mean something very like a water famine, and amongst other things might necessitate the abandonment of the Bangalore Camp, for the collection of 10,000 men with their followers and horses demands above everything an abundance of water. Happily there would seem to be no better ground for anticipating a failure of the winter monsoon than the rumours among the natives, whose minds have been much worked upon by the strange appearance of the evening skies, to which a correspondent draws attention elsewhere The singular after-sunset glow which has been conspicuous for the last few weeks seems to have been especially brilliant in Southern India, and the natives of Mysore, not content with attributing to it the unusual dryness of the past season, are prophesying all sorts of calamities—war, famine, pestilence and earthquakes—as our portion for the future. Native prophecies are too common to count for much; but it is singular that these alarms are shared by the superstitious both in Europe and America, and a large party of religious enthusiasts from the state have already started for Jerusalem, there await the Great Tribulation which is to herald the Millennium upon earth.—*Pioneer*

General Summary.

CARRIAGE OF PHOSPHORUS BY POST.—We hear that a respectable firm of chemists recently despatched an ounce of phosphorus, carefully packed, by value payable parcel post. It arrived in transit and damaged the mail bags Under these circumstances, and acting under the advice of the Chemical Examiner to Government, the Officiating Post Master General has prohibited the despatch by post of yellow phosphorous in any shape or form.—*Mail*

THE TELEPHONE.—Public telephone Offices have been opened on the Bombay side, and on the Island, by Mr Dubern, the electrician of the Oriental Telephone Company, where parties who wish to avail themselves of quick delivery, and receipt of verbal messages, can communicate with the Houses of Agency, leading firms of Madras, and private individuals, within a radius of a quarter of a mile from any of these offices, on a payment of 2 annas for every 5 minutes' conversation Two other offices are to be opened, at the Salt Cotars and Vardan Mouthuppa Street Black Town.—*Ibid*

THE AYODHYA POOJAH.—A native correspondent writes:—"A brief account of the origin of the *Ayodhya Poojah* festival, which is celebrated to-day by the Hindoos, may not be uninteresting to your numerous readers. In the Puranic period (B C 900 to 400) a dispute arose between the Pandus and the Kurus regarding the right to the throne of Hastinapuram Every effort to bring about a peaceful solution of this difficulty appears to have failed, and it was eventually set at rest by a warfare between the two parties which lasted for eighteen days The Pandus sought and obtained the assistance of Krishna who suggested that Arjuna, the grandson of Pandu, and son of Arjoonan, a celebrated warrior among the Hindu deities, should cut 32 pieces of flesh from different parts of his own body, and offer the same as an oblation to the goddess Veera mahali, and thus propitiate her towards achieving success in this war This was done, we are told, and the result was that the Kurus were completely subdued, and Yudhistra, the chief of the Pandus, succeeded the throne of Hastinapuram The offering of human flesh, just alluded to, by Arjuna, is now commemorated by the Hindus as *Ayodhia Poojah* and as by the former, the object of the Pandus was attained by the complete subjugation of the enemy, and the final acquisition of the throne of Hastinapuram, so also the ceremonies of the present day, are made to invoke the aid of the gods on behalf that the latter may have their desires and intentions granted The word *Ayoodhana*, literally signifies a weapon, or instrument, but has now come to have a general sense, and is applied to tools, implements, and other things peculiar to each profession or trade, —hence the peculiarity which characterises the celebration of this day's ceremonies The carpenter offers up the tools pertaining to his profession, and so on according to each one's particular trade, profession or vocation in life that the fruits of his labours for the ensuing year may be attended with success by the blessings of Providence It may be added here that the more wealthy people among the Hindoos sacrifice sheep on this day"—*Ibid*

CHOLERA AT TIRUPATTY.—It appears that cholera, which appeared at Tirupatty last week has since the few cases reported disappeared A telegram to this effect has been received from the collector of North Arcot.—*Stan in d*

PUBLIC HEALTH IN HYDERABAD.—We learn from Hyderabad that public health is not very satisfactory there and that fevers, coughs and colds are prevalent The rains have not been very favorable in that part of the Deccan this year.—*Ind*

OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.—Weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills.—Amount to be remitted during 1883 84 £16,300,000, remitted from 1st April to 29th September '83 £7,992,100, balance to be remitted from 30th September '83 to 31st March 1884 £8,377,900.—*Ind*

MADRAS FAIR, 1883-84.—A meeting of the general committee of the Madras Fair for 1883-84 was held, on Saturday last, when it was resolved to ask Mr Burrows to accept office as Vice-Chairman It was also resolved to light the park every night during the fair, the illuminations will be at their best and the display of fireworks will take place on Wednesday, the 2nd January Races and sports will be held on the 28th 29th and 31st December and 1st January The other arrangements for the fair will be as in previous years. The different sub-committees were formed and secretaries appointed to each The general committee will meet again on the 27th October.—*Ibid*

A REMARKABLE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—At 9 A M on Monday the police received information that a native female, the wife of a respectable Hindu, resident of Cooma tolly, had attempted to commit suicide by shooting herself From enquiries made, it appears that the woman had asked her husband to allow her to visit her relatives in the Mofussil during the Pujahs Some obstacles were thrown in the way of her carrying out her intention, and this disappointment so preyed on her that she determined to commit suicide She first wrote two letters, one to her husband, asking him to make over all her jewels to her child, and another to her parents, asking them to see that those jewels were made over to the child She then drank a bottle of aromatic vinegar, and finding it take no effect, she loaded her husband's revolver, and placing the muzzle under her chin, pulled the trigger The bullet entered and lodged in her throat Finding herself still alive, she made an attempt to shoot herself a second time, but fell back insensible She was promptly removed to the College Hospital, where an unsuccessful attempt was made to extract the bullet from her throat She now lies in critical condition.—*Englishman*

MORGAN VS KNIGHT.—The charge of defamation brought against Mr Robert Knight, editor of this paper, by Mr W C Morgan, of the firm of Roberts, Morgan and Co, solicitors, was resumed to-day Mr H P, instructed by Mr Hedger, appeared for the complainants Mr Moomohum Ghose, instructed by Mr H. H Remfry, for the defendant Three witnesses—Mr Aitken, sub-editor of the *Indian Daily News*, Mr Urage, printer of the *Statesman*, and Mr Hedger, solicitor (Roberts Morgan and Co.,) were called for the prosecution, the first, to prove that the *Indian Daily News*, was the only paper which published a full report of the case of Pigott *vs* Hastie, the second to identify copies of the *Statesman* of the 11th, 29th, 24th, and 27th September, and Mr Knight's manuscript of the article which appeared in the issue of the 29th and the third witness was called to show malice by stating that, two or two and a half years ago, when his firm took possession of the *Statesman* on behalf of the mortgagees, he had a disagreement with Mr Paul Knight, defendant's son, the consequence of which was that Mr Paul Knight had to leave the office With the evidence of these witnesses, plaintiff's counsel declared his case closed Mr Moomohum Ghose then addressed the Court on behalf of defendant at considerable length, contending that, while the English law on the subject allowed the defendant in a libel case a very wide latitude, the Indian law on defamation gave him far greater license, and unless it could be shown that Mr. Knight had been guilty of imputing subornation of perjury to Messrs. Roberts, Morgan and Co, the case could not stand Mr Knight Mr Ghose submitted, was completely covered by exception 5, which should be read as part of section 499 He had stated his opinion in good faith, had kept strictly with in the facts of the case, and though it might be that his opinion was singular, or even extravagant, still, so long as he kept within the four corners of the facts of the case of Pigott *vs* Hastie, he could not possibly be charged with defamation His worship, at the close of Mr Ghose's address, read out the following charge to the defendant:—"That you on the 29th September 1883 in Calcutta, being the editor of the *Statesman* at No. 3 Chowringhee-road and elsewhere in the South division of Calcutta by a leading article relating to the Pigott *vs* Hastie case in the *Statesman* newspaper, made and published an imputation of dishonest and unprofessional conduct and practices on the part of one William C Morgan or his firm as the defendant's attorneys in that case, intending to harm, or knowing or having reason to believe that such imputation would harm the reputation of the said William C Morgan, and of his said firm, and thereby you committed an offence punishable under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court, and I therefore direct that you be tried by the High Court." Defendant then entered into a personal, recognizance bond and left the Court.—*Statesman*

Extracts.

NON-OFFICIAL ANGLO-INDIANS.

People are apt to suppose that the non-official English population in India possess in Indian politics an influence similar to that which their countrymen at home exercise upon the Government here No estimate could be more wide of the mark The non-official Europeans in India are a mere handful amidst a population of two hundred millions. It is not directly for their interest that we govern India: we govern it for the direct interest of the two hundred millions The non-official English are not responsible for the good government of India, as the non-officials at home—that is to say, the whole mass of the inhabitants of the British Isles—are responsible for the conduct of Mr Gladstone and his Cabinet. Nor again are the Governor-General and his Council accountable for their actions to the non-official European community in the same way as an English Cabinet is accountable to the nation. The Viceroy is accountable, not to Anglo-India, but to Native India, to the Ministers of Westminster, and ultimately—when some great and vital principle is at stake—to the English people. The "non-officials"—the merchants, bankers, shopkeepers, indigo planters, tea growers, railway men; in a word, all those who are not servants of the Government—are "interlopers" in the political sense, just as under the Company's rule they were "interlopers" in the commercial sense An understanding of this plain fact might help even the Viceroy's opponents in England to remove from the question at issue a good deal of the nonsense which has obscured it The English rule India for the Indians We are not saying that non-official interests in India should not be considered. Far from it We only say that they are secondary, but that, though secondary they are sure to prosper under any Government by which native India prospers. And do they not prosper? In spite of the fact that, except on the emergence of a question which, like the present, affects a mere sentiment, the European "non-official" cares no more for the politics of India than for the politics of Mars. His bankers on the platform and in the Press threaten that if native Judges of proved capacity and unimpeachable honour are empowered to try his fellow Europeans on a criminal charge he will withdraw himself and his capital from the country We shall see! If the Ilbert Bill pass to-morrow, he will still go on pushing wherever he can turn a penny, and interspersing his maledictions of the climate with complacent remarks upon a providential outlet for overcrowded England Here, then, are the three salient points which Englishmen at home must steadily bear in mind if they mean to decide impartially between the Governor-General and the handful of noisy agitators in Bengal and Assam Firstly, the natives in whose interest we govern India ask for the proposed alteration in the law, secondly the majority of the highest English officials in India are willing to accept the principle at stake, thirdly most of those who refuse the principle are the non official Europeans, who have not won the "brightest jewel" in the English crown who have only one engrossing care in India—the care of making money, and of going home when they have made it, who have nothing to do with the Government of India, who have no right call upon the Government for an account of its stewardship, to whom the Government of India has no direct political relationship—such as it has with the native populations—and to whom the same Government never was, nor is now, bound to account for its policy . . Legislative reforms have aroused fanatical opposition in India before now, but have survived, and the obstructives have gone on accumulating capital. And so they will in spite of all their threats to "clear out," and long after the Ilbert clause has been incorporated into the Code.—*Indian Daily News*, Sept, 13

PROFIT AND LOSS.

A writer in the *National Review* has undertaken to prove that the connection between England and India is advantageous to both the countries The writer begins by describing how India pays England:—

The first misrepresentation is that our connection with India has directly added £85,000,000 to the debt of England, which with the otherwise unnecessary vast cost of our army and navy represents an income of something like £10,000,000 every year

in the taxation of the country. The fact is that our connection with India has never cost England a farthing; while, on the contrary, it has immensely added to our wealth.

The wars we have waged in India have been paid for, to the uttermost farthing, from Indian revenues. Moreover, India pays not only for the British troops actually employed in that country, but for the indirect charge of keeping them up to their strength by drafts from England, and in this way contributes materially towards the cost of the home garrisons of the United Kingdom. The English people further enjoy, beyond the relief of taxation thus afforded them, the immense advantages which India offers as a training school for their army, which they would still have to maintain, even if they did not hold India.

It is indeed sometimes said that our connection with India has imposed on us the cost of garrisoning Malta and Gibraltar. But Gibraltar came under the British flag before the Indian empire existed, and Malta long before the modern overland route to India which that fortress fortunately commands, was opened. These strongholds were in fact taken possession of for the sake, not of India, but of our commercial supremacy. In fact, India itself was acquired solely in the interest of our commerce with the East, for the sake of which we were compelled, long before we conquered India and thereby secured that commerce on a sure and certain territorial base, to uphold at any sacrifice our naval predominance in the Mediterranean.

It is chiefly because of this commerce that we have established consulates at Aden also and have our agencies at Zanzibar, in Persia, and in China, but inasmuch as they are partly of direct benefit to India, these agencies are in some degree supported by contributions from Indian revenues, while Aden is paid for wholly from them.

Indeed, so far from this first misrepresentation being even approximately correct, the only instance of England being taxed on behalf of India in the recent one, when the political party which in opposition denounced the Afghan war was, on assuming power, compelled to justify its hasty words by voting a sum of £5,000,000 in aid of the Indian exchequer, a burden found so heavy by Parliament that it has positively spread the contribution over seven years. India, in return, has aided England in the Egyptian war.

Then there are the profits in the Indian trade with England worth nearly £60 000,000 a year, to be considered. Again, our retired officers as well as merchants spend in England a good deal of money made in India. Beside this vast sum of English money, probably exceeding £200,000 000, is invested in Indian private and public securities, the interest of which England has regularly received. There has been no repudiation of English loans to India, as of English loans to other countries; and Indian railways have always paid English shareholders a high and certain dividend. They are among the best securities on the Stock Market. It is a reasonable estimate that the English nation has made 5 per cent. all round on its Indian investments, instead of 3 per cent., which it would have made with no better security at home. This alone shows a profit from the connection of many millions a year. But it is hardly worth while to discuss the items of the pecuniary profit England derives from India when we know that the very ground of questioning the advantage to India of the British connection is the amount of the cash balance, viz., £15,000,000 annually in favour of England on all the transactions between the two countries. Instead of loss, then, from our possession of India there is an enormous gain, which is one of the main sources of the wealth and greatness of England."

LAST WORDS ON MR. ILBERT'S BILL.

FROM THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW *September*

The paper which appeared on this subject in the June number of this Review was written by me in April last, and since that time I have witnessed some new things and learned some old things which affect the controversy, and which may usefully be added to it. First, let us recapitulate what the controversy, actually is. The points I have endeavoured to bring into prominence are as follows:—

1 We are to rule India, not for the benefit of the dominant class, but with a single eye to the welfare of the Indians.

2 One essential principle of such Government is that we should do what we can to foster mental and political growth among the Indians.

3 For that purpose it is necessary to employ them in the administration of national affairs.

4. Such employment is also necessary on the score of economy, and as a means of giving scope to the national and honorable ambition of able men.

5. This object should be pursued with constancy but with great caution, and steps towards it should be gained as circumstances dictate.

6. In fact, Indian statesmen have so pursued this object for fifty years, and have done much while yet leaving much to be done.

7. Every step taken towards it has been received by the non-official privileged class with the gravest apprehensions, accompanied generally by prophecies of ruin, differing in degree, but the same in kind.

8 Whenever the Government has been firm enough to repel the opposition, the excitement has died away very speedily.

9 The prophecies of ill have invariably proved to be false, and each forward step has been attended by beneficial results without, so far as can yet be seen, any drawback.

10 Consequently, experience and principle are all in favour of Lord Ripon's action, while against it are only the sentiments of a very small though powerful privileged class, and conjectures and theories frequently propounded by that class, and so frequently belied by events.

To the foregoing propositions I have nothing new to add in point of principle, but they may be usefully exhibited again in the light of passing events.

I suppose that Lord Ripon's opponents are by this time aware that their attempts to enlist on their side the race prejudices of English men in England are a failure. Their meeting at St. James's Hall, at which I was not present, so that I speak from hearsay, appears to have been very respectable in tone and character—but, as a political movement, weak. Their deputation to Lord Kimberly elicited a very plain declaration that Lord Ripon would be supported. They have tried an appeal to the artisan class in the Tower Hamlets, having previously disseminated statements of the terror felt by English men and women of the same class in India, in consequence of Lord Ripon's policy. But the Tower Hamlets men proved to be quite incredulous of these statements, and, so far as appears by the reports, their sympathies were much more with Lord Ripon than with those who convened the meeting to condemn him. There remained one place where it is absolutely certain that a social and political movement, even of moderate force, will find vent—at least, if it is capable of combination with an attack on the Ministry—and that is, the House of Commons. But, in that House, Lord Ripon's enemies could not find any better champion than Mr Ashmead Bartlett, and, when he got possession of the House, could not find an adequate number disposed to listen to him.

On the other hand, the meeting at Willis's Rooms in support of Lord Ripon bore all the marks of an eager and genuine political movement, into which were drawn the same current, of feeling and conviction which have carried many similar movements far on their course.

I am one who regret that Indian questions should be whirled into the vortex of English party politics, I have reason to know that this feeling, not unmingled with apprehension, is shared by some of the most cultivated and thoughtful among the Indian community. But if one party is bent upon linking their cause to English party politics, the other party have no option but to do the same. All that is left us to do with Indian affairs what we do with English affairs make the main issues intelligible to a large number of people. It is a difficult job, but it was done thoroughly in the case of the Afghan war, and is being done again now. The moment, it is generally understood that the contest has no substance in it except so far as it is a contest between a very small privileged class on the one side and the whole country on the other—between say, the privileges of one man and the welfare of two thousand men—that moment the contest will be decided for Englishmen.

All history tells us of how little use it is to warn a privileged class that has become frightened, and yet, whether they will hear or whether they will forbear, I cannot help saying to my Anglo Indian friends, no one who has probably seen more of our urban population than they have, that in endeavouring to stir up public feeling in their favour and against our Indian fellow subjects, they are taking a most dangerous course. I read in one of the reports of the Tower Hamlets meeting, that one of the speakers, who has held high office in India, commenced by saying that vast numbers of Indians were ruled by a mere handful of Englishmen. He was doubtless about to draw the perfectly just inference, that whatever we do there should be done with great circumspection. But his audience immediately laid hold of his words in a different spirit, and cried, "Shame! shame!" The report may have been quite misleading, but it did not surprise me, because this exhibition of sympathy with the weak multitude exactly accords with my own experience in addressing assemblies in large towns on Indian subjects, as I have done many times quite apart from some political struggles.

Let me turn now from the strife of the platform to that of the pen, and get into the calmer waters of argument. Here it is pleasant to observe a great diminution of the temperature. There is still a great deal of frothy ebullition in Calcutta, and stories which, even if true, would be irrelevant, are telegraphed over and faithfully copied into the *Times*, in the hope of rousing the British Lion. But the tone of English newspapers is lowered, and that of the speakers on the subject, who are not impersonal or behind the veil, is both respectable and respectful. Such men as Sir Alexander Arbuthnot and Mr Stanhope have not roared at us with dithyrambic fury, but have spoken like reasonable men with a reasonable case to unfold. And now come at terances from India which are both temperately conceived and clearly expressed.

But exactly in proportion as we get rid of the misstatements, the exaggeration, and the passion with which the case of the Calcutta malcontents was introduced to the English public, so does the extreme meagreness and feebleness of that case stand exposed. I will touch on the topics as now presented to us. 'The measure is introduced prematurely there are too few highly placed Native officials to justify it.' Supposing the fact were so, is it a reason for moving heaven and earth, for exciting disaffection, for prophesying ruin, and for threatening vengeance, that a measure has been introduced two or three years before necessity compels it? It is not any such cause as that which lashed the Calcutta meetings into fury.

"The privileges of Englishmen in India are not a mere sentimental gratification, but a real protection against danger." That is a solid argument if founded on fact, but it throws overboard at least nine tenths of what has been dinned into our ears against Lord Ripon's measure—race prejudices, the rights of conquerors and so forth. These are no longer an all sufficient reason why the privileges of English men in India should not be curtailed. Let us, however, see what are the dangers indicated.

These dangers consist, so far as I can discover, in nothing else than the readiness of Indians to concoct sham cases in courts of justice. I have seen the opinion of an eminent Indian official quoted to the effect that his experience has given him a strong feeling against the proposed measure. His experience is that Native Indians have recourse to very unscrupulous methods of conducting their disputes about land. Granted, but how is that material? Is it true that a Native Indian judge cannot or will not deal as efficiently with a case of fraud as a European judge? Is it true that the interests of Englishmen have suffered owing to the fact that Native Indian judges have, as in fact they have for many years, had jurisdiction over land suits? These are the material questions. Does the experience of any official lead him to answer them in the affirmative or not? If it does, it runs counter to the testimony which for many years and from all quarters have been borne to the merits of the Native judges. If it does not, it tells him absolutely nothing of the points for which he cites it.

But then it is said that we should be safe enough, or at least much safer, if only covenanted civilians who have come in by competition were to receive criminal jurisdiction; but it is proposed to give it to those statutory civilians, who are nominees of the Government, and may be most incompetent persons. This is a very hard saying. As explained in my previous paper, the statutory rules for admitting Native Indians to the Civil Service were provided by the express direction of Parliament, because the plan for admitting them by examinations held in England was found to be substantially inoperative. I will not now insist that it is premature to condemn a class of which only a few individuals have yet been appointed. The objection is taken to the class as a whole, and because of the faulty principle on which it is formed. But that is an objection to the declared policy of Parliament in forming such a class, and not an objection to anything done by Lord Ripon. What mode would such objectors suggest for introducing an adequate number of Native Indians into high Government offices? I have not come across any objections to Lord Ripon's measure which seriously address themselves to this question. But those who object to his method are bound to propound their own, unless their objection goes to the whole policy of giving high employment to Natives. That, in truth, and not any matter of detail or method, is their objection. But then they are opposing the long-settled policy of successive English Ministries and Parliaments.

Nothing in the controversy has been more remarkable than the complacency with which the opponents of the measure have set down its advocates as mere theorists and sentimentalists, and themselves as the wise practical men who rest on experience and reason. I have before stated that this is an inversion of the parts. Compare the line of argument on both sides. On the side of the privileged class we have first violent gusts of passion and studied appeals to class prejudices. That is sentiment, pure and simple. Now we are hearing the still small voice of reason. When examined, it turns out to be a series of pure conjectures. The Government will have a bad lot to choose from; they will choose badly, the cases will be too difficult for them; weak people, they will be unjustly biased against Europeans. These practical men pay no regard to what experience teaches us on such points. Let me put its teachings together.

To most people it would be sufficient evidence that Native Indians have for many years proved themselves fully equal to Europeans in the decision of civil causes. That is a more intricate and difficult branch of law than the criminal branch. In many cases—such as cases of fraud, forgery, and libel—it requires all the qualities of a criminal judge. And, as said above, it is pointed out by opponents that Indian civil cases contain a large amount of fraud and forgery.

But we have a large body of evidence to go upon in pure criminal jurisdiction. For many years Native magistrates have exercised that jurisdiction over Europeans in Presidency towns, and it is in those towns that a large portion of the whole European community of India is congregated. The Native High Court Judges have precisely the same criminal jurisdiction with their European colleagues. I believe that, not having been barristers, they do not often sit in original cases, but in appeal cases they take their turn with the others. Native Mofussil magistrates who exercise criminal jurisdiction at all, exercise it when Europeans are complainants, and the complainant is just as much interested in a proper administration of the law as the defendant, though the contrary seems to be assumed in much of the arguments in this case. They also exercise their jurisdiction over Frenchmen, Germans, and other Europeans who are not European British subjects. In Ceylon, where the relations of Native and Englishman are precisely the same as in India, Native magistrates exercise criminal jurisdiction over Englishmen as freely as over Englishmen. Through all this wide range of experience there has been no charge of inequality against Native judges as a class, no charge of unfairness towards Europeans, no allegation of scandal or mischief resulting from their employment.

It is not certain that in any practical affair of life, such a body of evidence as this would be thought sufficient to go upon, and the man who resisted it, having no evidence the other way, would be called anything but a practical man? The Government of India advancing cautiously in the path of a tried policy, and resting on long and varied experience, are called sentimentalists and theorists, merely because they have and avow high ideal. And their opponents, on the mere ground that they have and avow a low ideal, call themselves practical men or even practical statesmen, when their only discoverable grounds of action are the sentiments of wounded pride and vague conjectures of danger.

ARTHUR HOBHOUSE.

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We call all the attention of our subscribers, both to our Canarese and English sheets, that subscriptions have fallen very much into arrears and that, in spite of our frequent appeals to the defaulters, through the post, they have not responded as they ought to have done and as we expected them to do It is the 6th month of the year, and we have not yet had most part of the arrears of subscription into our coffers We trust that these few words of ours will suffice to bring our defaulting subscribers into a paying mood, and we hope, we shall not be under the necessity of carrying into action our threat of last year of publishing the names of defaulters in the columns

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

CHOLERA COMMISSION FROM GERMANY

Berlin, 12th October—A German Commission has been sent to Egypt, to study different phases in connection with the late cholera epidemic there, after which the Commission will go to India

REINFORCEMENT FOR TONQUIN

Paris, 12th October—A transport sailed to day for Tonquin, with 540 men and quantity of war material

CETEWAYO DEFIANT

London 13th October—News from the Cape states that the British Resident has sent a detachment of troops to escort Cetewayo who refuses to quit the bush

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL

The Duke of Argyll has been created a Knight of the Garter

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY OCTOBER 22, 1883

THE DEWAN'S SPEECH

The Dussera speech of the present Dewan, Mr K Sheshadri Iyer, was delivered at the Durbar hall in Mysore, on the 14th instant It is not in any way a brilliant or showy speech There is no attempt to be eloquent on the part of the speaker In short it may be taken as a cut and dry matter of fact sort of address This, however, is not Mr Sheshadri Iyer's fault The subjects treated in an official speech of he kind do not afford scope of any kind for brilliancy or effect Such an address is, in fact, an annual administration report pronounced by the Maharajah's chief ministerial officer on a public platform instead of being presented to the public in the usual form of a blue book Under the circumstances, there can be expected nothing more than a recitation of hard facts supported (wherever available) by figures as hard We publish the speech in full in our columns this morning and propose to make a few remarks on the facts and statements therein contained

A variety of topics of general and public interest is touched upon by the Dewan in the course of his address, from Local Self Government to the latest industry proposed to be imported into or revived in the Province The Dewan announced no less than three distinct legislative enactments which have been devised and will soon become part of the law of the land, and these were with reference to Local Self Government, the Revenue of the State, and the municipal bodies in existence in the Province With regard to the first, we do not see that any more substantial progress has been made in Local Self Government in Mysore than elsewhere in other parts of India It seems to us that the Mysore State is just where it was when Lord Ripon's famous Resolution on Local Self Government was published in May 1881 As for the measure it is now proposed to introduce, namely the formation of Local Fund Boards and District Boards, the elements composing the measure are substantial official, and the proposed boards would be as much under the Government as they have hitherto been The system of popular election, which is the life and soul of all Local Self-Government amongst civilised communities, is still held in abeyance, and even the very non official members of the proposed boards are to be purely nominees of the Government, which has thus in definitely postponed the introduction of the popular elective system It is all very well to say that these Local Taluk and District Boards will have charge of elementary popular education, hospitals, dispensaries, chattrams, and works of irrigation, such as tanks, &c, and that they will have *carte Blanche* to expend as much money as they can afford on these various public institutions, but so long as the members of these boards are pure nominees of the Government, we may be quite sure that their action in such important public matters as those mentioned, will be of the timidest and feeblest, as they will always have the burden of responsibility to the Government hanging over them, a feeling not at all conducive to healthy action on the part of public men, whereas if they were elected by the popular voice, they would be conscious that the retention of their places depended on the manner in which they discharged the duties which the people had imposed upon them On the whole, we think that the proposed measure of Local self Government is inadequate, and does not conference tithe of the benefit on the public proposed in Lord Ripon's Resolution In fact, in our opinion, Local Self Government in Mysore has been definitely postponed

The next subject of legislation proposed by the Dewan is with reference to the revenue of the state, for which purpose a Revenue Code Bill has been drafted and published in the official *Gazette* and will in due course become law The proposed Code is to deal in a comprehensive manner with such subjects as landlord and tenant, the rights of Government and occupancy rights in revenue and forest lands, the rights and liabilities as between inamdars and their tenants, and the questions of revenue which may be referred to the Civil Courts for decision The Dewan seems to lay much stress on the symmetry and efficiency of this Revenue Code, and appears to think that its introduction will produce quite a beneficial revolution amongst the agriculturists of the Province It may be so, but there are certain provisions in it, to our thinking, which will be unfair and inequitable to the Mysore ryot This is not the place, however to discuss the merits or demerits of the Code, which requires careful consideration and separate treatment by itself We may add, as a general remark that this Code calls for the utmost patience, attention, and long deliberation, before it becomes absolute law

The last measure alluded to by the Dewan was a new Municipal Regulation, the provisions of which are to apply to all the Municipalities in the Province It is to be very much on the principles of the proposed Local Fund Regulation, with the exception that the elective system is to be extended to the municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore as a tentative experiment Here also the same over-caution is noticeable with reference to the question of Local Self-Government as in the constitution of the Local Fund Boards Real Self Government, in fact, in this state, has been indefinitely postponed

With regard to the finances of the past year, which is the next subject to which the Dewan alludes, the statements made by him appear to us to be set forth in a more candid and open manner than that to which we have been accustomed in the first two Dussarah addresses There is no attempt to paint a *Colour De rose* picture and to look forward to the future on baseless grounds For instance, the receipts of revenue for 1882-83 are given at their true figure, namely Rs 1,03,33,361, and the expenditure at Rs 1,02,19,467 which if left unexplained, would lead the public to believe that there was really a surplus, but the Dewan hastens to undeceive us, when he says that the surplus was only nominal, and that there really was a deficit of Rs. 62,861, in last year's revenues Again the present Dewan does not announce to us glowing expectations (as his predecessor did) of the revenues of the state returning, in a short time, to their old figure of 100 lacs of Rupees Mr Sheshadri Iyer says candidly that it is not safe to calculate upon a normal income of more than 104 lacs, and it would be safer to calculate only on 103½ lacs Nevertheless even in the present Dewan's financial policy, we find the little rent in the late that throws the whole instrument into discord He shows a saving in all branches of the state service, but, on the other hand, that which is saved is spent on the payment of pensions and gratuities, and in creating new appointments with high salaries, thus leaving no surplus to the state If the finances are thus managed, the Mysore state is bound to be in a chronic state of indebtedness, and there can be really no hope of freeing herself from her pecuniary burdens With reference to this part of the subject, we would refer the reader to our Canarese sheet, in which an article appears on the Dewan's late speech, in which more detailed remarks on the points we have here touched upon appear But as another instance of the way in which the finances of the state are managed we might point out to the statement of the Dewan, in the course of his speech, that the Amrut Mahal cost last year Rs 44,000, while the income was only Rs 35,000

The administration of civil justice is still to undergo the revision promised two years ago There is to be a High Court for the Province presided over by three Judges, which, of course, will cost an additional sum of Rs 35,000 a year, but this expenditure will be met by the abolition of the District Court of Bangalore and two out of the three existing Subordinate Judges' courts The establishment of a High Court for the province is the best thing in Judicial reform in this state that has been contemplated for some time By such a tribunal, first appeal cases will be heard by one of the Judges, and second appeal cases will have the benefit of a hearing before three Judges This reform in judicial administration, the Dewan announces, will come into force in the beginning of next year.

With respect to the subject of shanbogues and potails, the Dewan appears to us to advance a very plausible argument, when he proposes that the present money payments to them should be changed into grants of inam lands of equal value, as, says the Dewan, they will be placed in a better position and status as land owners, than

as recipients of a fixed salary, but it appears to us that the second reason stated by the Dewan for the proposed change, is the real and true reason, namely, the annually increasing expenditure incurred in the money payments made to the shanbogues and potails On this point, we hope to be able to make some further observations, in a future issue.

We have thus brought our remarks to that point of the Dewan's address which treats of the receipts and disbursements of the Mysore State Railway, both the line opened and that now under construction, the proposed extension of the railway system in the Province, and the several industries which it is proposed to introduce into the country We have a great deal to say on each and all of these subjects, and their importance requires that they should not be lightly passed over, at the tag end of an article. We propose, therefore, to consider these points of the Dewan's address, in our next issue

Original and Selected Notes

SIR A COLVIN has been appointed a companion of the Order of the Indian Empire

ORDERS have been issued at Goa to put into circulation the new currency notes for Rs 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 belonging to the Portuguese Government

THE charge of embezzlement against certain Parsee *employes* of the Bank of Bombay were again before Mr Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Friday Mr Slight, Deputy Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank, was examined and the case was further adjourned till the 24th instant

THE *Pioneer* believes that Mr. Seymour Keay has made his way to Hyderabad, "to offer his services, it may be assumed, in connection with that very large grievance —the Berars The Hyderabad people are apparently slow to learn how much their case in that particular has already suffered in bad hands"

THE Allahabad paper says —' An announcement that may be confidently made and will give general satisfaction to the mercantile community in India at any rate, is that the new Finance Minister will be a steadfast upholder of the policy favoured by his predecessor in the encouragement of private enterprise, especially in respect of indigenous manufactures"

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* of Sept 15th says :—" Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts, who was gazetted a Lieutenant-General on Tuesday last, makes a pretty considerable jump, as he passes over the heads of thirty-three senior Major Generals, but no favour has been shown him, as he was entitled to the step by right of seniority on the Indian list of the Royal Artillery."

THE Punjab Government has been informed that the Chiefs of Pattiala, Jhind, Nabha, and Bahawalpur, as also the native chiefs under the superintendence of the Commissioner of Delhi, Hissar, Umballa, Jullundur, Peshawar, and Derajat, do not intend to visit Calcutta during the International Exhibition Raja Sir Shib Dial of Kishenkote is the only native gentleman in the Umritsar division who has expressed his intention of going, and will apparently be the only native visitor of light and leading from the Punjab

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes :—" As I predicted, the presentation of a paltry casket to the Duke of Connaught by the Municipality will not be allowed to represent the loyalty of Bombay There is a movement on foot for a civic demonstration and the establishment of a useful memento of His Royal Highness' visit, in testimony of the unswerving allegiance to the Queen-Empress of the inhabitants of this city. His Excellency the Governor will give a large dinner-party and ball at Parell in honor of his Royal guest."

THE Government of the North-West Provinces have recently declined to undertake the survey of the proposed line from urdwar to Dehra during the present year, as the money available for railway construction has already been fully apportioned The line is being promoted by private enterprise, but although its prospects, we believe, are good, it does not seem to have recommended itself to capitalists either in London or in India, and after the answer of the Local Government the scheme will probably be allowed to lie dormant for some time longer

THE *Rast Gofter* says that a Foundling Hospital has been recently established at Punderpore for the purpose of nursing and rearing children born of Hindoo widows who are prevented by religion from re-marrying The project is started with a view to reduce to a minimum the crime of infanticide which is so common amongst this class of women Some thirteen women of all classes and ranks hailing from different parts of Guserat and other places are said to have taken advantage of the institution The paper hopes that the Hindoo community will yet see their way to introducing the system of re-marriage among their widows rather than seeing them so degraded in public estimation

THE Lahore paper says —"There is a dearth of political news from Cabul The Ameer has been much distressed at the death of his little son, Shams ud din, who, being of pure Afghan blood, was an important political personage, although young in years The death of Sirdar Hashim Khan, who was almost the only son the late Dost, and who had espoused the cause of the present ruler, has also been a great grief to Abdul Rehman A news letter says that the Ameer has for several days not appeared in durbar, and has postponed his intended journey to Kandahar and Herat. His chief attention is directed to revenue matters Additional taxes are being levied, and the land settlement as it existed under Ameer Shere Ali Khan, is being completely changed The income-tax levied on Hindu merchants is exceedingly unpopular, and is said to be affecting the trade between Cabul and Peshawar The Ameer has several times openly stated in durbar, that the British Government gave him no encouragement to visit India"

MEDICAL and other readers will perusal with great interest the official note regarding the vaccination of animals The experiments recently made in British Burma, with the view of testing the efficacy of the lymph prepared by M Pasteur, appear to have been quite successful, but the veterinary official by whom they were conducted properly declines to offer any opinion as to the preventive value of this novel system of treatment until more complete investigations have been made The further experiments that are to be made will be watched with considerable interest, and as the Bombay Burma Trading Company intend to vaccination a large number of their elephants and the local Commissariat authorities the mules under their charge, M Pasteur's discovery will receive a very fair trial We hope the Government of India will continue to give the public the benefit of the results of these most important experiments as they are arrived at

At the meeting of the British Association on the 20th ult, a paper was read by Mr John B Field on the Euphrates Valley Railway as an alternative route to India The railway, he contended, would compete on advantageous terms with the Suez Canal for a considerable portion of the existing goods traffic to the East, as a route for conveyance of passengers, troops, and mails, and would effect a clear saving of five days in the journey between London and Bombay The political advantage of the alternative route was obvious. All the great European Powers, and especially France, claimed to have interests in Egypt which might at any moment come into conflict with British interests and oblige us to defend our at present only practicable route to India by force of arms. In the event of a war with one of the great European powers, the defence of the road through Egypt to India would probably cost not less than from 100 to 200 millions sterling To avert this risk by the erection of the Euphrates Valle Railway at a cost of eight and a half millions for a single line, or 12 millions for a double line, would be profitable in the interests of peace and civilisation The Euphrates Valley Railway as a commercial undertaking would appear to have quite as great a certainty of success as the Suez Canal had previous to its being made Canon Tristram spoke favourably of the project, but preferred that the point of departure in the Mediterranean should be Seleucia rather than Alexandretta.

The *St James's Gazette* writes —" A painful case has occurred in America of an inveterate smoker living to an unreasonably old age and then dying apparently because he gave up the use of tobacco His name was Aron Goldstein and he died at Paterson, in the United States, on the 29th of August, in his 108th year, the record of his birth being, it is stated, well authenticated Goldstein came to America about twenty five years ago, and has since led a retired life at Paterson He was born in West Prussia He was married three times and leaves behind him six living children—if, indeed they can be called children, the eldest, a daughter who lives at New York, being seventy years old, and the youngest 'child,' also a daughter being thirty-eight years of age He had several other children who died He leaves also thirty three grandchildren, and thirty one great-grandchildren living Goldstein fought with Napoleon I in the Russian campaign, and at Waterloo, where he received a wound in the leg which troubled him until his death He was in full possession of his faculties to the last He smoked tobacco almost incessantly and was a moderate user of stimulants About two months before he died he was unfortunately persuaded to discontinue smoking on the ground that it would injure his health From the day on which he relinquished his pipe his strength failed him He never rallied and gradually sank—owing, the doctors believe, to the sudden stoppage of his tobacco

Local and Provincial

THE DEWAN'S TOUR.—It is stated that the Dewan will shortly proceed on tour in the Northern district of the Province

DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND —Mr S B Ramaswami Iyengar, son of Mr S B Krishnaswami Iyengar, late Assistant Commissioner, again left Bangalore for Bombay *en-route* to England, on Monday the 15th instant Mr Ramaswami Iyengar intends studying for the bar

SESSIONS COURT, C AND M STATION —On Monday the 15th instant, the day fixed for the Sessions Court, C and M. Station, there was no case heard at all, as not one was committed to the Court, by the Magistrates during the previous month It was what is known as a " maiden sessions"

BISHOP COADOU'S RETURN —It is expected that the Right Revd Dr Coadou, Vicar apostolic of Mysore, will return to Bangalore from Pondicherry in the course of this week, his lordship having sufficiently recovered from his recent serious attack of illness

CAVALRY PARADE —There was a parade of the cavalry troops in garrison, in the South Parade, C and M Station, on Friday morning last The troops consisted of the 12th Royal Lancers, the 1st Madras Light Cavalry, and the Maharajah's Sillidars, all under the command of Col the Honorable Stewart

THE CASE OF MR S. B KRISHNASWAMI IYENGAR.—We learn that the present Dewan has promised to look into the case of Mr S B Krishnaswami Iyengar, late Assistant Commissioner, Mysore Commission who was so unfairly treated by Sir James Gordon, when the reductions in the state service began, preparatory to the rendition.

E AND A I ASSOCIATION —The annual meeting of the Bangalore branch of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association took place, on the evening of Saturday last, when Mr Percy, Postmaster of Madras, presided The meeting was held at the Mayo Hall, C and M Station, and there was a large attendance There was a band of music, which played at intervals Mr White, the President of the parent society in Madras, was present, and delivered an address The report for the past year was read, and several speeches made The proceedings terminated at about 9 P M

THE PARSEE PAVILLION CASE —The suit in which one Abdul Kareem was plaintiff and Mr C S Nazir, the wellknown Parsee theatrical proprietor, and, Mr E J Smaller, were defendants, was decided, in the Civil Court, C and M Station, on Monday the 15th instant The learned judge Colonel H G Thomson, gave judgment against both defendants, who stood in the relation of principal disclosed and agent, in respect of the pavilion built by plaintiff for the 1st defendant The ground of the decision was that Mr Nazir was a "foreign principal,' and thus both he and his agent were liable on the contract The 2nd defendant, we believe, intends appealing against the decision

Extracts

LONDON TO CALCUTTA IN A WEEK

Mr Burne c e the principal of the new Engineering College at Muswell Hill, contributes to the *Chamber of Commerce Journal* for September an article descriptive of a proposed new junction railway intended to unite the railways of Europe with those of India, and which will so accelerate communication between the eastern and western worlds that by its and we still be enabled to travel from London to Calcutta in a week The design of this railway is due to Sir Macdonald Stephenson by whom the Indian system of railways was inaugurated, and who so far back as 1853, brought the project under the consideration of Lord Palmerston and backed by his influence under the notice of the principal courts of Europe as an undertaking that must one day be proceeded with being the necessary complement of the Indian system of railways about that time begun In 1847 Mr Bourne had accompanied Sir Macdonald Stephenson to India to commence the works of the East India railway—the first line constructed in India, and which has since reached a high measure of commercial success—and he has since, in conjunction with Sir Macdonald Stephenson collected all necessary information regarding the commerce population productions, trade routs, topography geological formation and mineral wealth of the countries intervening between Europe and India so as to ascertain what were the physical difficulties which would be encountered in the construction of the proposed junction railway and what the prospects were of a remunerative return In the prosecution of this task, about five thousand volumes, bearing upon such topics, have been examined and a thousand maps, and a line has been struck out which there is every reason to believe would be remunerative from the local traffic alone and which is exempt from serious engineering difficulty from end to end The European system of railways is now complete or being completed up to Constantinople The Indian system is complete up to Sibi on the road to Candahar and the junction link now proposed between these two points, and which would be 3,000 miles long or of the same length as one of the railways across America, would run from Constantinople through Angora, Sivas, Van, Tabreez Teheran Meshed, Herat, and Candahar The time it is believed has now arrived for utilising the laborious research continued during so many years A new and a faster route to India has become necessary Railways ramifying over the face of Europe, and over, the face of India, have now been constructed, which will collect and distribute the traffic, of the connecting trunk and with such aids the through traffic it is believed, will be large Every railway in Europe and every Railway in India, is interested in the construction of this junction link and measures, we are informed are now being taken for carrying out the undertaking without further delay

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO CASHMERE.

The party to accompany the Viceroy when leaving Simla on the 16th instant, in addition to Her Excellency the Marchioness of Ripon, will consist of the Private and Military Se-

cretaries, the Rev. Father Kerr, Dr. Anderson, Captain Hope of the Foreign Department, Colonel Bamfield (Inspector-General of Police) and Captains Harbord, Lord Alwyne Compton and St. Quintin, Aides-de-camp A portion of the above party will not proceed beyond Jammoo. The Viceroy and staff will sleep at Pinjore near Kalka, on the night of the 16th, stay there the following day, and, leaving in the evening, reach Umballa in about three hours, driving direct to the railway station, where a special train will be in readiness to convey them to Wazirabad, which will be reached about 4 P. M., on the 18th The short journey thence to Sialkot where His Excellency will pass the night, will be made by dak. On Friday, the 19th, His Excellency will leave Sialkot for Jammoo, where he will be received by the Maharajah of Cashmere, and halt for two days. On Monday, the 22nd, the Viceregal party will proceed to Islamabad and Pampur by easy marches, and from thence to Srinagar by water, arriving there on the 10th of November for a halt of four days Starting from Srinagar on the 15th November His Excellency will reach Murree on the 23rd. The subsequent dates will be Rawalpindi 23rd, thence by special train to Lahore, arriving there at 8 A. M., on the 24th. At Lahore, where the Viceroy's party will be the guests of the Lieutenant-Governor, a stay of two days The departure from Lahore will be on the evening of the 27th, and the arrival at Allahabad at 6 P. M., on the 28th His Excellency will stay at Allahabad with Sir Alfred Lyall till 9 A. M., on Friday, the 30th, which should enable him to reach Calcutta on the 1st December, about 8 A. M The arrival at Lahore and Allahabad will be private It will be seen from the above that the Viceroy's tour in Cashmere will extend from October 19th to November 21st, on which day he will reach Kohala, on the Murree route, and re-enter British territory. Among the many places of note His Excellency will visit, are the Banihal Pass, Verinag, Islamabad, within a short journey of the ruins of Martand, and the sacred pool of Bawan, as well as Srinagar itself The climate will be bracing, but seldom bitterly cold, and the roads to be traversed give a fair idea of the varying aspects of Cashmere scenery, even if something saddened by the almost universal presence of autumn tints.—*Pioneer*

THE CLAIMS OF SERBOJI RAJAH.

In his letter to Lord Kimberley, of which we made brief mention last week, Dr Kavanagh contends that Mr. Cross's statement in the House of Commons regarding Serboji Rajah's claim to the throne of Tanjore was "totally incorrect" The Under-Secretary for India declared for one thing that the late Rajah of Tanjore had been dead nearly eight years before the senior Rani proposed to adopt Serboji as her heir. According to Dr. Kavanagh, not only had Sivaji Rajah himself proposed to adopt Serboji, but on the death of the former, his Ranis requested the Resident Mr Norbes to let Serboji perform the funeral rites as Sivaji's adopted heir. With this request Mr Forbes at once complied. The mere performance of the funeral rites made Serboji or Razaram Sahib, as he was then called, his great-uncle's lawful heir. That Razaram Sahib did perform those rites Mr Forbes himself declared in an official letter of Sept 9, 1856 Instead of petitioning Government for the first time in 1863, the Ranis and their friends in Tanjore began *immediately, after Sivaji's death* in 1855 to entreat the Madras Government to place Razaram Sahib on the throne of Tanjore In 1856 a full report on this subject was forwarded by Mr. Forbes to the Madras Government which "saw no reason for interference" According to Mr. Cross, Dr. Kavanagh's own memorial to the Secretary of State had been rejected. But Dr. Kavanagh asserts distinctly that he has received no answer of any kind from the India Office to a memorial which had to be forwarded thither by way of Madras Mr. Cross's plea that nothing was known of the "nephew" who performed the last rites appears to Dr. Kavanagh "a thing incredible —a perfect enigma." He declares that the British Government "know well the actor and the consequences of the act;" and quotes three instances of adoptions made by widows of native princes, and recognised by the British Government; the latest of these however dating back to 1841. He further contends that, according to Hindu law and public usage, the widow of a man dying childless can always adopt an heir, who enjoys "the same right, title and interest as the natural heir." The judgment of the High Court of Madras, he adds, in May 1865, "greatly strengthens the case" of his client who even if Government had cancelled the adoption, "would still be entitled to the throne of Tanjore, on the ground of his being the great grandson of the late Serboji Rajah" in the female line. If Razaram Sahib and Serboji Rajah are one and the same person, his counsel has made out a pretty strong case on his behalf. But his letter would have been more to the purpose had it confined itself to proofs and arguments without entering into lively but not too relevant personalities against Mr Cross.

A STRANGE STORY.

The *Maryport Advertiser* says it can vouch for the truth of the following story (the name of the persons to whom it relates are withheld for obvious reasons.—Upwards of twenty years ago a husbandman, a native of Cumberland, married a girl belonging to the country. The newly married couple went to reside with the bride's friends. The bridegroom, however could not agree with them, and in the course of a few months he left his wife and went away, no one knew whither. The woman had reason to belive that her husband after leaving her took his passage in the ill-fated steamer London, which in the year 1866 foundered on her voyage to Australia. Seeing in the list of those who perished a name similar to that of her husband, the woman concluded that he was dead Shortly after her husband's departure, she gave birth to a daughter, and the two lived together for a long time without any particular incident occurring to change the current of their daily life. After waiting for many years the woman married a minor residing in a village near Maryport, and the pair have since lived happily together The daughter by the first husband is now married and has gone to Newcastle to reside. A few days ago the first husband made his appearance at the residence of a sister in Wigton and to her he stated that he had been for some time living in Newcastle He then made inquiries respecting the wife he had left, and was surprised to hear that he had a married daughter living in Newcastle—the very town that he had himself been residing in—and that the wife he had deserted was married again His sister was unable however to give him the address of his daughter; and after waiting upon some of his relatives at Maryport—to whom he announced his intention of searching for the daughter he had never seen—he proceeded to the residence of his wife not far from the town in order to obtain his daughter's address. The second husband was not at home when the wanderer made the visit, and the women was in the house alone He knocked at the door. When the woman opened it, she failed to recognize him, and asked him what he wanted The man asked if she had a daughter alive, and if so, where she was living. The woman wished to know his reason for asking such a question, and inquired if he was any relative of her daughter's husband "No," he replied, "I am a nearer relative than that" The woman then invited him into the house, and gave him the address, which he put into his pocket and prepared to leave the house. As he was crossing the threshold he turned, and looking her full in the face, said "Well E—, you have got married again and I hope that you will do well by your husband and live comfortably. I am your daughter's father" The poor woman knew him then, and almost fainting, cried in a choking tone "Oh, Jim!" but before she could recover her composure he had walked away. He has since left the county.

NATIVE CIVILIANS.

In their mode of giving effect to the Right Royal promise of Her Gracious Majesty to admit the natives of this country to offices for which they may be so qualified, the Indian Government have manifested a vacillation, an alternation of liberality and niggardliness, which is detrimental to their reputation for good faith, and which may in its effects prove both detrimental to the progress of the country in government, and adverse to some of the objects which they set before themselves. At first, when it was decided that one sixth of the Indian Civil Service should be thrown open by competition to natives, the limit as to age was 23 years which allowed of men of ability and sound education winning their way into it. The limit of age for native competitors was soon reduced to 21 years, and there has since been a further reduction to 19 years, by the time they attain which age they must so well have mastered the most composite, irregular and difficult of European languages, as to compete in it with those whose mother tongue it is, and that in an examination the most arduous that can possibly be passed by the ablest youths of that tender age. In addition to the difficulty of such an ordeal there are caste scruples to be overcome, a voyage must be made, as well as arrangements for stay in a foreign land, whose national vices, in contrast to the manner vices of weakness in India, are those of drunkenness and violence The timid, fastidious, exclusive Hindu, who could overcome these difficulties and succeed in competition with young Englishmen, must have had in his character grit which was not merely intellectual. And another advantage attending the appointment of civilian by competition, when possible, was, that they came principally from non-Brahminical classes. Brahmans were equal to the intellectual ordeal but not the social. Now, however, not only has admission into the civil service been rendered virtually impossible to natives of any class except juvenile prodigies of intellect and cram, who must probably undermine their constitutions to work up the subjects of examination in time, but on the other hand, the service has been thrown open to men who are to be admitted at the discretion of the Governors and Viceroys—that is, very much by favour, and not according to merit and qualifications as tested by competitive examination. Not only is the service thus thrown open to men who may, under a perverse, corrupt, or ignorant Governor, be appointed despite the absence of all intellectual qualifications, but these men are at all times most likely to be a mixed, whose almost exclusive influence and association may the Governments of India have in various ways been endeavouring to counteract and moderate. We may be certain that it is principally Brahmins, or adults of Zemindars' houses that will become civilians by nomination. The obstacles in the way of our youths competition are so great as virtually to exclude natives; and indeed, a Tory Viceroy did really wish to do away with the class of Competitive Native Civilians. To classes of men whose influence is adverse to the spread of Western ideas and practices to the extent desired for the progress of the country, the Civil Service is to be thrown open; and for these men there is no standard by which to judge of their intellectual attainments; nor have they gone through that preparatory course —the most effectual of all in bringing them towards, if not up to the European mark—the voyage to England and a residence there. In all this there is the evident a desire to lower the standard of the Native Civil Service in reality, and in the estimation of both Europeans and almost all Natives in the country. Among Statutory Native Civilians thus selected and appointed it would be only too possible to find men who are not of proved capacity to exercise the jurisdiction provided in the Ilbert bill, if not the incompetence of some of them, when left much to themselves as they will be in the mofussil, may be taken for granted. Let it therefore, as we suppose of this method of admitting natives to the Civil Service instead of through the narrow portals of a competitive examination, we think that if Native Civilians must be appointed in this country without a voyage to England, their sought to be not the easy condition papers set to the candidates for the service in England, and that if there are not the competition, there should at least be a qualifying minimum of marks to be attained by them We also think that, in these days of examinations for the Uncovenanted Civil Service, there ought to be made a selection of the most able and meritorious of those Natives who have attained the top of the Uncovenanted Civil Service for admission into the Covenanted ranks. Both these methods we advocate in place of patronage, pure and simple, because they will keep out of the service those against whose fitness there is an unfounded prejudice, and because they will in some degree secure out of both of two desiderata, qualifying preparation, and proved capacity.—*Madras Times.*

THE DEWAN'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN,—It devolves on me, to lay before you, by command of His Highness the Maharajah, at this the third Annual Assembly of the Representatives of the people, a brief statement of the proceedings of the government during the past year, together with a short summary of what is being done in the current year wish most sincerely that the task had continued in the hands of the eminent statesman who addressed you on the last occasion. I am sure you have missed his genial presence during the festivities which have just closed, and I need hardly add that you will doubly feel in this Hall to-day the void which he has left. It may, however, be some small satisfaction to you to be assured that the present policy of His Highness' Government is, in the main, based on the lines so ably chalked out by him in many of his public speeches both here and elsewhere; and, I have no doubt, that the great example which he has set us in his unwearied solicitude for the welfare of the people will long continue to encourage us in the discharge of our onerous public duties.

Last year your attention was invited to the important subject of self-government in local matters, and a scheme for such a form of Government was sketched out to you, with a promise of its further elaboration and early introduction into the province. I shall not occupy your time by a repetition of the grounds on which the late Dewan felt sure of the advantages and eventual success of that form of Government. It will suffice to say that His Highness' Government has had no reason to change that opinion, and I have accordingly, with the sanction of the Maharaja, drafted a Regulation for the administration of the Local and Irrigation Funds by Local Boards, which, with a statement of objects and reasons, has already been published in the Government Gazette This Bill and the opinions of the Chief Officers of the State regarding it, will hereafter be discussed in the Council, and I commend it to your earnest study, and hope to receive your views which will be most carefully considered by Government. I shall not stop to go over all the provisions of the Bill, as a pretty exhaustive abstract of it is given in the statement of objects and reasons, and its provisions have already been so fully explained to you during the past week. I must, however, draw your attention to a few points of importance on which there have been great differences of opinion. The Bill, you will observe, assumes the taluk or the existing sub-division of a taluk, to be the unit of area for which a Local Board is to be constituted. Apprehensions are felt in some quarters as to the possibility of constituting efficient Local Boards for such small areas; but it is well known that one chief cause of the inefficiency of the present District Committees lies in the fact that their Members do not possess the requisite Local interest and local knowledge, and it is evident therefore that if the system is to have a fair trial, the beginning must be made with Taluk Boards The Government are convinced that, by careful selection in the first instance, a tolerably efficient Board can be constituted for each Taluk, and they propose not to overwhelm such Boards with work beyond their capacity, but to restrict their functions in the first instance, to such matters as they already feel an interest in, such as elementary education, medical and other local charitable institutions, local plantations, water-supply, &c.,

The next question of importance relates to the constitution of these Boards The Bill provides for the due preponderance of the non-official element in them, but leaves it to Government whether to appoint the non-official members by selection from the rate-payers, or allow them to be elected by the rate payers themselves. It also provides for either an official or an elected President. This course, let me assure you, has been most advisedly adopted in the public interest in order to prevent failures and collapse which it is our great anxiety to avoid. Village communities have not yet recovered from the severe blow which, owing to political causes, they sustained early in the century; and administrative activism have to be revived and nurtured after a long period of disuse under an autocratic Government. Under such circumstances it is not surprising to find the greater part of the Provinces unprepared at present for the elective system. I have therefore stated in the statement of objects and reasons accompanying the Bill that the non-official members of the Taluk Boards should be appointed by Government at the first starting, the scheme of election fully provided for in the Bill being held in abeyance to be introduced at such time and under such limitations as the Government, after experience, may judge fit. How soon the elective system can be extended to any particular Taluk Board will depend upon the appreciation of its labours by the people interested, for, without such appreciation, it will not be advisable to resort to election in any case The non-official members of the Taluk Board, which is to be constituted for each District or sub-division of a District, will however, all be delegates from the Taluk Boards, and it will at first be under the presidency of the District or Sub-division officer as the case may be These arrangements are eminently calculated to ensure success as the Presidents in both District and Taluk Boards will bring to bear on their work, their great experience of the country and its people, while complete jurisdiction which the Boards will enjoy in the administration of their Funds, and in the appointments and dismissals of their officials will nullify any attempt on the part of the official Presidents at undue exercise of their influence in the deliberations of the Boards. The Government itself will carefully watch any small beginnings of local political life which may appear in various parts of the Province, and, with its gradual growth, withdraw the official element from the Boards

One of the charges of Taluk Boards will be elementary education I cannot lay too much stress on this most important subject. The Hobli Schools have certainly proved not an adequate medium for the wide spread of elementary education. They are wanting in that popular element in their constitution and direction which alone can give them success, and I have therefore provided that the Local Boards, assisted by village Boards, where practicable, will take entire charge of these schools, manage them with the definite funds that will be placed at their disposal, appointing and dismissing the masters at their own discretion, the Government interference being limited purely to the prescribing of the proper standard of education in them and to providing the Boards with a good and competent staff of Inspectors Thus organized, the Hobli Schools will have all the elements necessary for their success and great usefulness.

Next in importance to education is the establishment of Hospital and Dispensaries, wherever the Board may deem these required, and the formation of a body of travelling

dispensers of medicine at times of cholera and other epidemics will come under these jurisdictions and similarly, also institutions of charity, such as Chattrams and Dharmasalas. The Bill does not specifically provide for the transfer of all Government Minor Inams into the Board's management, but there is a provision under which this transfer can be made whenever the step is likely to be attended with advantage. I am myself of opinion that charitable institutions, especially the feeding chattrams, would fare better under the Boards management than they now do under that of Government, and I do hope that under these two long standing complaints of mismanagement and peculation against these institutions will soon cease, and that the large Minor expenditure under this head will be economically and usefully incurred.

It is proposed to entrust works of irrigation, such as tank repairs, to the District Local Boards, and as the majority of the members will belong to classes having large interests in agriculture in all parts of the District, it is hoped that all important tanks throughout the District will receive their due share of attention. In the matter of the execution of these and other works, the Boards will be given the benefit of the trained agency at the disposal of the Government though the power of initiating works and supervising their execution will largely lie in their own hands.

You will thus see that the Boards will possess extensive jurisdiction and great power for doing good work having at their command the cordial help and co-operation of Government officers in every Department. There can be no doubt but success will, of course, depend mainly upon themselves, upon their disinterested zeal and earnest study of the true interests of the public, and it is to be hoped that they will not fail of whom we shall be able to speak of the Local Boards of Mysore with satisfaction and pride.

I shall now call your attention to the second Bill called the "Revenue Code, Bill also published in the *Mysore Government Gazette*. When it passes the Council and receives the approval of His Highness the Maharaja, the Province will, I trust, have a very valuable Code, setting at rest many important differences of opinion and removing most of the difficulties and defects which now obstruct and mar our revenue administration. The Bill is based mostly on the Bombay Revenue Code for the evident reason that our Survey Settlement is based entirely on the Bombay system, and the provisions of the Bombay Survey Acts now in force in Mysore are proposed to be repealed in the Bill, which incorporates those enactments. The Bill is a pretty large one not larger certainly than the importance of the subject would require, and I narrow your attention only to some of the chief subjects codified, as the relation of landlord and tenant, the rights of Government in land and their mining rights which of late have acquired a certain amount of value, and the forest rights of the Government and occupants, upon all of which points, you will agree with me, that at present neither a definite rule nor a uniform practice exists as the Government is satisfied with the present Rules for the recovery of its Revenue. Such rules as now exist have been so frequently varied by executive and judicial precedents, must be quoted on almost any side. In case, thus involving the public and sometimes the Revenue Officers themselves in useless litigation at great expense and delay. The Rules on the subject have been now simplified and you will find that while on the one hand adequate provision is made for the due collection of the public revenue, on the other private rights of property are most carefully protected.

Chapter VII deserves your special study. It deals with the rights and obligations of Inamdars and their tenants. Such tenants as pay a rent assessed at the authorised rates of Government land revenue are declared to have the rights of occupants of Government land. Other tenants are allowed to acquire a right of occupancy by 12 years continuous cultivation otherwise than under written lease for a fixed term. It will thus be seen that a very simple solution is anticipated of this much vexed question which attracts so much public attention elsewhere. Such Rules in the Bill are, however, in strict accordance with existing usage. Tenants are protected from the capricious and excessive rent by Inamdars and the grounds upon which, and the mode in which, rent is enhanced are definitely laid down. Provision is made for Inamdars granting written leases and for obtaining counterparts of them from their tenants they are required to keep the necessary village accounts and registers and to deposit copies of them with the Deputy Commissioner, for without such records, the ascertainment of the rights of tenants is a matter of very great difficulty. Where such leases have been executed, the Inamdars are enabled to recover their rent through the Revenue authorities as if it were a land tax for Government land revenue.

Another important addition to the existing law is contained in Chapter XIV which refers to the jurisdiction of Civil Courts in revenue matters. At present there is no law on this subject, and the Civil Courts are held to have jurisdiction on almost any revenue matter. The Bill deals with this subject with great caution, for it excludes from the jurisdiction of Civil Courts only such matters as have immediate reference to the assessment, classification and remuneration of village servants to the assessment and realisation of the Government revenue and to the protection of tenant rights.

The remaining provisions of the Bill are all important but separate enumeration of them here would occupy much time. I would therefore only request you to study the Bill carefully with the view of commenting on its provisions, when we meet to morrow.

A Municipal Regulation has also been drafted, and I expect to be able to publish it for general information next week. The constitution of Municipal Boards throughout the Province will be very much on the principles of the Local Fund Regulation. A simplification of the sources of Municipal Revenue has been attempted. It is proposed in the first instance to extend the elective system to the large Municipalities at Bangalore and Mysore.

I must now lay before you the financial results of the last year's administration. Excluding the Railway loan and the Receipts from the Bangalore Mysore Railway, the ordinary Revenue during 1882—83 was Rs 103,38,361 as follows —

Land Revenue ..	70,21,777
Excise .	11,9[illegible],656
Forest .	6,88,248
Stamps	4,70,621
Sayer ...	3,32,935
Mohatarfa .	2,64,238
Law and Justice	64,054
Post Office .	58,125
Registration	48,268
Amrut Mahal ...	41,036
Education ..	27,009
Salt ...	18,099
Public Works ...	10,046
Miscellaneous	76,427
Total Receipts	**105,38,361**

As against this, the ordinary expenditure amounted to Rs 102,19,165, as follows —

A

Subsidy ..	24,50,000
Civil List	10,00,000
Interest on Public Debt .	4,23,645
Political Pensions	67,183
Military Force	7,57,301
	46,98,129

B

Administration and Public Departments	1,90,246
Land Revenue charges: Deputy Commissioners and Establishments	2,21087
Asst Commrs and Establishments ..	91,210
Tahuk Establishments ..	5,42,848
Revenue Survey	2,47,92
Inam Department	7,923
Remuneration of Village Servants	2,23,234
Allowances in lieu of Jaghire	21,600
Other items	29,404
Excise ..	17,038
Forest .	1,90,193
Stamps ..	13,069
Sayer	15,113
Stationary and Printing	78,436
Amrut Mahal Department	1,90,200
Topographical Survey	81,957
	21,29,900

C

Law and Justice including Jails	6,18,729
Police	4,43,114
Education	1,43,481
Mazarat	2,75,097
Medical	1,38,600
Superannuation Pensions & Gratuities	3,32,418
Public Works .	9,9,181
Post Office	1,43,163
Registration .	29,569
Minor Departments	15,828
British Officers' furlough allowances, retiring gratuities, compensation allowances and leave and Pensionary contributions	72,000
Miscellaneous including Rupees 1,49,579 expenditure of the administration of the Civil and Military Station	3,63,335
	31,91,336
Grand Total	**102,19,165**

It will thus be seen that there was at the end of the year a small surplus of Rupees 2,18,896. This however was only nominal for if the Surplus Revenue of the Assigned Tract (Rs. 1,81,757) be excluded from the calculation there will be found a real deficit of Rs 12,861. This result is due partly to a falling off in Receipts and partly to a increased expenditure. The decrease in the former is about Rs 3,41,000, and it is explained by the fact that the Receipts for 1882-83 included certain items of an exceptional character which cannot be regarded as normal sources of income. In the Sayer, deposits for gold mining, leases and mining and royalty on one of them brought a revenue of nearly Rs 1,17,000, and the Stamps on such leases also contributed to a larger Stamp revenue to the extent of about Rs. 29,000. Abkari Receipts were swelled by the fact that the duty on previous years excess sales amounting to Rs 37,000 which had been held in deposit was credited to the accounts of that year. These facts, as well as a decrease of about Rs 1,11,000 in the Sayer Receipts from Anamant and the Kadur and Shimoga Districts falls account for the smaller income of the past year.

The land Revenue of the previous year showed a little more than 70 lakhs, and there is no tendency to attain to the figure at which it stood before the Famine, viz 74 lakhs. The Abkari Revenue, after declining to Rs 7,80,000 in 1878—79 has gradually recovered and now stands at its former figure of 9 lakhs, but the Stamp Revenue is still backward by a lakh and shows no tendency to revive. The Sayer Revenue which before the Famine stood at 16 lakhs now stands at 21/2 and though it may slightly improve in more favorable seasons by a lakh or so, it is not likely for many years to come attain to the former figure of 16 lakhs. During the past year the area and crops in the Malnad portions of the Province suffered so severely from the long drought and an excessive rainfall. The crop was good only below the average but fortunately for the garden owners the arecanuts sold at nearly treble the usual price, thus fully compensating them for a smaller crop.

You will see that, under these circumstances it is not safe to calculate upon a normal income of more than 104 Lakhs, but the revised Budget for the current year estimates the income at only 103½ Lakhs because it is not expected that the Sayer collections on account can be much above 31/2 Lakhs.

The ordinary expenditure during the past year was 102 lakhs a lakh less than in the previous year. It includes some items of an exceptional nature amounting to over 1 Lakhs, which are unlikely to recur after the current year such as, the price of Amrut Mahal cattle paid to the Madras Government, the maintenance of Mysore on Veteran Blair, &c so that our ordinary expenditure may safely be assumed to be well within 100 Lakhs, if the outlay upon ordinary Public Works be limited to 9½ Lakhs as at present. This it will be seen that in ordinary years not more than a sum of about 4 Lakhs is likely to be available from the current Revenue for expenditure upon Railway extension or other important work of Famine protection. Extensions of more than one Lakh are expected to be available for this purpose next year out of current year's revenue, for the revised Budget provides for a total expenditure of about 103½ lakhs including a sum of over 21/2 lakhs on account of the few exceptional items already referred to, and the income is also expected to be half a lakh below the average as before explained.

The new Department of Amrut Mahal was formed last year. Of the 21/2 lakhs of rupees which had to be paid as the price of the Amrut Mahal cattle taken over from the Madras Government Rs 1½ lakhs has already been paid and the remainder will be paid in the current year. The working of the Department now costs about Rs. 44,000, while the receipts are estimated to amount to about Rs 85,000 only. But under the extract superintendence of its present head this Department will soon be thoroughly organised in every detail and it will then commence to yield no return for the extensive lands devoted for grazing purposes as well as increase upon the province important indirect advantages.

You are aware that the considerable reductions in establishments were carried out during the past year. These fall off set an upward balance in the accounts of the current year but it is estimated that the reductions carried out last year will produce a saving of about Rs 1,00,000 per annum in the Revenue, Judicial and Public Departments During the current year, all Divisional Judges except those at Bangalore, Shimoga and Mysore are abolished with a per lakh saving of about 8,000 Rs per annum. The Head Quarters establishments of Judges and the chief Revenue and Travelling allowances have been curtailed and the Revenue Survey Settlement establishments are to be reduced but much earlier than at present is contemplated.

The formation of a Chief Court with three Judges is still in abeyance but I hope to be able to carry out this the long wished of next year. The measure involves an extra expenditure of Rs X 000 per annum. Judicial expenditure will be fully met by savings to be effected in a still further reduction in the number of Civil Courts. The District Court at Bangalore and two of the three subordinate Judge's Courts in existence may be abolished on the formation of the High Court. Since the recent issue of the Municipal resolution Rs 1,000 towards the District and Sessions Courts in Bangalore exactly as created. Upon the formation of the High Court the Revenue arrangements could not be better than of the Judges of the High Court by turns keep the work of the Head Quarters Civil Division. Subordinate Judges Court for the Division will be retained though two of them abolished. It may be possible to transfer to the Bangalore without inconvenience to the public the office of one of the Judges to Tumkur. In the meantime from Division to Division of the Province is able to dispose of all cases coming to the Munsiff's jurisdiction.

The necessary reductions will soon be made in the number of Civil Establishments. In municipal in Sept and now all cases are annual and are fixed for ever.

The village establishment charges remain to be considered but with the issue of Revenue may more direct reduction in the remuneration paid to them but for the purpose of the new Revenue status of village in the future, cannot be carried out. The Survey and Settlement establishments of Mysore, Bangalore and Kolar and Shimoga are in a much better state. It is not desirable to alter this staff but the necessary reductions can be made in the establishments of the Revenue Department. Under the Treasury which are a related tax in the shape of enclosure to the revenue department and which contain the Revenue officers appointed taken in the case of village to minute and which for that reason are high paid. Minor measures will also be effected on converting the appointments of the officers of the lower rank and of affecting their institutional influence as heads of villages. More than the amount which has to be paid from the Treasury on this account is annually increasing. It is 8,570 in the year 1881. It has since gradually increased and is now about 2½ Lakhs. Unless the whole system is altered it is to be indicated that the amount will be nearly 7 Lakhs for the time the Revenue Survey of the Province is completed. And such circumstances as the reversion of the non-revenue assignment and the increase of the land revenue demand are sufficient to show that it would be longer delayed. If carried out with proper precaution it will not be found to entail any serious deficiency in the Land Revenue for assignments of land as service Inams must necessarily include a large portion of assignment in the land and will be a large portion of the country lands which are made liable. After a reduction in the Revenue demand the amount of the measure will be received with welcome by the large body of the officers affected and in time will be felt in carrying it into effect.

I now come to explain our position in regard to Railways. The receipts and Disbursements on the Railways Department are as follows —

Proceeds of the Railway Loan of 20 lakhs	13,56,054
Receipts from the Bangalore-Mysore Line	9,00,893
Total Receipts .	22,56,947
Expenditure	
On Bangalore Mysore Line Capital	2,80,240
On Bangalore Tiptur Line Capital	8,60,128
On Bangalore-Mysore Line —Revenue	1,87,863
	13,47,231
Balance on 31st March 1883	9,12,816

This balance together with the surplus receipts of ordinary revenue, namely Rs 1,18,896, making in all a total of about Rs 10,36,000, is available during the current year for expenditure upon the Bangalore Tiptur line.

The outlay on ordinary Public Works has been in recent years greatly curtailed in order that there might be an annual surplus available for Railway extension. In the days of our financial prosperity the P W outlay had risen to 23 lakhs. After the famine, in 1878-79 it was reduced to 18½ lakhs, and now it is limited to 9½ lakhs. It was thus possible to construct the Bangalore Mysore Line (93½ miles) almost entirely out of current revenue. It has cost 12 lakhs and the net profit earned by it in 1882-83 was at the rate of 2.42 per cent. The present excess of the Mysore line has been due to effect considerable reductions in the cost of working during the current year, and he is unremitting in his exertions to improve the traffic.

The line is still young having been in full working order for scarcely a year and a half, but the traffic already shows signs of steady progress, as can readily be seen on an examination of the coaching and goods traffic. The Receipts exclusive of the carriage of Railway materials are as follows —

	Coaching Receipts	Goods Traffic.
During the 1st half of 1882, when the line was open only up to Mandya for passenger traffic in January and Feb, and for goods traffic in January, Feb, March April and May	79,653	17,926
During the 1st half of 1883	1,00,-04	20,225
Do 2nd do 1882	1,12,901	26,340
Do do do 1883 (partly estimated)	1,20,000	40,000

The construction of the Bangalore-Tiptur Line will be part great of the Railway Loan 120 lakhs is partly out of current revenue. The first section of it (Bangalore to Tumkur 43 miles) has progressed rapidly and the Contractors Messrs Spencer and Arnold have Resident Our Engineer in charge who has manifest untiring energy, great skill and attention to every detail of the work, and we can therefore add to each upon its early and satisfactory completion. The remaining three sections to 17 Lakhs of which 13 lakhs had been spent at close of last month. The permanent way material has been received from Belgium and a large stock will shortly arrive and the Railway will be open to the public early next year.

On the second section, (Tumkur to Tiptur, 45 miles) the work has not yet commenced. The plans and estimates are all in readiness and the 182 2 lakhs but under a system of land acquisition the actual cost may be much above this. I hope that arrangements will be shortly made for this section also can be put off for a short time.

Surveys are in progress to extend the line will Harihar and therefore are to join the Southern Mahratta Railway and the Kandy Railway. The length will be 140 miles and of this 50 miles are between Tiptur and Arsikere already have been surveyed. The plans completed 1 mile 50 and 1 chain, to be put may be finished before next session.

A branch line from Mysore to Nanjangud (24 miles) is also in progress. Its plans and estimates are ready and the cost is estimated at 2 lakhs of rupees. The line is of a temporary character and the valuable State forests on the south of Mysore, but its construction is considered of much importance to the valuable State forests on the south of Mysore, but its construction is considered of much importance to the valuable State forests on the south of Mysore, but its construction is considered of much importance to

THE

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

CETEWAYO

London, 25th October—It is officially stated that Cetewayo is a guest of the British Resident in reserve territory

THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

Paris, 25th October—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the Radicals gave notice of a motion censuring the policy of the Government in Tonquin

CHOLERA IN EGYPT

Alexandria, 25th October—Cholera is again making its appearance here, nine deaths having occurred within the last day or two, mostly Europeans

£1 000 FOR MR SHAW

London, 25th October—The *Daily News* in a leading article to-day, announces that a Cabinet meeting held yesterday, the offer of the French Government to pay Mr Shaw £1,000 sterling and to make a suitable apology for his imprisonment was discussed and accepted

A ROYAL RECEPTION

Bombay, 25th October—Yesterday evening an influential meeting was held for the purpose of taking steps to provide a fitting reception to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught Mr Marriott, Advocate General, was voted to the chair, and in the course of some remarks said that, although the Duke was coming to India as a soldier, they could not dispel from their minds the fact that he was the son of Her Majesty the Queen Although the proposals brought before the Corporation had fallen through, he was of opinion that the reception should be from the citizens of Bombay in general This would be much more gratifying to the Duke, and while presenting their respects to him, the citizens would be showing their devotion to the Queen

Dossabhoy Framjee subsequently proposed the appointment of a committee, a large number of prominent European and Native gentlemen being included in the list

The resolution was adopted, along with another resolution providing for starting a subscription list A suggestion was thrown out that the subscription list should be started at a large public meeting to be held in the Town Hall, but owing to the small space of time at the disposal of the Committee the suggestion was not acted upon

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

We would call the attention of our subscribers, both to our Canarese and English sheets, that subscriptions have fallen very much into arrears, and that, in spite of our frequent appeals to the defaulters, through the post, they have not responded as they ought to have done and as we expected them to do It is the tenth month of the year, and we have not yet had most part of the arrears of subscription into our coffers We trust that these few words of ours will suffice to bring our defaulting subscribers into a paying mood, and we hope, we shall not be under the necessity of carrying into action our threat of last year of publishing the names of defaulters in these columns

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Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1883

RAILWAY AND INDUSTRIES IN MYSORE

In our last issue, we concluded our remarks on the Dewan's recent Dussorah address with a promise that we should have somewhat to note on that part of the address which relates to the position of the railway in the Mysore Province as a means of locomotion, as a means of developing the resources of the country, and, therefore, as a means of revenue to the State It is very gratifying to learn from the statements of the Dewan that the income and the expenditure on the line already completed between Bangalore and Mysore, a distance of 86 miles, shew that there is every prospect of the line repaying itself all that has been laid out on it, in a few years hence The line has been in existence *only for the past eighteen months*, and the coaching receipts and the goods traffic receipts, for the first and second halves of 1882 and the first half of 1883, shew a most rapid and satisfactory increase, the figures for the three periods being as given below—Rs. 1,30,129, Rs 1,49,541, and Rs 1,60,000, respectively. The line between Bangalore and Mysore was constructed almost entirely out of current revenues, *but the line now under construction* between Bangalore and Tumkur has necessitated the raising of a public loan of Rs Twenty lacs, and it is now stated that the line will be completed partly out of this loan and partly out of current revenue There will, therefore, be hardly anything left of the loan, when the extension from Tumkur to Tiptur is taken in hand, and, in the meanwhile, the interest on the loan will have to continue to be paid The line to Tumkur, it is stated, will be opened in the early part of next year, and it is hoped that the extension to Tiptur will be completed in 1885 86 The cost of this extension is estimated at 17½ lacs of rupees, and the Dewan is in hopes that the general current revenues of the State, and the surplus revenue of the line between Bangalore and Mysore, will supply the necessary funds for the extension We are afraid, however, that the Government of Mysore will have to go to the public again for another loan, unless, indeed, as the late Dewan hoped to be able to save, and almost promised that he would save, five lacs of Rs. a year out of the current revenues, for the *exclusive* purpose of railway extension in the Province Between the present time and the end of 1886 are three full years If the present Dewan can fulfil the promise, made by his predecessor, of being able to save five lacs of Rupees a year for exclusive railway purposes, then we may see the line from Tumkur to Tiptur extended, without the State going to the public for a fresh loan—a measure to be carefully avoided, considering the present financial position of, and the future financial burdens that may fall upon, the Mysore Province But, then, there is that line, already surveyed and estimated, between Mysore town and Nunjengode, a distance of 14 miles, and the cost of which is set down at Rs 6½ lacs Where is the money to come from for this line? We are glad to see that the Dewan thinks that this line is not of so great an importance as to necessitate in carrying any extra expenditure, or beating about for ways and means to raise the fund The Dewan, admitting the importance of the line as opening up the state forests of South Mysore, at the same time has laid it down that its construction must depend upon the means hereafter available. The principle in all these matters should be to hasten gently, especially where the raising of loans of money is concerned Of the various other extensions spoken of by the Dewan, the most important is that from Tiptur to Harihar, a distance of 130 miles, forty miles of which have been already surveyed This line will secure ready communication with the Western Coast It is also likely to pay best, "as it will tap the coffee and areca nut tracts on the West, and will draw from the North a portion at least of the large traffic which, before the construction of the Madras Railway, used to *pass through this Province towards Madras*," says the Dewan, and he continues that "this fact may probably induce capitalists in England to undertake the construction of this profitable line on their own account without requiring any guarantee or other pecuniary aid from the State" But these are all dreams of the distant future as to railway extension in the Mysore Province. There is no doubt, however, that the railway is destined to be the great developer of the resources of the country, the construction and character of which totally unfit it for irrigation (navigable) works such as have been carried out in the Godaveri district of the Madras Presidency. Herein the policy of the Mysore Government is a true one—to use all its endeavours to develope the construction of a net-work of railways all over the country The continuous prosperity of the Province will be well assured, when once this one great policy has been thoroughly accomplished.

The Dewan concludes his address by a rapid allusion *to the development of* special industries in the Province. He appears still to have some lingering hopes of the success of the gold mining enterprise in this Province, though he is obliged to admit that "prospects continue to be uncertain" Mr. Sheshadri Iyer refers to the Honcoli gold fields and Messrs. Wilson & Co of Madras, who "are continuing their operations and are sanguine of satisfactory results" This may be so; but, to our thinking, the gold mining enterprise in the Mysore Province has long since collapsed, and has shewn what a hollow affair it was, *after all* The people of Mysore, however, have been almost untouched by the mania, we are happy to say, and to secure such a consummation we contributed no small share of effort, through the medium of those columns Our advice to our countrymen still is, to scrupulously avoid such enterprises and to discourage those who would induce them to join so unstable a speculation The Dewan alluded to other industries, such as a paper mill, the two proposed steam cotton mills, which two separate companies are desirous of erecting and working, a woollen mill, and the revival of the once well known silk industry of Mysore We are glad to note that the present policy of the Mysore Government is laid on liberal lines It is evident that the Government is desirous of fostering and encouraging private enterprise, and thus aiding in the development of the country, a country rich in resources and blessed with a splendid climate. The offer of the Government to help in the creation of a paper mill in the Province (which we regret, has not taken place) and the other offer to give substantial aid in the construction and maintenance of a Woollen mill, unconstitutionally prove that the present Government of Mysore has resolved to put forth its best efforts to revive and maintain old industries the pursuit of which was once a source of labour and wealth to the people. The same remark applies equally to the Dewan's offer to help to revive the old silk industry of the country The Government's patronage of the Maharajah's Spinning and Manufacturing Company, an enterprise introduced by strangers from Bombay, seems to promise good results; but of this we have no certain knowledge, and it would be premature to affirm whether the Government has been wise or unwise in its action.

Original and Selected Notes

LADY BARING was to leave Simla for Bombay *en route* to Egypt on Saturday last.

THE first section of the Umritsur-Pathankote Railway, 28 miles long, will be opened on the 28th instant

THE High Court was closed this day, in consequence of assembling of the Judges which was held at the residence of the Chief Justice

A SCARCITY of food is reported to exist at Mandalay The Buddhist priests, who live upon the voluntary gifts of the people, are being reduced to want

THE Municipality of Umritsur proposes to expend about Rs 1,500 in sending a chosen number of artisans of various crafts to see the beauties of the Calcutta Exhibition, under the guidance of Mr E Nicholl, the municipal Secretary.

THE proposal to erect a Town Hall on the Ridge has been carried by the new municipal committee without the slightest opposition The work will be commenced immediately, and the capital raised on debentures at six per cent

THE Chiefs and Princes going to Calcutta for the Exhibition will not be regarded as guests of the Government of India That is to say, instead of being billetted upon Government, they will have to pay their expenses themselves

THE domestic event expected at the Golden Palace, Mandalay, has resulted in the birth of a daughter Theebaw upbraids the Queen, the Queen reproaches the mid wife and the astrologers for the untoward result The court loafers are greatly disappointed at the loss of the handsome presents distributed on the birth of a son

DR N K CHATTOPADAYA, late Sanskrit Professor in St Petersburg University, is a candidate for appointment in the Foreign Office His application, which was favourably received by the Viceroy, is now before the Secretary of State, and it is considered probable that he will be appointed an attache before the year is out.

A RANGOON telegram to the *Indian Daily News*, dated the 19th instant, gives the following items of news —Barnum's agent, Mr. Gaylord, has gone to Mandalay to secure the hairy family for the world's show A soap and candle factory is about to be established in Rangoon It is reported here that the British India Company have again secured the contract for the mail service between India and Burma.

IT is probable that, after the Education Commission has completed its labours, a Law Commission will be appointed, Probably with the Hon'ble Mr Hunter as president, with the following objects —1st, to see how far so-called Civilians are a success from a judicial point of view in the mofussil of India, 2nd, to ascertain how far Lord Lytton's statutory rules for Native Civilians should be revised and altered, 3rd, to inquire how far practising members of the English Bar, irrespective of nationality, can be drafted into the higher Judicial Service and how far practising pleaders of chartered High Courts can be utilised for the same purpose in the subordinate Judicial Service, 4th, to see what further means can be adopted to improve the acquirements of subordinate pleaders and to establish a uniform system of public prosecutorships for the whole country There are other objects also in view, but details have not yet transpired

DURING the Nizam's visit to Calcutta, says the *Pioneer*, the Viceroy will announce to him the date on which it has been determined that he shall assume full powers in Hyderabad Meantime a rather curious doubt attaches to what the proper date should be The Lunar year by which native authorities would compute it ends in February next, the solar year by which the Government of India would calculate not till the following August Probably in view of the present unsatisfactory aspect of affairs in the State, and the gain to be expected to the party of order from the accession of a prince who possesses some firmness and decision of character, and gives promise of fair aptitude for ruling, the earlier date will be decided on But in that case the ceremonial observance by which it would be appropriate to celebrate the installation of the most powerful and important of Indian princes would have to be waived, for the Viceroy could not leave Calcutta at the height of the winter season, and at the close of it the weather would almost forbid the long journey Of course the difficulty might be met by deputing the Governor of Bombay or Madras to preside on the occasion, but it would seem more probable that the Nizam will come to his own in February, and that the fireworks will be postponed to a later and more convenient period

THE papers of North India, says the *Spectator*, cannot get over the idea that Russia and Great Britain are engaged in a duel of intrigue in Central Asia, and Reuter about once a fortnight solemnly informs us that a Russian has been seen to Herat, or Candahar or Cabul, and that he was believed to be "an Agent of the Russian Government" The report is flashed to St Petersburg and Simla, and is followed by grave statements that neither the Government of Russia nor that of India knows anything of such an Agent, and the public mind is more or less comforted All the while, both Governments receive incessantly, though at intervals, reports from all important places in Central Asia, from paid native agents—as a rule wonderfully accurate and trustworthy—and can, if they please, find any number of "Agents" who will remain unknown to the other side The Indian Government has Mahommedan servants whom it can trust, and half the Armenians in Asia are, when required, ready to be Russian Mamelukes It is simply impossible, in the present age of the world, to shut out spies, and quite ridiculous to try Herat will no more become Russian because the Czar knows what is going on there, and can send a letter thither if he pleases, than Fez will become English because Lord Granville knows or can know exactly what the Sultan recently said to his Finance Minister Do the Embassies in the different capitals, which are simply recognised organisations for espionage breed wars or prevent them?

Local and Provincial

MIDDLE SCHOOL EXAMINATION —No less than 21 schools from Bangalore have sent up candidates's names for the Middle School Examination to be held here (amongst other places in South India) in December next

THE MYSORE STATE —Colonel Hay has been appointed Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore and the services of Lieut Jones have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for service under the Mysore Government —*Post*

DEEPAVALLI AND BALIPADYAMI —To day being the feast of *Deepavali* and Wednesday next being the feast of Balipadyami, are authorised Government holidays, and the public offices and courts at head-quarters and in the Mofussil will be closed.

ASPHALTE —It would seem that the Maharajah's Government have resolved to lay down the floorings of all public buildings with asphalte, and with this view, the contract has been given to a Sergeant W Ross But *cui bono*? and where is the money to come from for the luxury?

HOLIDAY —Saturday last being the last in the month, all the public offices and courts of law in the Province were closed, in accordance with the sanction of the powers that be all, except the Civil Court of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, which remained open the whole day, till 5 P M

BISHOP COADOU —It has now been decided that the Right Revd Dr Coadou, the Bishop and Vicar Apostolic of Mysore should return to Bangalore from Pondicherry, tomorrow, Tuesday, as his lordship has been pronounced to have quite recovered from the recent severe attack of illness which overtook him at Pondicherry

THE NUNDYDROOG SESSIONS —The criminal sessions work of the Nundydroog Division began before Mr Thumboo Chetty, District and Sessions Judge, on Thursday last, and had not concluded on Friday evening last The work of the District Court has very greatly increased since the abolition of the courts of the Bangalore and Kolar Subordinate Judges,

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION —It has been intended that the articles sent on the Mysore Province for display at the Calcutta Exhibition, in December next will be on public view in the Mysore Government Museum, on some day in the first week of the ensuing month, of which due notice will be given The articles will then be despatched to their destination

REVISION OF OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT —The *Daily Post* of Saturday last is responsible for the statement that a revision of the Dewan's Office took place in the middle of last week, when two clerks drawing Rs 40 each had the good fortune of obtaining an increase of Rs 20 each that the head clerk, Mr H Lovers got an increase of Rs 30 to his salary and that the Cheluvangar's clerk, retired on pension

CHINA CRACKERS —These small harmless paper explosives wrapped in a coating of red paper and known as "China crackers" which are sold in small square packets in the bazaars were hitherto not included as fire works requiring a license for their sale It has we learn now been decided that they come under the head of fireworks by the Municipality of the C and M Station, and vendors must henceforth pay for and take out a license for their sale

THE PETTAH MUNICIPAL ROADS —It has been decided by the Local Government that the cost of the maintenance of the Pettah Municipal roads, which has hitherto been borne by the P W Budget should from the commencement of the next official year, devolve on the Pettah Municipality, which will hereafter be in a position to bear this charge, it having recently been relieved of some items of expenditure to the extent of the amount required for the up keep of the roads —*Spectator*

A notice has been issued from the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Coorg Mr (C G Plumer) calling attention to section 7 of the Legal Practitioner's Act which requires that applications from Pleaders for certificates authorizing them to practise in the Courts of Coorg, or to renew their certificates, if they intend to continue to practice in those Courts, should be sent in by them at the beginning of the ensuing year Pleaders have hitherto sent in their applications on any date during the year that suited their convenience and thus evaded the payment of the full fee for the year The above act was only recently extended to Coorg —*Ibid*

A MURDER —The local *Spectator* supplement of Saturday last records the story of a most atrocious and cold blooded murder committed in Mysore town, on the first day of the recent Dusserah It would seem that the murderer was the servant of a well known merchant of the town, and the victim the merchant himself The servant suspected his master of having had illicit intercourse with his (the man's) wife and, on the first day of the Dusserah on pretence of asking for a loan for the expenses of the festival, he drew a knife which he had concealed about his person, and inflicted several mortal wounds on his master's body The man then escaped to a village close by and assumed the disguise of onion seller He was nevertheless captured the same evening and is now undergoing his trial

REDUCTIONS —In May last the Military Secretary to the Mysore Government, submitted to the Dewan a list of the Clerks of his Office whose services he no longer required, and asked for orders as regards their disposal, mentioning at the same time that he had relieved them of all work Although nearly six months have elapsed, no orders on the subject have yet been passed by the Dewan, and the men are drawing their full pay, and doing nothing for it Since last May, some new appointments as clerks have been made in the General Secretary's Office Why could not these appointments have been given to the surplus hands in the Military Secretary's Office? and what reason could there be for the great delay that has occurred in the disposal of their cases? It seems unfair and injudicious to employ outsiders in one branch of the service, while men in other branches are being thrown out by the reductions —*Pioneer Spectator*

Abstract of season and Intermediate Reports for the Week ending 20th October 1883

Bangalore District —Two inches 79 cents were registered in the Civil and Military Station and two inches 55 cents in the Town of Bangalore Crops in good condition The ragi crop is fast ripening Public health generally good Fever and small pox prevail to a slight extent cholera in Closepet A few cases of murrain in Anekal Drinking water and pasturage ample Prices 2nd sort rice 11 seers, ragi 32 seers and horse gram 29 seers per rupee

Kolar District —Three inches 66 cents of rain at Kolar Good rain fell in all the taluks Many tanks have received a good supply of water Lands are being prepared for Varaka cultivation Yelagapaddy was sown in parts and gingelly seed, sajje, jola, ragi and potatoes were harvested Prospects of season and public health good Cattle healthy Water and fodder abundant Prices rice 13½ to 15 seers and ragi 31 to 40 seers per rupee

Tumkur District —Four inches 19 cents of rain at Tumkur Rain fell throughout the District Crops in good condition Javari navane, wheat sesamum black gram, &c, were harvested Paddy, horse-gram, white Javari, and Bangalore gram were sown Prospects of season good Public health good Murrain prevalent in parts Water supply and pasturage abundant Prices 2nd sort rice 14 to 16 seers, ragi 40 to 48 seers and horse-gram 36 to 48 seers per rupee

Mysore District —One inch 7 cent of rain at Mysore Rain fell in almost all taluks Withering crops have revived and are now in good condition Agricultural operations continue Prospects of season promising Public health good But fever prevalent in the Hunsur and Heggaddevankote Taluks Prices 2nd sort rice 13 seers ragi 26 seers and horse-gram 31½ seers per rupee

Shimoga District —Four inches 72 cents of rain at Shimoga Standing crops in good condition, but the ragi and jola crops slightly injured in the Davangere and Shimoga Taluks by excessive rain Yellu and green and black gram were harvested Areca nut and cardamom gathered in Sorab Horse-gram, kurasani, hurali, avere, togari and cotton were sown Prospects of season good Fever and lung affections prevalent Cattle suffer from murrain in parts Prices rice 15 to 20 seers, ragi 28 to 30 seers and jola 32 to 46 seers per rupee

Kadur District —Two inches 33 cents of rain at Chikmagalur Crops in good condition Paddy, ragi, horse-gram and tobacco were sown Green and black gram, jola, alasandi and cardamom were harvested Public health good Murrain prevalent in parts Water supply and pasturage sufficient Prices rice 14 to 27 seers and ragi 30 to 48 seers per rupee

General Summary

PLEADERS TEST EXAMINATION —Applications from upwards of 50 candidates, for printed forms of application have been received by the Registrar of the High Court, Appellate side, for the ensuing Pleaders' Test Examination —*Mail*

CHOLERA AT TIRUPATTY —A correspondent writes to say that cholera is prevailing in Lower Tirupatty, where twelve cases occurred on Thursday and Friday last, out of which four

people recovered and eight succumbed to the disease The same correspondent adds that owing to the heavy rains which fell their last week, about fifty huts collapsed and about fifteen persons lost their lives.—*Ibid*

THE BEYPORE CALICUT RAILWAY —The Local Fund Board of Malabar and the Calicut Municipality have intimated their unwillingness to contribute Rs 90,000 and Rs 40,000 respectively, towards the cost of the Railway Bridges over the Beypore and Kullai rivers, so as to make them fit for cart traffic, as they believe that girders for new bridges over these rivers for cart traffic only would cost much less than the sums named, and such bridges, if constructed independently of the railway bridge would, in the event of this latter giving way, constitute an independent means for crossing these streams —*Ibid*

DIPLOMA TO THE ART OF TEACHING —The Committee appointed to draw up a memorial to the University to institute an examination in the History, Theory and Art of Teaching, and to grant diplomas to candidates passing the examination, met on Thursday last There were present, Mr G Duncan (in the chair) Mr Garthwaite, Dr Duncan Rev W Miller, Dr John Bradshaw Mr P Ranganatha Mudaliar, Mr Cruickshanks, Mr C M Burnett and Rev A Alexander It was resolved that only graduates should be eligible for admission to the examination and after a good deal of discussion as to the further qualifications of candidates, the following resolution was adopted —"That no person shall be admitted to the examination without a certificate of having attended a session in a superior Normal School, except such as have been continuously at either some High School or College as pupil teachers for not less than two years and shall satisfy the Syndicate of their having enjoyed proper facilities of training" Sub Committees for preparing the scheme of examination were then nominated, and the Committee adjourned to the 14th November

FEMALE DOCTORS IN INDIA —The plan for employing female doctors in India, one of the few that highly sensible plans recently started by philanthropists, seems likely to be a success A sum of £4 000 has been raised in Bombay, to guarantee salaries for two or three years to English ladies—one of them is Miss Pechey, M D, a most successful student, who fought through the great Edinburgh fight—and £20,000 to start a native hospital for women while in Madras, four ladies have been admitted to practise by the local Medical College One of these is that remarkable woman, Mrs Scharlieb, who came to England to perfect her medical education, and distanced all competitors of the London University Lastly, Mr Rivers Thompson Lieutenant Governor of Bengal—and we remark the firmest opponent of the Ilbert Bill—in a Minute full of clear sense and sympathy for native suffering has overruled the application of the Council of the Medical College, and ordered the admission of female students, if qualified by general education The number of entrances is certain to be large, and in a few years each of the three Presidencies will have a staff of female doctors thoroughly familiar with the language and inured to the climate They will reduce the sum of human misery far more than all zenana orders admitting lads with an English veneer on them to positions for which they are hopelessly disqualified We are glad to notice also that the new doctors intend to make a business of their work, to claim fees from those who can pay, and to earn if they can good incomes for themselves One fortune made by a woman as a doctor in Calcutta will keep the supply more regular than any amount of philanthropy in individuals, who after a few years die out —*London Spectator*.

Extracts

THE STATE OF HYDERABAD

The *Statesman* —The events that have arisen from permitting our Residency officials to fasten their friends and connections upon the Nizam's treasury, culminated in the Palmers making *the sons of their family in the public schools at home, stipendiaries of the Nizam*, and when the allowances were in arrears, they charged the Nizam 25 per cent interest upon them Englishmen as a rule in India know almost nothing of what has been done in this country, while the Government has shut its eyes thereto persistently We want to know something just now of the appointments of the following gentlemen to the service of the Nizam. —Mr or Dr Duader as he is called, Major Neill, Mr Pereira, Mr. Stevens, Major Sutherland, Mr Dunlop, Abdul Hak, and Major-General Glasford. We have not a doubt that in all these cases, the farce of making the Nizam apply for the services of these gentlemen was gone through, this being the conventional, and usual way of blinding a Government but too willing to be hoodwinked, as to the true originators of the requisition Immense salaries are being drawn by all these gentlemen from the Nizam's treasury, old native officials in some cases having been ousted to make room for them The new Resident commands we are assured, no respect whatever on the part of the people, being entirely in the hands of the subordinate officials who took so prominent part in Hyderabad politics during the reign of Lady Meade, the Parsee Sharpooree, and the late Amir-e-Kabir, Wikar-ool Oomrah We warn the Residency officials and the several Amirs with whom they are intriguing, to set their house in order, and if we finally fail in this country to carry the reforms that are demanded for the salvation of the young Nizam himself and his State, the investigation will be made in Parliament

AYUB KHAN AT BOKHARA

According to Reuter Ayub Khan is going to Bokhara The information comes no doubt from Reuter's Agent at Teheran, and so far, there is no reason for questioning it Ayub will not be the first Afghan Prince who has enjoyed the hospitality of Mozaffar ud din, the Ameer of Bokhara Abdul Rahman himself lived for some time in Bokhara and received substantial help on various occasions, from the Ameer When Abdul Rahman invaded Afghan Turkestan in 1867 and drove Sheer Ali from Cabul he had depended largely on the aid given by the Ameer of Bokhara, who will very likely befriend Ayub in much the same way It is certain, at any rate, that if Ayub does go to Bokhara, it will be with a view to renewing his attempts to regain the throne occupied by his father and as the Ameer of Bokhara is a dependent on Russia, it is not difficult to see in this matter—if the facts as stated by Reuter are correct—Russian intrigue The preparations which are being made by the Russians for an advance in the direction of Herat, the presence of Russian Agents in Afghanistan and in the semi independent States about the Upper Oxus, as well as the rumours it may be added, which reach India from Central Asia,—all tend to show that Russia is preparing to readjust her frontier That at present this frontier is highly unsatisfactory can be seen by a glance at the map Sooner or later, it must be brought nearer to the boundary of British dominions There are signs just now—some of which we have indicated—to show that the attempt will be made soon and the question remains whether English interests will be affected Mr Gladstone's Government evidently thinks that its interests would suffer, for it has reaffirmed the principle that England will oppose any Russian interference in Afghanistan The time is rapidly approaching when that principle will either have to be acted on—or surrendered —*Civil and Military Gazette*

VISIT OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT TO INDIA

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who shortly return from Germany to England, are expected to stay a few days at Brighton for bidding farewell to their relatives and friends and leaving for India, when the Duke proceeds in order to take up his command Their Royal Highnesses will attend by Lord and Lady Downe Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, and Dr Scott on quitting London travel overland by the usual mail route to Brindisi, and thence by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's vessel *Caithness*, Captain W M Robbins, 2,963 tons and 2,500 effective horse power, to the East The berths are allotted from fourteen to twenty inclusive—namely, nearly midships on the starboard side of the saloon, have been reserved for the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and immediately adjoining their cabins, others close to the suite which have been allotted to the members of the royal suite The *Cathay* which starts from Venice on Friday, Nov 2, proceeds via Ancona to Brindisi, which she reaches on the 4th of the same month, for the purpose of receiving her royal and other passengers and the mails which will be despatched form London two days previously The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and their suite on arriving at Brindisi will embark on board the *Cathay*, and leaving the Italian coast on Monday, November 5, will pass out of the Adriatic and cross the Mediterranean Sea to Port Said Thence their Royal Highnesses steam through the Canal to Suez which they quit at midnight on the following Thursday, and proceed via Aden to Bombay where they arrive at noon on Tuesday, November 20, at the close of a journey of about fifteen days from Brindisi —*Overland Mail*

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF THE MAHARANI OF PARLA KIMIDI

A CORRESPONDENT writes —

I have been somewhat surprised to find no mention in the Madras papers—up to the present—of an event which has certainly caused no little excitement in the flourishing little zemindary of Parla Kimidi, if not throughout the Ganjam District I refer to the tragic death of the young Kimidi Mahadevi This event took place so long ago as July the 20th, and already four men have been committed to stand their trial for murder at the ensuing sessions at Berhampore The evidence against these four prisoners seems to be about as strong as it well can be, and in fact three of them have made confessions The painful story brought to light during the magisterial enquiry into this case, although perhaps not a new one to those who have dwelt some years in this charming country, "the brightest gem in Her Imperial Majesty's crown," will nevertheless prove interesting, I trust, to some of your readers, and especially to those who take a kindly interest in the welfare of the women of India. The following is a short history of the poor young Mahadevi's wedded life In December 1881, she was married in Kimidi to the young Rajah, who is heir to the Kimidi Estate, and eldest son of the "ruling sovereign" The wedding festivities, some of your readers may remember, were marred by an unfortunate accident, when the burning of a tinsel purdah caused a stampede amongst the crowd, and fifteen unfortunates had the life crushed out of them This was hardly a propitious inauguration of the young couple's wedded life, and indeed graver troubles soon came to cloud the young wife's happiness A high spirited girl, and jealously fond of her husband, she refused to countenance certain shady transactions of the ruling party in the palace, and from thenceforward until her unhappy death her life was made a burden to her by a series of petty annoyances, sometimes amounting to real indignities Every man's hand was against her in the palace, and in her relation her enemies showed themselves unscrupulous as to the means they were prepared to put in force to attain their ends The climax was reached, when all other means failing, they attempted to estrange her husband's affection from her, and apparently partially succeeded The husband appears to have been fond of his wife in a way, but unfortunately he appears also to have shrunk from fighting the battles of his plucky wife, as he should have done The Maharani's enemies must have soon at last that they were only partially successful in their schemes, and that the Maharani still retained a strong hold on her husband's affection, for they seem to have come to the cruel resolve of poisoning the young wife On the evening of the 20th July, they administered a dose of arsenic under the guise of a harmless medicine, and in a few hours the young Maharani was effectually removed from all further trials and trouble in this world Throughout the Kimidi estate—and I doubt not far beyond its borders also—there seems to be but one general feeling of horror at the crime, and deep detestation of the miscreants who were capable of it The police have been getting more kicks than half pence lately in the columns of the Madras papers, but with regard to this case I confess myself surprised at the determination and "cuteness" displayed by the Kimidi Police throughout The impending trial at Berhampore should be most interesting -*Mail*

NATIVES IN THE CIVIL SERVICE

The *Times of India* —The system of appointing natives now in force is acknowledged by all to be a failure. It has not made the native community more content with our rule It was playing at Liberalism, and there is nothing which a native despises more than our attempts to conceal despotism by a thin veneer of liberalism The natives demand a share in the government of their own country, and the time has come when the English must gravely consider how much share they can grant compatible with our own interests and the safety of the Empire Having decided this, let us honestly give them that share The universal outcry against the Statutory Civilian renders it quite certain that the present system of nomination cannot be permanent, and the question arises, What shall take its place? We are no blind lovers of competitive examinations But because they have not answered the extravagant expectations of those who entirely depend on them, we see no reason why they should be utterly condemned They are useful instruments for preventing jobbery, and they are the best method yet discovered of separating the large class of persons who are minus brains from the small class who possess a certain amount Nomination, combined with competition, is a very good method of appointing to the public service When the Statutory Civilians were first introduced, it was believed that they would form a kind of Secondary Civil Service, and this idea seemed to be gaining favour with those high in office. In the case of a Native or Secondary Civil Service, a certain number of candidates might easily be nominated by the Government and a certain number by the Principals or professors of the leading colleges The nominees should then compete among themselves The successful candidates should be sent to England to enter the Universities as men do who pass in England The residence in England should be a *sine qua non* But some provision might be made in the scheme for the occasional admission of distinguished native members of the higher ranks of the Uncovenanted Service In order that these men should enjoy emoluments adequate to their length of service, certain appointments would have to be reserved for them By this means natives "of proved merit and ability" would be admitted into the Service, and not lads whose fathers and uncles have a certain amount of interest with people high in office. Reforms like the one which we have so roughly sketched ought to occupy the minds of our administrators instead of sensational legislation. The time which has been wasted in discussing the Ilbert Bill might have been profitably spent in framing a scheme which would improve the emoluments and status of the Subordinate Civil Service

HOSPITAL FOR NATIVE FEMALES

Letters from Surgeon General Cornish to the Madras Government, dated 24th September:—

I have the honour to forward, for the consideration of Government, a printed copy of testimonials obtained by Mrs. Mary Scharlieb, M B, and B S of the London University. This lady, as Government are aware, was the pioneer of female students in the Madras Medical College, where she earned the esteem and approval of the various Professors, and after completing the course of study designed for women students proceeded to Europe for further study, and very highly distinguished herself in the Honor examinations of the London University; very few graduates of the London University have obtained such honorable distinction as Mrs. Scharlieb Mrs Scharlieb intends practising her profession in Madras, and it has seemed to me that her great talents and abilities might be turned to good account if a hospital for the reception of in and outdoor patients of the poorer classes of those sections of native society which by custom and habit do not appear in public, were established under her supervision and control To meet the objections and prejudices of the classes referred to, I am of opinion that, to ensure success, it would be necessary that the hospital should be officered and administered entirely by female agency From estimates I have made, I believe that such an institution might be started and supported at a cost of from Rs 10,000 to 12,000 per annum, including the salary of Lady Physician Apothecary, rent of building, maintenance of from twenty to thirty in patients, and all contingent expenses. It has often been alleged that the better classes of the community would be only too thankful to have qualified female medical attendants within their reach, and I have no doubt that in course of time, Mrs. Scharlieb will find her professional services in demand amongst those who can afford to employ a medical attendant But from what we know of native society, there are probably vast numbers of females of respectable family or caste who, while too poor to pay fees, are guided by cus-

tom and habit, and cannot, or will not, avail themselves of the advantages of the ordinary Government hospital and dispensaries It is in regard to this class of the population that it seems to me something might be done to utilise Mrs. Scharlieb's professional labor I have been and am still in communication with some leading members of native society on the subject of establishing such a hospital In a matter of this kind I feel that those who are mainly interested in the establishment of female medical practitioners should take the initiative, and I have reason to hope that some definite proposals may shortly be ripe for submission to Government Meanwhile, it will be gratifying to me if I have the assurance that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council will be pleased to support a scheme for the establishment of a hospital for the better classes of native women, on the understanding that the funds necessary for carrying it into execution are to some extent contributed by private agency

Order—dates 3rd October 1883—The Government view the scheme mentioned by the Surgeon-General with great approval, and will be prepared to assist it on learning that a liberal response follows the appeal which he is now making on the subject to the leading members of the Hindu community at Madras

THE MYSORE PARLIAMENT

The sensible practice instituted by the late Dewan of Mysore of convening a sort of Parliament once a year for the discussion of questions relating to the welfare of the State is, we are glad to see, being continued by his successor The delegates at this year's meeting, which commenced on Saturday, number about two hundred, and fairly represented the agricultural and mercantile classes of all parts of the province On these occasions it is usual for the Dewan to give a detailed account of his stewardship and to lay before the delegates the programme of the ensuing year's work The address delivered on Saturday deals with a number of subjects, some of which are of more than mere local interest The first topic dealt with is that of Local Self Government The scheme for the extension of the Municipal Franchise, promulgated by Lord Ripon, does not of course, apply to the Native States, but the late Dewan of Mysore was of opinion that such a reform was as much needed in that State as in British India. Last year he sketched out to the assembled representatives a plan suited to the peculiar condition of Mysore, but unfortunately did not live to see his proposals carried out His successor tells us that a regulation for the administration of the local and irrigation works by Local Boards has been prepared, and an opportunity was to be afforded to the representatives of expressing their views on the proposals of Government The Dewan declares that the greater part of the province is not prepared for the elective system, and, therefore, although provision is made for the due preponderance of the non-official element in the new boards, Government reserve to themselves the power to appoint such members or to allow them to be elected by the rate payers. It is to be hoped that they will not allow themselves to be restrained by the fear of failure from allowing the ratepayers to elect their own representatives wherever it is practicable The Dewan says that it will depend upon the appreciation of the labours of the Boards by the people, but other Governments have found that the best way to interest the people in such matters is to give them a voice in the election of their representatives The Dewan's remarks on education are satisfactory, and will be read with interest Government interference will be limited to prescribing the standard of education and to providing a staff of inspectors In this as well as in some other points the Mysore Local Self Government Bill resembles the measures which are being passed in the provinces of British India, but we confess we should have been glad if the Darbar had seen its way to making the measure a little more liberal The Dewan explained that the provisions of the New Revenue Code Bill are framed on the lines of the Bombay Act, for the evident reason that the survey settlements in force in Mysore is based entirely on the Bombay system The Dewan enlarged fully on the objects of the Bill, which it is hoped will, on the one hand, have the effect of making adequate provision for the due collection of the public revenue, and, on the other, of carefully protecting the private rights of property holders It will be interesting to know what are the views of the representatives on this important question, and we cannot help regretting that the ryots of the Deccan are not afforded a similar opportunity of explaining their opinions on the revenue system in force in this Presidency For some time past there has been a talk of establishing a High Court in the province of Mysore The Dewan hopes that the Court will be in working order early in 1884 There are to be three judges, and the extra expenditure involved will be met by reducing the number of civil court.

PROPOSED INDIAN REFORM ASSOCIATION

The agitation of the Anglo-Indians who are opposed to the policy of the Marquis of Ripon's Government led to the formation of the British India Committee, to support the wise and progressive measures introduced by the present Indian Government, and especially the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill of Mr Ilbert It is now proposed to establish it as a permanent Society, to be called "The Indian Reform Association," in order to co-operate with the people of India in promoting their political progress and material interests, and to inform the British public regarding the condition of India.

It is increasingly necessary for the interest both of India and Great Britain that the public opinion of this country should exercise its influence in the decision of the vital questions affecting the welfare of the two hundred and fifty millions of our fellow subjects in India

In every division of our Indian Empire there is a growing number of intelligent educated men who have studied the history of English political progress, and have been encouraged to hope for an increasing share in the administration of their own country They have received ideas of Freedom Patriotism Self Reliance, and Self Government, it would be contrary to all experience to expect men under such circumstances, to permanently remain in a position of social and political inferiority The growth of public opinion in India, its free Press, the development of public instruction from the elementary school to the University, the Railways, Telegraphs, Municipal Institutions, and the general progress of enlightenment have brought about a new political condition in that land—a political condition demanding wisdom and judgment on the part of those responsible for its administration

The condition of affairs no longer admits of the policy hitherto largely pursued of leaving the ultimate decisions of great principles connected with the administration of India to small official bodies in that country or in England If history proves anything it proves that the welfare of the many can never in the long run be safely left to the arbitrament of the few, more especially when the latter represent a class or a race alien from the former A paternal despotism, however wise and benevolent will fail to secure the happiness and contentment of the people, if persisted in after they have grown out of the state of political pupilage towards manhood After that stage autocratic rule generally ends in political convulsions and disaster

With these considerations in view, we believe that an enlightened and organized English public opinion should be created as a national tribunal for considering the great questions which will inevitably come before it in the future to such a court the people of India may come with confidence They will know that in the English people at large they will find the sympathy and goodwill which they cannot always expect on the part of those who in India are their rivals and competitors.

The present agitation in India and in this country regarding Mr Ilbert's Bill has shown the people of India that they are face to face with a powerful party, having apparently in many points interests opposed to their own These representatives of the ruling race with their traditions of superior rights and privileges, are not prepared to concede the claims made by the native races It is not to be expected that either a governing class, or rivals in trade and commerce, can always judge impartially in reference to demands made by Indians of proved capacity and good social position, demands which are the necessary result of our past legislation and administration

To give the people of India such a Court of popular Appeal as has just been indicated will strengthen the bonds of amity and goodwill in a manner such as no absolute Government, however wise and generous, can hope to do Only in the growth of feelings of common interests, of mutual regard and esteem between the two peoples, can there be found any lasting security for union between the countries, and peace and progress in India.

The chief object of the Indian Reform Association will be to qualify the British public to discharge this great function. It will endeavour to do so by bringing before the public all facts relating to the condition and desires of the people of India, so far as they can be ascertained from the best sources Accurate information will be collected and diffused in such a form as shall be intelligible to persons not acquainted with the technicalities of Indian life and administration This will be done through the Press, public meetings, conferences, and other means calculated to influence Parliament and the Executive &c When duly instructed the public will be enabled to test the claims of candidates for Parliament as representatives of India as well as of Great Britain, and to induce their representatives to justify for such representation and to take such a course in Parliament as shall secure adequate attention to the welfare of the Indian people

We shall be glad to learn if such an Association will secure your sympathy and support

On behalf of the Provisional Executive,

G B CLARK *Chairman*

S R GOLDS, } *Hon Secretaries*
A K SELINA

Corresponding Secretary for India

THE INSTALLATION AT JINJEERA

The Times of India—Jinjeera which derives its name from the Mahratta corruption of the Arabic word Jazirah, an island It is also called Habsan—that is Habshis or Africans land Readers of Grant Duff's History of the Mahrattas are familiar with the history of the island The African pirates of Jinjeera were for over a century the pest of the Indian seas Their fleets used to menace Bombay itself and levy black mail on all vessels entering the port of Western India They returned laden with their booty to their fortress home, where moot is the sea, and which has defied the assault of all invaders. As admirals of the Moghul fleet, the Sidis of Jinjeera were at constant war with the Mahrattas, and the great Shivajee himself could not take the pirates den The historian writes — 'The little island was never reduced, and the principality of Jinjeera has survived the Empire of the Peshwas' Long after the English had become sovereigns of India it was unsafe for a European to visit the island It was as late as 1855 that the British Government first interfered in the government of the country, and fourteen years afterwards a British officer with limited judicial powers, was appointed to the political charge of the State Four years ago the late Nawab died leaving three sons two by a fan seller of bangles, and one, the present Nawab, the youngest, by his lawful wife The day after the Nawab's burial the Sirdars placed the oldest illegitimate son on the throne, but the Bombay Government annulled the election and recognised Sidi Ahmed Khan, the legitimate child as sovereign The Nawab has been educated at the Rajkumar College and does great credit to that institution and to Major Salmon, who has been the Assistant Political Agent in charge for the past five years. The young Prince is an extremely well mannered, courteous gentleman, not lacking in sense, and fond of sport He is a difficult man to beat at lawn tennis It is impossible not to be struck with his neat, simple attire, and his frank, manly bearing full of dignity and repose A pavilion handsomely fitted up for the occasion On each side are seated the sirdars of Jinjeera fine looking Musalmans, having in their appearance and demeanour traces of their fighting ancestors. After the visitors have been seated a few minutes, the Commissioner enters, accompanied by the Collector of Aligaug, who is also Political Agent of Jinjeera, and Major Salmon, the Assistant Agent After he had taken his seat, the Nawab superbly dressed in the best taste walks up the pavilion All rise and Mr Crawford conducts him to the sofa and places him on his right After the curious crowd had been hushed into silence, Mr Crawford rises and makes the following speech —

Nawab Saheb, Ladies and Gentlemen, Sirdars of Habsan,—By command of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay I am here to install the Nawab Saheb of Jinjeera in full authority over the territories of his ancestors, which during a few years of his minority, have been administered for him by the British Government It is with peculiar pleasure that I perform this duty, for, curiously enough, it was at my instance some 22 years ago, that British Government for the first time interfered in the affairs of of Habsan The late Nawab was my friend, he was justly grateful to the British Government for support at certain critical times to which I need not further allude, but for nothing was he more grateful than for the solicitude of Government that his son should be properly educated and prepared for the high career before him Nawab Saheb, you have I know, made the most of the opportunities you have had, and having known you from childhood, I can affirm confidently that I believe you to be in every way as well fitted for the responsibilities of your position as any young nobleman in India Your State is but a small one, but in point of historic interest it is second to none I doubt if in all India there is a State that has been so completely independent as Habsan To this hour probably, notwithstanding its proximity to the city of Bombay it might have remained an unknown land to its powerful ally and neighbour, had it proved a bad neighbour and forced interference on the British Government. No one can now regret you himself, Nawab Saheb, less than any one that such interference was necessary You have now peace public safety and progress, substituted for crime, barbarism and *chaos* of every kind Your revenues are increasing and must continue to increase if you follow on the lines laid down for you by the British Agency In the Survey Settlement now in progress deal fairly with your ryots and repress extortion Remember that while the neighbouring British territory is overpopulated and suffering from dearth hunger no cultivable land being there obtainable, you have here large areas of unoccupied and unprovisable land Endeavour therefore to attract the capital of Bombay by the grant of liberal improvement leases, open up the interior and improve your communications Also call guard your forests as the very apple of your eye for the proximity of the great city must annually enhance their value Continue to be a good neighbour, be just and humane, and seek advice in all difficulties from the Government that has proved the sincerity of its wishes for the welfare of your people and you will never find that Government fail to support you And now Nawab Saheb, tendering you my warm personal congratulations on this auspicious occasion I formally declare that you are this day installed in the full management of Habsan and in token of the same I now seat you on the *musnad* (Great applause)

The Nawab's reply and address to his people was then read by the Kariana It was in Mahratti and it expressed gratitude to the British for the support he had received from them and contained a promise that the reforms introduced during the minority would be carried out It alluded to the rebellion of the sirdars during the lifetime of the late Chief, and graciously informed the Sidi sirdars concerned that their Chief could restore them to their former position and forget the past The sirdars, after the overthrow has been held out to them must assist the Chief in the government of the State They must not think that because the British Government have retired from the active administration of the State that their interest will cease in the good government of Jinjeera The Bombay Government will no doubt be prepared, if there be any necessity, to support the Nawab in every possible way After the Nawab's speech the sirdars presented *nuzzers* was to the Chief and received dresses of honour The handing round of *pan* and *supari* brought the interesting ceremony to a close The visitors now accompanied the Nawab to his private residence, a plain upper-storied stucco building, and the ladies visited the Nawab's wife in the zenana In the evening there was a State dinner, at which the Nawab and some Mahomedan gentlemen were present Mr Crawford proposed the Nawab's health in a very neat and appropriate speech, and Major Salmon replied on behalf of the young prince After dinner there was dancing, which was briskly kept up till the small hours of the morning On Friday there was a most enjoyable picnic given by Major Salmon. In the evening some of the visitors went to a native entertainment given by the Nawab, and on return to the Residency all indulged in dancing as if no fatigue had been endured during the day —*Special Correspondent of the Times of India*

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA

Vienna, 27th October—The Empire of Russia has recalled the Russian Aide-de-Camp to the Prince of Bulgaria The latter has dismissed his Russian War Minister Bulgarian Officers attached to the Russian Army have also been recalled

A CRISIS IN BULGARIA

Sophia, 28th October—The prince of Bulgaria has dismissed, besides the War Minister, all Russian officers attached to the Bulgarian army

A ROYAL FAREWELL

London, 29th October—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught took leave of the Queen at Balmoral, yesterday, on their approaching departure for India

THE HOME GOVERNMENT AND THE IBBERT BILL

A special London telegram to the *Times of India* says that the Ibbert Bill has been considered at another meeting of the Cabinet, but the *Daily News* denies that there is any diversity of opinion among the members of the Cabinet, or between the Home and the Indian Governments The measure says the *Daily News*, has passed the outside range of Ministerial controversy when the Secretary of State approves, and the Cabinet are unanimously in its favour

FRANCE AND CHINA

Paris, 29th October—The tone of the press here shows increasing bitterness towards China

CHOLERA AT MECCA

London, 30th October—News received from Jeddah states that cholera has broken out amongst the pilgrims at Mecca

THE BANGALORE COMMAND

Major General Dillon has been appointed to the command of the Bangalore Division

EXPLOSIONS IN THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY

London 31st October—The explosions, the cause of which is at present unexplained occurred on the underground railway yesterday Thirty people were injured, and several houses shattered

HOSTILITIES AT MUSCAT

Karachi 30th October—Muscat is besieged by the brother of the present Imam, and every thing has been burned up to the walls of the fort H M S *Philomel* is shelling the camp of the attacking force A private letter, dated the 20th says that the siege had already lasted four days All British subjects have gone on board ship The Beloochees assaulted the wall on the 23rd, and were repulsed with fifty two killed Four spies caught in the town were executed

"A GREAT PATRIOT"

Sir Stafford Northcote, speaking in the North of Ireland, expressed a hope that England is on the eve of a great battle to maintain the union of Ireland with Britain

COMMERCIAL DEPRESSION

Recent failures in England have caused great commercial depression It is rumoured that there are several suspensions

BENGAL TENANCY BILL

London, 1st November—At a meeting of the East India Association last night, Mr Roper Lethbridge read a paper denouncing the Bengal Tenancy Bill Entering into the details of the Bill he described its effects as destroying loyal aristocracy, degrading peasantry to serfdom, and introducing land to rack rent and land robbers Lord Stanley of Alderley, who officiated as Chairman, charged the Government with Machiavellian policy in pushing forward the Bill under cover of distress by the Ilbert Bill His Lordship warmly defended a permanent settlement scheme Messrs Arathoon, Chapman and Dadoba, condemned the Bill, while Messrs Reid, Dutt, and Martin Wood defended the measure of the Bill The general feeling of the meeting however was strongly opposed to the Bill

THE UNDERGROUND EXPLOSIONS

The explosions on the underground railway which took place on Tuesday last are attributed to Fenians

MORE COMMERCIAL FAILURES

Three more failures have been announced in Liverpool

THE MAHDI ROUTED

Cairo, 31st October—News has reached here from Soudan stating that Zubeir Pasha has routed the Mahdi and occupied El Obeid

FRANCE AND CHINA

Paris, 31st October—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day on a resumption of the debate on the Tonquin question, M Ferry stated that there was no intention on the part of the French Government to declare war with China, and he believed that China on her part would not declare war with France As soon as Sontay and Bachnh were captured, he said nobody would be able to expel the French from Tonquin On the conclusion of the debate, the Chamber of Deputies passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

London, 3rd November—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught left here last night by the overland route to India

THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY EXPLOSIONS

A reward of £1,000 has been offered for the discovery of the authors of the explosions on the Underground Railway

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We would call the attention of our subscribers, both to our Canarese and English sheets that subscriptions have fallen very much into arrears, and that, in spite of our frequent appeals to the defaulters, through the post, they have not responded as they ought to have done, and as we expected them to do It is the tenth month of the year, and we have not yet had most part of the arrears of subscription into our coffers We Trust that these few words of earnestness will serve to bring our defaulting subscribers into a paying mood, and we hope, we shall not be under the necessity of carrying into action our threat of last year of publishing the names of defaulters in these columns

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1883

COMPETITIVE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA

Some fifty years ago an act of Parliament declared that the Natives of India were in every way fit to occupy honourable posts, civil as well as military, and this declaration was most emphatically strengthened by the Royal Proclamation of 1858, which stands as the Magna Charta of India, in which our most gracious sovereign was pleased to say that all her subjects, of whatever caste, creed, or colour, were to be freely and impartially admitted to *all offices* the duties of which they may be qualified, by their education, ability, and integrity, duly to discharge If the meaning of this famous clause be rightly and correctly apprehended it becomes clear, that the only test for all appointments in Her Majesty's service is fair and open competition In spite of this solemn declaration Lord Lytton, in 1878, introduced a system which regulates admission to the Covenanted Civil Service by nomination or patronage, as against tested merit It is hardly necessary for us to say that this vicious system can never prove satisfactory If the statutory civilians are to be treated alike, for their position and abilities, as the covenanted civilians, then it is highly desirable that they should be selected more for their merit and competency, than for any influence derived from the accident of birth or fortune The feeling prevalent among the opponents of the Ilbert Bill is too strong against this class of civil servants being invested with the jurisdiction proposed in the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill We have reason to suppose that this objection is a good one, for the statutory civilians are not only wanting in experience, but their competency and worth are doubtful

We believe it to be impossible to overlook why the military service, in its higher branches, has not been made accessible to Natives of India There are thousands of young men of good family, position, and education who are in every way eligible to hold responsible commissions in the army, and whose ancestors have distinguished themselves as military officers in Her Majesty's service, but who lead at present an aimless, idle life, for it is undesirable for them to enter the ranks as private soldiers or sepoys and to associate with the inferior sort of men, but with all this there is no chance for them to become Commissioned Officers We are sorry to remark that, so far as the admission of Natives to higher appointments in the army is concerned, the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy that rules India has done its best to set at naught the solemn pledges contained in the Queen's Proclamation to the people of India The servants of the crown in India have done little or nothing to improve the prospects of Natives, in obtaining higher appointments in the Army Consequently the administration of a small Indian army—for it consists but of 180,000 men (of whom 120,000 are sepoys, upon six or seven rupees a month) costs its people between £17,000,000 and £18,000,000 a year This is altogether too costly for a poor country like India Close inquiry would show that every European soldier that garrisons India costs the country £200 a year upon the average We cannot do more than simply state that English men in India are paid upon a scale unknown in any other country It is simply untrue that our rulers profess to admit the Natives in every branch of the service, upon the same terms as English youths It is only profession and nothing more

Now we turn to the civil service, and we find something has been done in this direction and that something is open to merited criticism In 1855, the covenanted civil service of India was thrown open to general competition but the examination being held in London the Indian competitors were placed at a considerable disadvantage. For the first twenty eight years, a few Indian youths, not exceeding nine or ten altogether, succeeded from time to time in entering the service, through open competition But the moment it was discovered that the educated Natives, if allowed, would become successful competitors for higher appointments, the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy, envious enough to retain the loaves and fishes to its own circle, invented the cunning device by the reduction in the limit of age The hypocrisy of the act is indeed too transparent. The late Secretary of State, the Marquis of Salisbury, by his order dated the 24th Feb 1876, reduced the maximum limit of age for the open competition from 21 to 19 years. This reduction in the limit of age was made in opposition to the opinion of the then Viceroy of India, who is now a distinguished member of of the Cabinet, and who, in all matters relating to India, must be considered as a great authority. Lord Northbrook observed, the limit of age, instead of being

reduced, should be actually raised to 22 years. The result of this alteration has been to place an obstacle in the way of Indian candidates, by making it necessary for them to go to England at the tender age of fourteen or fifteen, for the more chance of competing in a most difficult examination conducted in the English language. Since the limit of age was reduced to 19, only one Native appeared at the examination and passed it successfully. It is hardly possible to expect others to pass at that age. In short, we must say, that the door is virtually shut against Natives most effectually. The reduction of age naturally caused considerable dissatisfaction in India, and was stoutly protested against in public meetings, and memorials from all parts of the country have been presented to the House of Commons on this subject. But all ended in vain. In this place we cannot help quoting the following extract from Mr Wren's letter to the Earl of Kimberly, the late Secretary of State for India. It must be understood that Mr Wre is a most competent witness in this matter, possessing considerable experience in the training of candidates for the Indian Civil Service. He most remarkably points out that the limit of age for the open competitive examination had been attended with bad results, both on the body and mind—"The cutting down of the age is what does the mischief. The prizes are great. The competition is severe. The more the age is cut down, the more severe is the competition. The old regulations prevented "cramming." The new ones make it compulsory. You cannot put 5 years' work into 3, you cannot make boys with immature brains do young men's work without injuring those brains. The medical reports of the successful competitors are, I am informed, far less satisfactory than they were of the candidates of higher age"—

Therefore, we advocate that the limit of age must be raised to 22, or at any rate to 21 years. And at the same time we wish that the Liberal Ministry of Mr Gladstone would direct that the open competitive examination for the Civil Service of India, should be held in India, as well as in London. It is not fair and liberal to require an Indian youth of 17 or 18 to go to England, for the chance of being selected. What would an English youth think if he is asked to come to this country in order to be examined, with a total uncertainty of passing out with success and obtaining a place in the service?

A CIVIL SERVANT DISMISSED

A VERY rare and unique occurrence has transpired in the ranks of the Madras Civil Service,—an occurrence so rare and unique that it is worth while recording the facts of the incident in these columns, with such remarks as the case may seem to call for. The incident to which we allude is the dismissal, by the Secretary of State for India, on the recommendation of the Madras Government, of Mr John Wallace, a member of the Madras Civil Service and Sessions Judge of Cuddappah. The papers relating to the case have been placed at the disposal of the Press and have been published in all the journals of the Southern Presidency. From these papers, we note that the immediate cause of the dismissal of Mr. Wallace seems to be based more on a delicate question of etiquette in English social life, on the occasion of a marriage, than on any of the past delinquencies laid at Mr Wallace's door, in para 5 of the despatch of the Madras Government to the Secretary of State recommending Mr Wallace's removal from the service. It would seem that Mr Wallace had been in Cuddappah, as Civil and Sessions Judge for two years and a half, and thought that it was time he should be transferred to a healthier station, as Cuddappah is considered the worst station in the Madras Presidency. This desire on the part of Mr Wallace was legitimate enough, but, unhappily, he got the idea into his head that his long detention at Cuddappah was owing to the personal grudge and hostility towards him of the Honorable D F Carmichael, the senior member of the Madras Governor's Council, who, on the occasion of the marriages of his two daughters, had invited Mr Wallace. Mr Wallace attended the weddings, but, unfortunately, after the rigid rule of English etiquette, on such occasions—a rule as rigid as it is amongst us Hindus—he failed to present the fair brides with any gifts. Mr Wallace took this circumstance to be the cause of the bias which, he supposed, Mr Carmichael had against him, in detaining him at the worst unhealthy station in the Presidency, and he told Mr Carmichael, so at a personal and private interview which he had with the latter gentleman, in his own house. There seems to have ensued a brief but angry "scene," the termination of which was that Mr Carmichael asked Mr Wallace to leave the house and reported the matter to the Government of Madras. There was, of course, a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Madras at Ootacamund (where the Government was at the time and all this happened) and the "gross and scandalous insult" (as the Government order describes it) to the senior member of Council was considered, and the suspension of the delinquent directed, pending the orders of the Secretary of State regarding his final dismissal which the Government recommended and which the Secretary of State has carried out. It seems a very preposterous and inadequate cause that a member of the Madras Civil Service of almost nineteen years' standing, who had attained to the rank of Civil and Sessions Judge, which secures a chance of a High Court Judgeship, should be dismissed the service, on the lowest scale of pension £450 per annum simply because, in a private quarrel with a member of Council, during a private visit, he indulged in an angry, hasty, and stupid insinuation about that member's taking (supposed) umbrage at his omission to present gifts on the occasion of two marriages. But *this is not* the cause of Mr Wallace's forced retirement from the Madras Civil Service. It would seem, according to the Madras Government's own statement, that from the date of his arrival in India, October 1863 and for 14 years ensuing Mr Wallace has been a "marked man" by the Government of Madras, for shortcomings and delinquencies and derelictions of duty which ought to have ensured his dismissal long ago, but for which he was never dismissed. He has now been dismissed simply in consequence, as it seems to us, of the private incident, which happened at a private interview, at Mr Carmichael's private residence, but which the Government of Madras has disingenuously dovetailed into its public charges raked up now for the first time, after a lapse of nineteen years. This is what the Government of Madras *now* says and the public hear it for the *first* time—

"The orders of Government and the correspondence relating to this officer, already on record, taken in connexion with what has just occurred seems to us to necessitate this course. A reference to them will, it is believed, satisfy your Lordship that notwithstanding the forbearance shown to Mr Wallace, he appears incapable of appreciating leniency. He arrived in India in October 1863, and has completed an actual service of nearly eighteen years. During the first fourteen years of his service he incurred the displeasure of Government, *first* as a careless student, *secondly*, as a careless Assistant Collector, *thirdly*, as a careless Assistant Magistrate, *fourthly*, as joint Magistrate, considered unworthy to hold that position and degraded to be Head Assistant. *fifthly*, he was warned that, if as a Head Assistant, he behaved as badly as he had done as a Sub Collector, he would be suspended from all employment, *sixthly*, he was told that his conduct as joint Magistrate had been so bad as to create grave doubts as to the propriety of entrusting him with magisterial powers for the future."

Now, it strikes us, as it must strike those who may pay the most casual attention to the case, that, if Mr Wallace was really such as he is described in the above extract, he should have been dismissed from the service long ago. He should never have been allowed to cumber the ranks of the Madras Civil Service. For fourteen years, a member of that service was a scandal and a standing nuisance to the Madras Government, and instead of being dismissed, he "was permitted to attain by seniority the position of District and Sessions Judge," that is to say, all his faults and foibles and downright derelictions of duty were overlooked, so long as they did not touch or cause a "gross and scandalous insult" to any individual members of the Madras Government but the moment the *amour propre* of the senior member of Council is touched in a tender point, Mr Wallace is dismissed the service on the complaint of that gentleman who was permitted to sit in judgment on his own cause, in conjunction with those who could not but sympathise with him and take his part. Mr Carmichael does not seem to possess, at all events, he did not exercise, if he possesses it, the virtue of magnanimity towards an irritated and hasty tempered opponent. If the insinuation against Mr Carmichael's motives were made publicly by Mr Wallace, we could then understand Mr Carmichael's report to the Madras Government, and blame nobody but Mr Wallace himself for the consequences, but the insinuation was made at a private interview, at which apparently both parties were discussing a matter which was a source of intense irritation to one of them, and the other, in his high official position and clearness of conscience, could have afforded to laugh at the insinuation and to have set it down to the irritation of an excited man. Instead of adopting this calmer and more dignified course of action, Mr Carmichael makes it a point to report the quarrel to the Government, and, as the cause was obviously too inadequate to dismiss Mr Wallace, all sorts of delinquencies and misdemeanours are raked up against that gentleman, matters which had been long ago been fully condoned by the Government of Madras, so much so that Mr Wallace was allowed to attain the rank in the service to which he would have been entitled had he never committed himself in any way.

We may make many more remarks on this extraordinary case, in which the Honorable D F Carmichael and the members of the Madras Government cut so unenviable a figure, but we forbear for the present. In the meanwhile we are sorry to learn from the *Madras Mail*, that Mr Wallace intends to take the case into the law courts. We think that no good can come out of such a course. Mr Wallace should appeal to the British Parliament and if need be to Her Majesty the Queen in Council.

Original and Selected Notes

HIS Excellency the Governor and the members of council may be expected to arrive at Madras on Tuesday next.

IT is stated that the Duke of Connaught will visit Hyderabad in February on the occasion of the Nizam's installation.

THE committee on Local Self Government in Madras, having concluded its labors, has been dissolved, and the papers transferred to the Legislative Department.

THE Government of India have decided to publish the Education Commission's report immediately, so that copies will probably be available in a week or two.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the extent of about Rs 2,500 have been contributed towards the fund to enable Miss Pigot to appeal against the decision of Mr Justice Norris in the Defamation Case.

THE Government of Madras have received a telegram stating that "cholera near Mecca is reported among the pilgrims since the 14th inst. There has been an average of 30 deaths daily."

IT is stated that the Duke of Connaught will, early next year, succeed General Hardinge as Commander-in Chief in Bombay, and that General Hardinge will attend the Bangalore Camp of Exercise.

A GRANT of Rs. 21,663 towards the proposed additions to the Madras Christian College buildings, on the condition specified by the Director of Public Instruction, has been sanctioned by the Government.

THE *Hindoo Patriot* states that it is rumoured that Mr Ameer Ali, who so strongly supported the Bengal Rent Bill in the pages of the *Nineteenth Century*, will be honoured with a seat in the Viceregal Legislative Council.

SWAMI Dayanand Saraswati, the Indian reformer, died at Ajmere on Tuesday, and his funeral rites were performed on Wednesday according to his will executed at Oodeypore on the 27th February 1883. His Highness the Maharana of Meywar is the chief executor of the deceased.

Hindostan is the name of a new paper published in London, in English and Hindustani. This paper which is edited by his Highness the Raja Rampal Singh, is printed by Messrs Eyre and Spottiswoode, and is the first case of a newspaper or journal in the two languages English and Hindustani, being printed and published in England.

A *Gazette of India Extraordinary* of 27th October notifies that a guard of honour of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles and a guard of honour of British infantry will be furnished at Government House, Calcutta, on the arrival of H. E. the Viceroy and that the East Indian Railway Volunteers will furnish a guard of honour on the platform of the Howrah railway station.

IT is proposed to establish a Hindoo Club in London. This, says a London paper, with the Hindoo Institution at Wimbledon or about that locality, will bring the Indians into potent and extensive connection with this country, a union which will be to the advantage of both, as we still consider India the brightest and most valuable gem in the diadem of our Sovereign.

THE Government of India have received tolerably trustworthy assurances that the supposed Persian Envoy, whose presence in Cabul has recently excited so much speculation, is in fact only an emissary from the Prince Governor of Khorassan charged with a complimentary mission. Some fresh light may be thrown on the position by expected further communications from the Amir.

IT appears to have been definitely decided during Mr Cordery's recent visit to Simla, that the Nizam shall be installed soon after his return from visiting the Calcutta Exhibition. A Hyderabad correspondent says that the ceremony will be performed in February, and that the decision of the Supreme Government not to delay the happy event has given great satisfaction. He also mentions that fresh titles are about to be conferred on the two sons of the late distinguished Minister of Hyderabad.

THE largest railway station in the world is that recently erected by the London and North Western Railway at Birmingham. It covers over eleven acres of ground and occupies the space covered previously by three hundred houses. This huge building and its approaches cost the company about £31,200. The largest terminal station in India is owned by the Madras Railway Company, but the G I P Company will, says the *Statesman*, very soon complete one in every way superior to that of the latter line.

IT is said that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway authorities are about to inaugurate a reform which will prove a boon to the poorer class of natives. This is nothing less than the appointment of a native passenger guide, whose duty it will be to make himself generally useful in affording information to the native third-class passengers, seeing them into the right trains, telling them where they must change, and so on. It is not said whether the guides will accompany the trains, or be placed at the principal stations.

AT a meeting of the Council of Regency at Hyderabad on Wednesday, it was resolved to make a representation to the Nizam soliciting that the titles held by the late

Salar Jung might be conferred on his sons His Highness graciously acceded to the recommendation, and at a durbar held on Thursday morning his Highness conferred the titles of Mooneer-ood Dowlah and Salar Jung on Meer Luk Ali, and of Geehoor Jung and Suyth-ood Dowlah on Neer Sand ut Ali The circumstance has given general satisfaction to the late Minister's friends.

THE London correspondent of a Calcutta paper says —"Major Evans Bell, once well known at Madras, is starting for America on a lecturing tour, the subject of which is the Solution of the Indian Problem That poor Problem! Mrs Bell is a lady of great beauty, and a powerfull eloquentionist" Major Bell, was Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras, some years ago, and President of the Madras Municipality, when that appointment was not what it is now, the patronage of the members of the civil service The gallant officer is the author of many works on Mysore and on the affairs of India

THE *Times* says —"A petition has been presented to the Secretary of State for India, signed by nearly every Landholder in Behar, praying that all further action in the matter of the Bengal Tenancy Bill shall be stayed until full inquiry has been made into the grounds of their strong objection to its provisions, and praying further that the landholders of the province shall be properly represented on such enquiry The petition is signed by 1850 landholders of the province including the Maharajah of Darbhunga the Maharajah of Hatwa, the Maharajah of Deo, the Maharajah Sheopersad Singh of Gidhour, and other prominent nobles"

SIR CHARLES Hobhouse delivered a lecture on India before a large meeting of Liberals at Bath on the 2nd inst with special reference to Lord Ripon's policy and a resolution was passed declaring that the Indian Criminal Procedure Bill was not only eminently just but conducive to the stability of Imperial rule Mr Fawcett M P, sent a letter, in which he said —"It is with sincere regret that I am obliged to decline the invitation to be present at the lecture to be given by Sir Charles Hobhouse Any remarks that may be made by him on India will be so deserving of attention that it is a great disappointment to me that I cannot be one of his audience Since my illness I have felt it prudent to decline all invitations to public meetings and have promised my constituents that the first public meeting I attend shall be in Hackney I am most thoroughly enjoying my visit to Bath, and have already derived much benefit from my stay here"

STRENUOUS endeavours are being made at the Cawnpore experimental farm to arrive at some sort of estimate as to how far the wheat crops of the provinces may be benefited by application of manures which will pay for their purchase and at the same time maintain and not exhaust fertility Carefully made experiments have shown that saltpetre alone and saltpetre mixed with bone-dust give by far the largest out-turn, but the bone-dust does not appear to have contributed to the superior productiveness in proportion to the additional expense which its use entailed These trials and their results may not at first sight seem to be very important, but the Indian wheat trade with Europe has so enormously developed that every item of experience gained in regard to the best method of cultivating the grain is worth consideration Major Pitcher has also carried out some experiments with ensilage at the Cawnpore farm, but owing to unfavorable and unavoidable circumstances the fodder from the silos was not altogether suggestive of success

THERE has been very heavy rain at Masulipatam for the past three days Over thirteen inches fell within twenty four hours. A large portion of the town and the surrounding country is under water

MR Janardhan Ramachundrajee has addressed a letter to the secretary of the Prarthana Samaj, pointing out with reference to the proposal recently made for the education of mill hands through the medium of the Theistic Association's night schools, that if the scheme is to be a success something must be done to limit the present hours of mill labour. He shows that mill operatives are at present required to attend work prior to, are at the dawn of day, during all seasons of the year, and to return late in the evening, "without regard to pinching cold or heavy rain" He suggests that millowners should grant their employes a day of rest regularly once a week, and should make the working hours extend only from 9 A M to 5 P M, with an hour's interval in the middle of the day for recreation Unless some steps are taken in this direction the writer is convinced that no benefit will accrue from the praiseworthy exertions of the *Samaj* In conclusion he says —"It must be remembered that we are not moving in this matter with a view to favour the people of Liverpool, Manchester or London, at the sacrifice of the interests of the Bombay millowners, but in the interests of our fellowmen whose years on earth are shortened by a suicidal policy of our countrymen We should see where really the germ of the evil is, and when once we have succeeded in finding it out, it becomes our duty to suggest remedies which ought not to be simply half measures, but calculated to prove efficacious in conducing to the welfare of our fellow brethren, whose cause we standing on the same platform, are advocating in a spirit of humanity, disinterestedness and brotherly love"

Local and Provincial

HOLIDAYS —Monday and Wednesday last having been native festivals, all the Courts and public offices were closed

TANJORE ACROBATS —A troupe of talented Tanjore Acrobats, who have been catering for the amusement of the native community of Bangalore, by giving cheap performances in a pavilion erected in Shivanna Chetty Street, for some time past, proceeded to Mysore on Thursday last, with the expectation of being permitted to perform before His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore

THE RESIDENT'S TOUR —Mr J B Lyall is just now on the following tour —30th October, Virajpet, 31st October and 1st November, Halt, 2nd November Attur, 3rd, Sitthmatti 4th Panchalli, 5th, Hunsur, 6th or 7th, Mysore Mr Lyall will again leave Mysore on the evening of the 11th, by bullock dâk for Mercara, travelling through to Fraserpet He will then ride up the Ghaut, and probably reach Mercara on the 13th

LECTURE ON LUTHER —Next Saturday, the 13th November, being the 400th Anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther, a Lecture on the Life and work of the great Reformer will be delivered by the Rev T E Slater, in the Cubbon Assembly Rooms, at 6 P M, The Bishop of Madras will preside on the occasion Native Gentlemen are earnestly invited to be present A choir will sing the National Hymn of Germany, composed by Luther

THE BANGALORE CAMP EXERCISE —In accordance with the orders issued by H E the Commander-in-Chief the Provost Marshals will receive orders from the Adjutant General and the Assistant Provost Marshals will perform their duties in accordance with the orders issued by the General Officers Commanding Provost Marshals will have non-commissioned officers and privates furnished them from each regiment of European and Native Infantry Rules have also been issued for the conduct of the bazaars, the Deputy Commissioner Bangalore district, or the civil officer appointed by *the Government of Maharajah of Mysore*, will exercise a general control over the bazaars.

RETURN OF BISHOP COADOU —The Right Revd Dr Coadou, Bishop and Vicar Apostolic of Mysore, returned to Bangalore from Pondicherry, on Tuesday morning last, by the ordinary mail train His lordship was welcomed by the Roman Catholic Christians of the station, of all classes, who thronged to the railway station and all along the roads leading thereto. Great ceremonies and services to celebrate the occasion were observed, first, in the church of Saint Mary, Blackpully, near the big market of the C and M Station, and then in Saint Patrick's cathedral, Shooley Dr Coadou, we are glad to learn, has quite recovered from the severe attack of illness he had while at Pondicherry

DEATH OF GENERAL CLEVELAND —One of the oldest, if not the oldest of the European inhabitants of the C and M Station, died on Thursday last, in the person of general John Wheeler Cleveland, who came to India fifty years ago, and only once visited his native land during that time He had settled in Bangalore for thirty years before his death The general was in his 92nd year when he died, and was well known and highly respected by all classes of the community, for his frequent liberal, and unostentatious charities Being the possessor of very extensive landed property in the locality in which he lived, it was called Cleveland Town after his name He was buried with full military honors, all the troops in garrison turning out for the purpose, on the morning of Saturday *last, Lieutenant General Payn commanding* the division being present There was a very large concourse of civilians of all classes of the community.

General Summary

RAINFALL IN MADRAS —The total quantity of rain collected at the Observatory since January the 1st to the 28th ultimo was 33 18 inches, the average due for the same period being 29 23 inches.—*Mail*

B A DEGREE EXAMINATION —Up to date the Presidency College has sent in the name of about 50 candidates, and the Madras Christian College about 50 names for the next B A degree examination of the Madras University —*Ib.*

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL —Mr R. Davidson first member of the Board of Revenue, has, we hear, resigned his seat as a member of the Legislative Council —*Standard*

HIGH COURT —Application has been made to the Secretary of State for India to confirm Mr Justice Hutchins as a judge of the Madras High Court —*Ibid*

THE FAMINE CODE —The Famine Code containing rules for the guidance of officers in the Revenue Public Works, Medical, Police, Jail and Accounts Departments in times of great scarcity or famine has been published for general information It covers eighty five pages of last night's *Gazette* —*Ibid.*

MR J M WALLACE'S CASE.—The following is the communication of the Madras Government to this gentleman about his case which was pending before the Secretary of State

Sir,—I am directed to inform you that the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, having considered in Council the report furnished to him by this Government through the Government of India, relative to your conduct through a long series of years and your behaviour towards the senior Civil Member of Council on 14th May last, together with your Memorial dated 1st August following, has been pleased to direct that your name be removed from the list of civil servants in this Presidency, and to sanction the grant to you of a pension of £400 per annum, in lieu of one of £600 per annum, recommended by this Government.

The orders of the Secretary of State in your case will take effect from yesterday, the date of the receipt of his Lordship's despatch of 4th instant

Extracts

THE DEWAN OF MYSORE

The Pioneer —The speech of the new Dewan of Mysore this year strikes the reader as being more for the world and less for the ryots to whom it is spoken than those of his predecessor Mr Sheshadri Iyer's address is as much abreast of the times as Professor Cayley's There is no more that the enlightened Government of greater India can take that the Mysore Government is not up to local self government down to its smallest details, revenue codes famine protective work, private enterprise, and the rest of it are all faithfully represented in the very latest fashions. The Dewan regrets as gravely as though he were Lieutenant-Governor of a Viceregal province that it has been found necessary to leave the way open for an official to preside over the District Boards, or for the nomination (in rare cases no doubt) rather than the election of members Here surely is a model commonwealth, that one feels inclined to wish could be put under a glass-case and exhibited somewhere in England, to the glorification of the Liberal party and its principles, and the discomfiture of its opponents. Some will probably look for a little more independence and originality even in a copy, otherwise we may truly say that happy are people who are in such a case, who have Mr Sheshadri Iyer for their Dewan.

PRESENT RULERS AND PAST.

The *Statesman* —The moral pygmies who followed the great men who ruled India fifty years ago, tell you that you cannot conduct your relations with other States on the Christian principle of 'doing to them as you would have them to do you' Still less will they allow that a Nizam, or Salar Jung, or a Holkar, should be treated as Metcalfe would have treated all The fall has been very deep. We have seen in the interval that yawns between Metcalfe's retirement early in 1838 and our own time, the first Afghan war, the conquest of Sind, the confiscation of the Punjab, which *we held in trust for our ward*, the open daylight robbery of Satara, Jhansi, Tanjore Nagpore, the seizure of the Oudh treasury, a gigantic effort all over the country to seize the freeholds of the people, the fraudulent appropriation of the Berars, and a host of minor iniquities of the same order, finally followed up by the crime of this last Afghan war with its cost of thirty millions A very curious and painful reflection forces itself upon us in connection with this subject, and it is the fact that the administrative policy of the last thirty years, has been to a very large extent in the hands of men whom we call 'religious professors' The very depths of Metcalfe's religious feeling never permitted it to come to the surface. It would have been impossible for him to take part in a 'prayer-meeting,' but he could not do what our prayer-meeting goers of the last 30 years have done, over and over again without scruple. At the time when the mutiny burst upon us, in the midst of the wickedness by which we were heaping up wrath against ourselves, the 'prayer-meeting' was going at high pressure, and the way to rise in official life was to be pious and saintly Never was more strikingly illustrated the danger of a man persuading himself that he is too good, too righteousness too religious to do what is wrong These wrong doers have been the very men whom the world, with a mockery but too just, have nicknamed 'saints' Inferior in private life they have been of pure character in official life, they have not known what common honesty, common fairness, common justice, mean The hypocrisy has been awful and profound

MR. BAXTER ON INDIA.

The Right Honorable W E Baxter, M P, who addressing a crowded meeting of his constituents at Forfar, made the following observations regarding India —

"He would reserve those topics for another occasion, and would conclude for the present by asking them not to overlook what was now going on in India—the great struggle between the two parties, nominally on Mr Ilbert's Bill, which gave greater power of criminal jurisdiction over Europeans to native judges, but really—as, indeed, was admitted in various passages of Lord Lytton's speech in April in the House of Lords—on the general policy of the Marquis of Ripon, who, he could personally testify, had endeared himself to the native population in a most remarkable manner, and thereby greatly strengthened the foundations of British power (Cheers) They were aware that the winter before last he (Mr Baxter) travelled over the length and breadth of India and every where found the most indisputable evidence of the wisdom and popularity of the present Governor-General's administration. One venerable and most intelligent native gentleman said to him, "In fact, Lord Ripon is believed by the people." The present question about which a tempest in a teapot had been raised, was whether a jurisdiction which already extended to every European not of British birth in the whole country, and to every Briton in the Presidency towns, should be extended to Englishmen outside of those towns. It was no new policy, but one favoured and adopted by successive rulers of all political parties—by Lord Lawrence in 1864, by Lord Mayo in 1870, and by Lord Northbrook later

on. He lately read the proceedings of a public meeting of the dominant race in Calcutta where the most exaggerated and violent language was used against this small step in advance, contrasting, he must say, in most unfavourably with the calm and dignified speeches of an assembly of natives in Bombay. But then he remembered that in 1857 and 1865 there had been equally strong outbursts of indignation in Bengal against measures of a similar nature, which had not only proved innocuous, but beneficial, and he remembered, too, the noble words of Lord Macaulay 50 years ago, when, as spokesman of the Government of the day, he ranked the Indian Tories. He made no apology for troubling them with these remarks on a situation in India. It was one of grave importance to Great Britain. They were on their trial there, and a mighty problem had to be solved on which depended the happiness of millions of the human race. If aught was to triumph over right and everything sacrificed to the "good old plan," the world would be no better—rather worse—for their almost unique experiment of Government in Asia. If, on the contrary, the natives, rapidly being educated, were gradually and cautiously, but at the same time certainly and unstoppably, to be taken into their confidence and trained to self government they would have done a work which time could never tarnish—the noblest and grandest in the records of mankind. (Loud and continued cheers.)—

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE ILBERT BILL

The following letter appears in the *Times* —

SIR,—I have read with much interest the statement of the Judges of the Calcutta High Court, in the *Times* of August 1st, and your editorial commentary thereon. You rightly describe this statement as "one of the most important documents that have ever been transmitted from India" at any rate in regard to the great question now agitating the European and native races in that land. For not only does it present "cogently and lucidly, the views of the majority of Anglo Indians, but it attacks with a vigour, all the more effective from its temperance of tone, the arguments on which the minority of Anglo Indians rest their case. As one of that minority I feel that the Indian Legislature is now compelled either to give effect to the principle embodied in the Ilbert Bill or to break a long series of pledges granted by successive Secretaries of State, by Parliament and by her Majesty the Queen, to the Indian people. Those pledges were deliberately given with a view to securing the loyalty of the Indian races, by incorporating them in the government of their country. They have done much to secure the loyalty of India, and the English Government has now to decide whether having gained its purpose it will honestly fulfil the guarantees by which its purpose was gained. For, acting on the faith of these pledges, a select body of the Indian youth fought its way, amid many difficulties into the service to which the higher offices of Indian administration are by Acts of Parliament assured. Their careers are anxiously watched by their countrymen, as they represent to India the fundamental policy on which the Queen's Proclamation reconstituted British rule in 1858. Her Majesty's noble words abolishing disqualifications of "race or creed," and declaring "education, ability, and integrity" to be the tests for employment in her service, won millions of Indian hearts and are cherished in millions of Indian memories. A portion of the *corps d'elite* of native administrators, appointed in the spirit of the Queen's Proclamation, have now reached a stage in their career when "they acquire a statutory right to certain judicial offices, involving a large jurisdiction over natives, with a limited and very carefully guarded jurisdiction over Europeans. The question before the Indian Legislature is whether it will, in opposition to Anglo Indian race feeling, carry out the policy laid down by her Majesty's Proclamation or whether it will acknowledge a disqualification based on race and creed, in defiance of the pledges given by successive Secretaries of State, and to the dismay of the Indian people. The Advocate General of Madras assigns "this very race distinction" as the reason why the Bill should not be passed. The more temperate statement by the Judges of the Calcutta High Court tries to open a door of escape, by urging that the subject has already been decided by the Indian Legislature, and that no administrative necessity now exists for dealing with the question, as the *corps d'elite* of native civil servants of the Crown is "a small and dwindling body." I shall, with your permission explain the considerations which have led me to the opposite conclusions.

In regard to the first argument, the Judges of the Calcutta High Court rely on "the Codes of 1861 and 1872 in both of which this restriction (on the jurisdiction of native officers) was deliberately enacted. The Code of 1861 is, however, appealed to by learned authorities on the native side, in support of their case. The truth is that the question in its present form of giving jurisdiction to covenanted or statutory native civil servants had not practically arisen at the time of passing the code of 1861 for there was not then a single covenanted or statutory native civilian in India. At the time of passing the code of 1872 there were only four such native civil servants, three of them being youths of a few months standing in the service. Not one of these junior officers could then have exercised the jurisdiction over Europeans now required for native district magistrates and session judges. The question therefore had no present bearing in 1872. Yet so careful was the Indian Legislature of the future rights of the now class that if a single member of the Legislative Council had voted the other way, the minority would by the presidents casting vote, have become the majority, and the jurisdiction over Europeans would have been thrown open to the native civilians long before they were qualified by their standing in the service to exercise it.

Since the code of 1872 passed the number of native civil servants appointed under the provisions of Acts of Parliament and of rules framed under those acts has increased from 4 to 33. Many of these gentlemen are now of considerable standing in the service and the question of their exercising the full jurisdiction pertaining to the offices to which they have a statutory claim has acquired a present and practical bearing. It is this question which the Indian Legislature now finds itself compelled to decide.

The argument of next importance put forward by the Judges of the Calcutta High Court against giving jurisdiction over Europeans to native civilians is that the latter are insignificant in numbers. The native civilians have entered the service by two avenues—by competition in England as members of the covenanted Civil Service and by selection in India under the statute 33 Victoria cap. 3. The High Court Judges declare the covenanted native civilians to be "a small and dwindling class and the plan of admitting statutory native civilians under 33 Victoria to have been found feasible only on a very limited scale. The statute of 24 and 25 Victoria cap. 54 reserves certain offices to the covenanted Civil Service, the statute of 33 Victoria cap. 3 throws open those offices to native gentlemen appointed under certain rules in India and Her Majesty's Government have authoritatively decided that the two classes of native civilians must be dealt with as an united body. The Viceroy Lord Lytton in forwarding to the Secretary of State the despatch containing the rules for admitting natives to the Civil Service under 33 Victoria, declared that "the words 'Civil Service' as used in the statute and in the present despatch mean the covenanted Civil Service of Her Majesty in India. In another very able despatch, dated 2nd of May, 1878 Lord Lytton had fully explained that "we should desire the new native Civil Service to be regarded as a branch of the covenanted Civil Service, no distinction being made in the duties or responsibilities of those particular posts which will be open alike to both branches." Her Majesty's Secretary of State Lord Cranbrook cordially adopted these views and they have been executed by Her Majesty's command to Parliament as the basis upon which natives are appointed in India to the Civil Service. Now the united body of native civil servants, instead of "dwindling," has increased as follows.—Up to the 1st of January 1870 there was according to the latest official list only one in all India, on the list of January 1875 they numbered six, on the 1st January 1880 they stood at 11, on the 1st January 1883 they had risen to 33. The "dwindling" argument could only be used by separating into two classes a body of men placed on the same footing by Acts of Parliament, and by the Viceroy and Secretary of State, in framing rules under those Acts. When applied to the united body of native civil servants appointed under statutory provisions in India and in England, the argument is refuted by the facts.

These facts as disclosed by the official Indian Civil Lists of the 1st of July 1883, may be thus summarised. "There are now 33 native civil servants appointed in England and in India under Acts of Parliament, or by rules framed under those Acts—rules approved by Her Majesty's Government and presented to both Houses. The number of the *corps d'elite* has increased since the 1st of January 1880 from 11 to 33, and by the despatches of Lord Lytton when Viceroy, and Lord Cranbrook when Secretary of State, the number is to be still further increased until "about one sixth of the Civil Service will consist of natives of India. The offices reserved by Act of Parliament to native civilians equally with their English colleagues include the posts of district magistrate and sessions Judge. Nearly a sixth of the native civilians (or five including one officer on furlough) have now attained to the grade when by seniority they have a claim equally with the European covenanted civilians, to the offices of district magistrate or sessions judge, while three others are serving in the grade immediately below so that their next promotion will be to the offices of district magistrate or of sessions judge. The granting of the requisite jurisdiction over Europeans to native district magistrates and sessions judges (the same jurisdiction which is exercised by their English colleagues) has therefore become an administrative necessity which now affects one fourth of the whole number of native civil servants appointed under the provisions of Acts of Parliament since India passed to the Crown. The native civil servants appointed by competition in England have a statutory claim to both of the offices. The native civil servant selected in India has a statutory claim equally with his English colleagues to the office of sessions judge and is generally intended under the rules framed by the Government of India to rise to that post though he is also eligible for that of district magistrate with the previous consent of the Governor General in Council. I take the words in italics with his English colleagues from Lord Lytton's despatch which is the basis of the present arrangement. The Government of India now finds it impossible to withhold from the native civilians the jurisdiction over Europeans appertaining to the offices of district magistrate and sessions judge without a public breach of faith.

I shall advert for a moment to the character and status of the men who would be affected by such a breach of faith. Confining my attention to Lower Bengal, the province to which the arguments of the High Court Judges specially apply, I find that on behalf of the native civilians the Government Servants are men of law and members of an English Inns of Court. Of the European members of the same service only one in three appear in the official list as barristers at law. Still equally anxious as the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal I find that every one of the five senior native civilians who are immediate interest in this question of justice to the native civilians is a barrister. As regards the manner in which they have discharged their duties it is enough to say that their integrity and impartiality as judicial officers have never been called in question even during the embittered discussions now raging in India.

It has been argued that the Queen's Proclamation does not really abolish race disqualification in India. The text of the Proclamation says thus — And it is our further will that so far as may be, our subjects of whatever race or creed be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity duly to discharge. The opponents of the present measure have seized on the words "as far as may be," and maintain that they leave the whole question an open one. But they forget that during the past 25 years the exact application of these words has been worked out by Acts of Parliament by rules framed under those Acts, and by the despatches of successive Viceroys and Secretaries of State. These documents furnish a clear understanding of the expression "so far as may be," as regards the number and proportion of native civilians to be appointed, the methods of their appointment, their equality of rights with their European colleagues, the offices which they are to fill, and the pay which they are to draw. The authoritative interpretation of these documents rests with the Governor General in Council in India, with her Majesty's Ministers in England, and with Parliament. The Governor-General in Council and her Majesty's Ministers have decided that the policy embodied in them demands the present measure. A majority of the Indian Legislature accepts this decision and the action of the House of Commons throughout last session seems to show that Parliament has no desire to question it.

The Charter of 1813, with the subsequent Acts of 1833 by freely admitting Europeans into India inevitably led to their being placed in matters of civil jurisdiction, under the native judges of the East India Company. The Queen's Proclamation of 1858, with the subsequent Acts and despatches based upon it, now renders it necessary in the opinion of her Majesty's responsible advisers in England and in India to grant a carefully guarded criminal jurisdiction over Europeans to the higher grades of native magistrates and judges appointed since the Company's Government passed to the Crown. In both cases a quarter of a century was allowed to elapse before the change in the matter of jurisdiction was carried into effect, in both cases the opposition of the Anglo Indian community has been strenuous and united in both cases there has been a division of official opinion. In the present instance, to take the three Presidency towns, we find the Chief Justice of Bengal strongly opposed to the measure, the Chief Justice of Madras strongly in favour of passing it, the Chief Justice of Bombay equally strongly and from the first, on its side, we find the Puisne Judges of the Calcutta High Court, with one exception opposed to the measure, while the Puisne Judges of the High Courts of Madras and Bombay are divided in opinion, although so far as their minutes have yet reached me the weight of their authority and numbers is in favour of it. As regards the three Presidency Governments in India, the Government of Madras is in favour of passing the Bill although differences of opinion exist within its Council, the Government of Bombay is in favour of passing the Bill with modifications. Of the three Lieutenant Governors the present Lieutenant Governor of Bengal with his officers is strongly opposed to the Bill while it was on his predecessor's letter that the Bill was brought forward. The Lieutenant Governor of the North west is in favour of passing the Bill with modifications, the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab would pass the Bill in still more comprehensive terms than at present. Among officers of less standing opinion although divided is against the Bill. It must be to me above all however that a district officer is guided by considerations different from those which constrain the action of the responsible Governments and of members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. And strict justice very properly thinks of the wishes of the section of the community under his eye who will be affected by the measure and the opinion of this section is decidedly opposed to the Bill. The head of a provincial Government or a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council has to consider not only the wishes of a particular section of the community but the authoritative policy laid down by Parliament and by her Majesty's ministers for the general administration of the country.

The discussion must rest with her Majesty, ministers and with Parliament. Lord Ripon has given every opportunity for the section of the community which is dissatisfied with the Bill to lay their case before these final courts of appeal. He might have adopted the procedure which Lord Lytton followed in the case of the Vernacular Press Act, and might have passed the Bill at once by suspending the rules of business in the Legislative Council. Something may be said in favour of this method, for it curtails the period of agitation in India. But on the other hand it seems wise that all constitutional facilities should be afforded to the dissatisfied with a measure to state their arguments against it. Every representation received by the Government of India on the subject has been transmitted in its complete form to the Secretary of State, and will doubtless be laid before Parliament. It is to be hoped that whatever modification can be made to suit the feelings of the Anglo Indian community, will be conceded, so long as such modifications are consistent with the principles laid down by the Queen's Proclamation for the Government of India. Indeed throughout this letter I have assumed that modifications consistent with those principles such as would have been effected by the Select Committee of the Legislative Council will be adopted. But it is difficult to believe that Parliament or the people of England will consent to further concessions, or will draw back from the Royal assurances which during the past 25 years have won the loyalty of India for the British Crown.

I am your obedient servant,

Simla, Sept. 7. W. W. HUNTER.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[RECEIVED EVERY DAY]

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY

London, 9th November—Sir Stafford Northcote was elected yesterday Rector of the Edinburgh University defeating Mr Trevelyan

FRENCH POLITICS

Paris, 3rd November—M Challemel Lacour has left Paris, his place in the interim being taken by M Ferry

The French Government will next week ask for a supplementary credit of ten million francs on account of the Tonquin expedition

News from Tonquin advise the arrival of Admiral Courbet at Hanoi, and states that he will attack Bacninh with 30 guns and 3,000 men

Admiral Lespers has been appointed to the Command of the French naval squadron in China

A SECOND SUEZ CANAL

London, 5th November—Yesterday's *Observer* says that the question of the construction of a second canal is seriously occupying the attention of the Egyptian Government, whose advisers, Messrs Kollet and Cavalle, have submitted a report that M Lesseps possesses no monopoly to construct

DISTURBANCES IN SERVIA

Belgrade, 4th November—Disturbances have broken out at Cuniticka (Servia) troops have started to the scene of disturbance and popular liberties there have been suspended

OPERATIONS IN TONQUIN

Paris, 4th November—News has been received here from Tonquin that Admiral Courbet has captured the citadels of Nignsbique and Phunoi

THE SERVIAN REBELS

Vienna, 5th November—The rebels in Servia now occupy a strategical position

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

Bombay 6th November—Details of the arrangements for the reception of the Duke of Connaught have been published The Duke will land at the Government dock at 4 o'clock on the evening of the 20th and will be presented with an address by the Corporation The party will immediately proceed to Parell Government house, by way of the principal streets, which will be lined with troops The following day the Duke will proceed to lay the foundation stone of the Cama Oftalmic Hospital, and will subsequently visit the fair which is to be held on the parade ground near the Gymkhana On leaving the fair the party will proceed to the Secretariat and witness from that building a display of fire-works, which takes place on the Esplanade, in the meantime illuminations will be in progress and the royal visitors will have an opportunity of witnessing them as they drive back to Parell Receptions will be held at Government house on the evenings of the 21st and 22nd, but the Governor declines to announce any further additions to the programme, owing to the limited stay of the Duke

THE SERVIAN REBELS

Vienna, 6th November—The Servian troops are now attacking the position held by the rebels

FRANCE AND CHINA

Shanghai, 6th November—In contradiction to the despatch of M Ficon asserting that Li Hung Chang has disavowed the negotiations carried on by the Marquis Tseng, the Chinese Government are preparing a despatch expressing complete approval of the Marquis Tseng's proposals

ANOTHER FAILURE

London, 7th November—Messrs Hemsted Brothers, Engineers of Grantham, have suspended payment with liabilities estimated at two hundred thousand pounds which amount is, however secured

THE FRENCH IN TONQUIN

Paris, 7th November—News from Tonquin states that owing to the roads being impassable for heavy guns operations against Bacninh and Sontay have been postponed until next month The Chinese in both places are preparing to offer desperate resistance

Dr Harmand, Civil Commissioner in Tonquin, has been superseded

A despatch from the Chinese Government in reply to M Ficon, has been delivered to M Ferry

SECOND SUEZ CANAL

London 8th November—The statements made by last Sunday's *Observer*, with reference to Egypt and the construction of a second Suez Canal, turn out to be entirely without foundation

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION

A terrible explosion took place yesterday at Moorfield colliery, Accrington. 111 men were in the mine at the time of the explosion, 48 only of whom were saved

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1883

THE MYSORE STATE.

The affairs of the Mysore State can never cease attracting public attention, so long as the position of the Maharajah towards the British Government, on the one hand, and his position towards his own people, as an independent native ruler, on the other hand, are what they are When little over three years ago, the condition of the State was accomplished, it was thought that nothing more was to be done, but for the young prince to assume his own, and to govern his estate as other native princes of India, not superior to himself, are allowed to rule, by the British Government But, at the very threshold of his accession to the throne, the Maharajah was tied down by restrictive conditions which have left him no scope for the exercise of independent authority, or the development of his character as an independent ruler Unlike his compeer of Baroda, the Mysore prince has not as yet begun to shew any idea of his place and position The Gaekwar of Baroda makes himself acquainted with every thing that transpires officially in his State and almost all orders of his Government are issued with his personal knowledge and sanction The Maharajah of Mysore, it is true, is said in the official *Gazette* and in other official documents to issue "orders," but we here know that His Highness incurs no personal responsibility, and has hardly any personal knowledge of the acts of State done in his name Practically, every thing is done by the Dewan, the Maharajah's Council having no real voice in the affairs, and the ultimate issue of matters The Dewan, on the other hand, is, to all intents and purposes, at all events in all important affairs, subject to the substantial supervision, if not direct control, of the British Resident and this last functionary has frequently to refer and be subject to the orders of the Viceroy of India in Council Thus, the Government of His Highness the Maharajah is an *imperium in imperio*—a machine within a wheel of the workings of which the outer public of the Province have very little or no knowledge, and have to be satisfied with guesses at the truth, more or less erroneous For instance, one of the rules for the guidance of the Council issued on the 8th July 1881, is as follows—"The Council shall meet during eight months of the year, as often as may be required for the transaction of business," and it is added that there will be ordinarily a recess in April and May, and November and January Of the "recess" of which the Council avails itself, we know very well, but who knows anything of the meetings during eight months of the year? Occasionally, we may see, in the columns of the local papers, a para to the effect that the Council of the Maharajah will meet on such and such a day, but who knows any thing of the proceedings of the Council, or what has been done for the good of the people committed, with so much ostentation, and public display, three years ago, to His Highness the Maharajah? Another of the rules for the guidance of the Council lays it down that "a journal shall be kept in which all the proceedings of the Council and the minutes of the individual members shall be recorded, and attested by the President" No doubt this rule is observed as often as the council meets, but nobody of the outside public knows, or has ever known the contents of those "proceedings," or the nature and character of those elaborate "minutes." Of course, government will have their "secret departments" and "confidential communications," but the government of His Highness the Maharajah seems never to reveal itself, except in the publication of occasional government orders of not much interest or importance to anybody

Such are the characteristics and constitution of the Government of Mysore under His Highness the Maharajah, but in addition to the restrictions and trammels we have above pointed out, the Maharajah started on his career, as an independent native ruler, with a dreadful burden of debt and pecuniary liabilities to meet There is the debt incurred during the great famine of 1877, on which the State has to pay Rs 400,000 a year as interest Heaven only knows when the principle will be liquidated, if the revenues of the State continue as inelastic as they are now, and each year shows a deficit in the income, as the last year did There is, next, that subsidy of Rs 25,00,000 which the Maharajah has to pay to the British Government, and which that Government will seek, two years hence, to increase to Rs. 35,00,000 It is levied for the protection, or supposed protection, which the British troops garrisoning Bangalore afford the Maharajah, his State and his people It is a curious fact that the British Government *pays* the Ameer of Afghanistan a subsidy of Rs 12,00,000 a year, in addition to supplies of arms and ammunition, to enable him to equip and keep up an army, while the same Government extracts a subsidy of Rs 24,50,000 a year for affording so called "protection" to the Native State of Mysore And yet the Ameer of Afghanistan is but a doubtful friend of the British Government and may prove, at any moment, as treacherous as any of his predecessors, while the prince of Mysore is a peaceable and pliable ally of the British Government. Next there is the interest of Rs 4,00,000 a year on the Railway Loan of Rs 20,00,000 When, therefore, the interest on the famine debt the annual subsidy to the British Government, and the interest on the Railway Loan are added (excluding pensions to British and native officers who once served the State) what remains of the Rs. 103,00,000 or Rs 104,00,000 a year, which is the normal revenue of the State, with which to carry on the administration and to meet all requirements? For years hence, Mysore can never hope to come up to that glorious time when the annual revenue was Rs. 1094,00,000 and there was an untouched surplus of Rs 50,00,000, in the treasury

These are, then, some of the untoward circumstances and pecuniary burdens under which the Maharajah has come to his own. Can it be wondered at that the Mysore State continues to attract public attention and will continue to do so, so long as the Government is what it is, and as pecuniary

burdens are what they are? Will the British Government of India be generous enough to afford a great measure of relief to the Mysore State, by advising Her Majesty's Government to wipe off the famine debt of Fifty lacs and to be content with the present subsidy of Twenty five lacs and fifty thousand?

JUDICIAL CHANGES

Both the late Dewan and his successor now in office, in their respective Dussorah addresses, declared that there would be certain well defined and radical changes in the administration of civil and criminal Justice in the Mysore State, and it was expected that last September would have seen the introduction of those changes. It would now seem, however, that the introduction of the contemplated judicial reforms has been postponed to the beginning of the ensuing official year, in April next, a more convenient time than the middle of the year.

The leading Judicial change, of course, is the establishment of a High Court of Justice for the whole Province, vested with original and appellate jurisdiction, both in civil and criminal cases. The proposed High Court will be composed of three judges. The first judge will be a European, a member of the Indian Civil Service, of the rank of District and Sessions judge, or a European barrister-at-law of one of the British High Courts, of some years' practice and experience, and the other two judges selected natives, who have had sufficient experience and training in judicial administration. It is to be hoped that the Mysore Government will not go out of it, way, to fill up these two appointments from beyond the bounds of the Province. There is quite a sufficient number of trained judicial native officers already in the service of the Mysore State, who will do excellently well in these appointments. We need not name any particular judicial officer at the present moment. It will be time enough to do so, by and by, and if necessity arises for any remarks or suggestions. The proposed High Court will exercise, as we have said, both original and appellate jurisdiction, civil and criminal. The pecuniary jurisdiction in civil cases will be unlimited, and will, we are informed, extend five miles around Bangalore, beyond the Municipal limits. One of the three judges will sit in original suits, and a bench formed of the three judges will constitute an appellate court. The High Court will also exercise original criminal jurisdiction, by one of the judges sitting as a Court of Sessions, to which all cases beyond the powers of a District Magistrate will be committed for trial, and, similarly, the three judges will sit as an appeal court, to hear appeals from convictions by the Sessions Judge. The High Court, we believe, is to be a sessions court, at least for the Nundydroog Division of the Province, though the district and sessions courts of the other two divisions will be retained, the district and sessions court of Nundydroog being abolished. There is a report to the effect that the proposed High Court will include in its original and appellate jurisdiction, Civil and criminal, the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. We cannot vouch for the truth of the statement, but if it be well founded, then, we think, the change will conduce to the public good, and do away with that useless and troublesome question of civil jurisdiction, by which no process can be served or executed from the C and M Station in the Pettah or native town (about a mile and a half apart) without its being transferred to a civil court in the Pettah, and *vice versa*. The original criminal jurisdiction of the High Court will not interfere with European British subjects accused of heinous offences triable by a sessions court. Such cases will, as they are now, be committed to the High Court at Madras.

The above are the main features of the judicial changes proposed to be introduced into the Province, at the beginning of the next official year. We think they have been contrived on just and broad principles. Such a High Court as that proposed, in our opinion, will be alike advantageous to the administration of public justice and will tend to raise the status of the bench and bar. We shall have in the Mysore state a tribunal which will be modelled on a pattern similar to that of the best courts in British India, and which several native states in India have done well to have copied already.

Original and Selected Notes.

It is reported that a son and heir was born to the Nawab of Banawalpore, a few days ago.

The *Madras Standard* says that an enterprising merchant in Rangoon is about to establish a soap and candle factory. Something may be done in this direction in our own presidency.

The Government of India has sanctioned six selected officers of the Bombay Army visiting the Camp of Exercise at Bangalore. The selection will rest with His Excellency the Commander-in Chief.

Sir William Cairns brother of Earl Cairns and formerly Governor of South Australia, is shortly expected in India on a visit. Sir William was formerly in the Ceylon Civil Service.

According to the London *Standard* Usibebu has sent the following message to Cetewayo:—"I will neither allow you to return here, nor to stay where you are. You must get the English Government to take you away to some distant place, there is no room for you in Zululand."

The police Superintendent of Baroda is advertising for a diamond pendant, weighing about 32 or 32½ rattees, and valued at about Rs 30,000, which has been lost from a diamond necklace belonging to the Gaekwar of Baroda. A reward of Rs 5,000 is offered for the recovery of the precious stone.

The *Madras Standard* learns from a correspondent that public health in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts has, since the past three months, been very unsatisfactory, and that cholera has prevailed to a large extent. The total of deaths registered between 1st January and 15th October is stated to be about thirty thousand.

Mr Hope arrived at Hyderabad last week, and is putting up at the Residency. A local paper understands that Mr Hope will inspect the State Line, and very probably direct his attention to the proposed extension of the Bellary-Bezwada line to the Singareni coal fields, which is just now exercising the Madras Government.

The Accountant General of the Hyderabad State, Purtaba Rama Row, died on the 31st ultimo. It is stated that this tried officer of the Nizam's State knew a good deal of the ins and outs of the administration, and that it will be difficult to select a suitable successor. On the Peishkar will devolve the duty of appointing a new Accountant General.

The Secretary of State, having recently sanctioned the creation of a new post of Assistant Comptroller of Postal Accounts in charge of the Postal Savings Bank, on a salary of Rs 500, rising to Rs 600 per mensem, Baboo Woomia Churn Doss, Superintendent of the Comptroller's Office, has, the *Indian Daily News* says, been appointed to that post.

The Rameswaram Canal scheme seems to have been "hanging fire" for some time past. It is now several months since the whole matter was referred to the home Government. We believe, however, that preliminary arrangements have been made with the Government at home. Mr Bradbridge (of the firm of Bradbridge, Jenkins & Co, Fen Court, London E C,) sailed on the 1st November from Colombo to the Island of Rameswaram to meet an official who is to see the exact line the Canal is to follow.

The following is a list of the Indian princes and notables who have signified to the Government their intention of visiting the Calcutta Exhibition:—The Nizam of Hyderabad, H H the Maharaja of Vizianagram, H H the Maharajah of Jeypore, the Maharajah of Dholepore, the Maharajah of Jodhpore, the Maharajah of Bhurtpore, the Sir Desai of Sawantwari, the Nawab of Jaora, the Nawab of Tonk, the Maharajah of Punna, the Rajah of Beronda, the Rajah of Pittapore, Rajah Sir Sahib Syal of Kishonkote, Rajah Rao Venkata, the Chief of Visalgad, the Chief of Inchalkaranji, the Jagirdar of Aram, Jooya Sing Rao of Kolhapore, Venkatrao Rajah Sahib of Mundhol, Gungadharrao Bala Sahib of Miraj.

The *Amarata Bazar Patrica* says that a great scarcity of food, if not an actual famine, appears to be in store for us. Dismal tidings about the condition of paddy crops reach us from different parts of Bengal. From yesterday's *Gazette* we learn that, the prospects of *Aman* crop are very bad in the following districts, Burdwan, Bankoorah Beerbhoom, Midnapore, Hooghly, 24 Purgunnas, Nuddea, Khoolna, Jessore, and Rungpore. Backergunge is the largest rice-producing district in Bengal, and we are glad to learn that there the prospects of crops are good. Prospects are also good in Dacca, Furreedpore, and Bagirhat. Prices of rice are rising fast in most of the districts.

It is pretty certain that the Hon'ble Mr Carmichael will resign his appointment in council on the 10th of next month, but he will not proceed to Europe for some weeks after that date. It is reported that the hon'ble gentleman will visit some of the districts before he leaves the presidency where he has so successfully worked for well nigh thirty years. The native community of Madras will, we believe, give a farewell entertainment to Mr Carmichael, and that he will be asked to open a Sanscrit College, to be established at Tirupatty shortly by the Mahant of that ancient Hindu shrine. The institution is to be called the Duff Sanscrit College to commemorate the visit which H E the Governor paid the "sacred hill" in July last. The college will be supported by funds from the Mahant's treasury which it is well known is always well filled by the devotees who go to Tirupatty all the year round. Mr Carmichael may go on leave and return just about the time that the Hon'ble Mr Gibbs resigns his seat in the Viceroy's Council.

The editor of the *Bombay Guardian* says:—"The Parsees of Bombay are prosperous and in a position to help their country cousins, and their can be no question that these flock to them in large numbers. The entire Parsee population of the world is computed at one lakh. They have been in India for eight centuries, and if there has been any tendency to increase, their number to-day would be much larger than it is. The fact is the Parsees, with all their intelligence and energy, are voluptuous in their tastes. They go in for enjoyment, and the gratification of their senses bulks largely in their estimate of enjoyment. There are more fat people among the Parsees than among any other class, for the reason perhaps that a larger portion of them have the means of eating and drinking abundantly. We would not for a moment insinuate that the lean man may not be a heavy eater, and a stout man a light one, but speaking generally, the fact is probably as we have stated it. The Parsees are Epicureans, but an Epicurean without money would be the most miserable of men, and hence the necessity of labour and energy and keenness, that this essential of life may be obtained."

The Duke and Duchess of Cannaught leave for India at the end of this month. It is quite on the cards that the little Princess Margaret may accompany them. Ladies in India may scan the Duchess of Connaught's attire in vain for any hints as to what is worn in England. She dresses very badly, and her clothes look as though they had been thrown on from a considerable distance with a patchwork. Her bonnets *must* be homemade, so hopelessly dowdy are they. As to colours, she has no sense of them whatever, wears a blue bonnet with a mauve gown and a black one with a brown costume. I fancy she is addicted to a mistaken economy in the matter of gloves, too. These, however, are but trifles all compared with the greater essentials of a good disposition, a kind heart and an affectionate nature, all of which she possesses in a very high degree.

The Duke is the handsomest and most refined looking of the Queen's sons. His expression is pleasant, if rather pensive. He has not the jovial look of the Prince of Wales the sternness of regard that characterises the Duke of Edinburgh, nor the strange glare that mars the expression of Prince Leopold. But he is what women call "nice-looking." The peculiar colour of his hair, verging upon grey, makes him look older than he really is.

Local and Provincial.

Sir James Gordon, the late Chief Commissioner of Mysore, is, we are sorry to learn, in a very precarious state at home.

Kolar.—The Munsiff of Kolar, Mr Ramaswami Iyengar, having gone on leave, Mr Boodeen Sheriff, a clerk in the Court of the Chief Judge, has been appointed to act for him.

A holiday.—Friday last being the anniversary of the birthday of H R H the Prince of Wales, all the public offices and Courts in the Province were closed in honour of the occasion.

Course of Lectures.—On Friday evening last, Mr Cook, M A, Principal of the Central College, Bangalore, resumed his course of lectures on "Magnetism, Electro-magnetism and Dyno-magnetism."

Sir James Gordon K C S I.—We regret to learn from the *Madras Mail* that Sir James Gordon, the British Resident at the Mysore Court, who went on sick furlough to England, in June last, is in a very precarious state of health.

The Mohorum.—The Mohorum festival came to a close yesterday evening, when the taboots, &c, were thrown into the water. The festival passed off quietly, though, at one time, a disturbance was expected, and the military were held in readiness for action, if necessary.

Mr T C Hope.—The Hon'ble T C Hope, a member of the Viceroy's Council now on a tour in India, arrived in Bangalore on Friday last. Mr Hope left again for Mysore on Saturday, with the object of conferring with Mr Lyall on certain state affairs, the British Resident meeting the honourable gentleman specially for the purpose. Mr Hope next goes to Madras.

The Dewan's Tour.—We understand that the Dewan, Mr Sheshadri Iyer, will leave Mysore on the 15th instant, on a tour of inspection through the Malnad talaks. It is stated that Apothecary Sassman of the Mysore Medical Service will accompany the Dewan, but we believe, the arrangement depends on another arrangement as to the lectures which Mr Sassman has to deliver to the students of the Mysore Medical School.

The Bishop of Madras.—The Right Rev Dr Gell, Bishop of Madras arrived in Bangalore on Saturday before last, and is still in Bangalore, Residing at the Cubbon Hotel. It is what is known as the "visitation tour" of his lordship, during which his lordship visits all the Church of England, churches and chapels and schools in Bangalore, including those of Native Christians. After a brief visit to Ootacoor, Dr Gell returns to Bangalore, which he will leave about the 20th Instant.

Boat Races.—As the Ulsoor lake is now quite full and overflowing, owing to the recent heavy rains, the members of the Bangalore Boat Club have begun operations by way of practice, and propose to hold a regatta (so called by courtesy) on the bosom of the waters of Ulsoor, on the 29th and 30th instant, which said entertainments, we presume, will be opened to the general public, at all events, the general public can look

on from the banks of the lake, while the society of Bangalore monopolises an extempore enclosure for which it does not pay

MR. J. D. SANDFORD.—According to the *Pioneer*, Mr. J D Sandford, Chief Judge of Mysore, now on furlough, has intimated his desire to return to active service in the North West Province's Covenanted Civil Service, of which he is a senior member. The *Pioneer* thinks that there will be no eligible appointment for him in the N W Provinces, so that it is more than likely that Mr Sandford will return to Mysore as British Resident, in which case Mr J B Lyall, the present incumbent, will have to return to the Punjab.

THE REVD. C H DALL, M A.—The Revd C H. Dall, M A, of the Brahmo Somaj, Calcutta, arrived in Bangalore, on Wednesday morning, and is putting up at the Cubbon Hotel On Wednesday evening, Mr Dall held a meeting, in connection with the Brahmo Somaj of Bangalore, in Rai Bahadur Narrainswmy Moodeliar's School, Cantonment, and delivered a lecture on "Body and Soul" The Reverend gentleman delivered another lecture, on Thursday evening at the same place, on "Theosophy and Brahmoism," and a third lecture, in the Municipal School, Pettah, on Friday afternoon, on "Life and Brotherhood"

ACCIDENT.—There seems to be no provision made to meet accidents to coolies and others at work along the line of railway now under course of construction between Bangalore and Tumkur. There appears not to be even a temporary dispensary along the whole line, so that those who meet with accidents during the progress of the work have to be brought all the way into Bangalore for treatment The other day, a labourer's foot and thigh were smashed by an explosion of dynamite in a stone quarry Tumkur, whence he was brought all the way into Bangalore to the Bowring Civil Hospital, where the man's whole leg had to be amputated

TER. LUTHER CELEBRATION.—The four hundredth anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther, the great reformer of the Christian Church in Europe, was celebrated throughout the Protestant world on Saturday last Here in Bangalore, there was a meeting of the Protestant sects of Christians, at the Cubbon Assembly rooms at which Dr Gell, the Bishop of Madras, presided. The Revd T E Slater of the London Mission delivered a lecture on the life and work of the Reformer, and the Revd E R Barlien, the pastor of the Lutheran church in Bangalore, delivered a short address A choir was also presented and sang the German National Hymn composed by Luther

THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The Mysore exhibits for the Calcutta International Exhibition were laid out in a room of the Mysore Government Museum, for the public to see, during five days, last week, and were taken away for packing and transmission to Calcutta on Saturday last. A very large number of the public of all classes visited the museum during those days, and were highly pleased with what they saw The choicest and most unique specimens of Art, Industry, Manufactures, and natural productions have been made by the excellent committee of Europeans and natives appointed for the purpose. Amongst the Exhibits in art is a three quarter length portrait, drawn by a native artist, of the late Mr C V Runga charlu, C I E, the first Dewan of the new state of Mysore The likeness is a very faithful one, and does credit to the artist, Rungaswamy Pillay, a draughtsman of the *Mysore Gazette* office The labours of the exhibition committee have come to a close At eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, the Exhibition Committee of the Mysore Branch, held their final meeting, at the Museum, Cubbon Park The following propositions were duly considered, viz, (1) the approval of draft Catalogue of Exhibits, (2) the inspection of exhibits, before despatch to Calcutta, (3) the passing of accounts, (4) the decision upon arrangements at Calcutta, (5) the future disposal of exhibits, which may be returned from Calcutta, (6) the Report of the Committee's proceedings, which after approval will be submitted to His Highness the Maha Rajah's Government

General Summary.

CHOLERA AT NELLORE.—A correspondent informs us that cholera is prevailing at Nellore About one hundered cases occurred last week, and a large number fell victims to the complaint The medical officers are very busy in attending to the cases. Native up-country carts are allowed to enter into the counter or to go from that place to another Heavy rains fell there lately, and all the rivers are flooded Cholera is somewhat abating, at present.—*Mail*

TANJORE.—A correspondent writes to say that the Vennar branch of the Cauvery river is flooded, owing to the heavy rains which fell there for some days, and has inundated a village called Gorathoor, in the Mannargudi taluq In consequence of the strong current, a few huts were destroyed, and fifteen persons were killed, and the paddy crops washed away The river and its branches are quite full The villagers of the place are very busy in raising an embankment, so as to prevent the water rushing into their huts in future.—*Ibid*

A CENTENARIAN IN MADRAS.—Sawai Fadmanaba Singh Thakoor, Cavalry supplier during the Mahratta Wars, now living at Shepherd Street, in Triplicane, attained his one 100th year on the 6th October 1883 He performed certain ceremonies with his second wife at his residence, as is customary with the Hindus when the husband attains both his sixtieth and hundredth years the old gentleman in question was born on the 6th October, 1783 He possesses a certificate given him by Mr H D E Dalrymple, the well known Sheriff of Madras and the late Doctor Nicholson to prove his statement as to his age The centenarian is still able to move about freely and easily, and is known personally to many respectable Hindu gentlemen, and to the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, who often sent for him and amused himself with the descriptions of old Indian days as given by the old man Commissary General London now in England, still writes to him.—*Ibid*

TO CALCUTTA.—The Jaghiredar of Arnee who arrived at Madras a few days ago from his jaghire, left for Calcutta by yesterday's mail train and will be there for some time, and especially during the exhibition season The Jaghiredar will return to North Arcot about the end of next month.—*Standard*

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.—The 2nd Light Cavalry, the 7th Fusiliers (City of London Regiment) and the 27th Regiment M N I, located at Bellary have been ordered to take part in the Camp of Exercise The regiments will march from Bellary to Bangalore between the 5th and 10th December the cavalry on the last mentioned date.—*Ibid*

COCHIN AND TRAVANCORE.—At the request of their Highnesses the Rajahs of Travancore and Cochin, and under Clause IV, Section 17, of Act VIII of 1869, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Dewans of those States, for the time being, to be Agents authorized to prosecute and defend suits in the Civil Courts on behalf of those States.—*Ibid*

THE DEWAN OF BARODA.—Rao Shubha Dhum C I E Dewan of Baroda, is at present on a visit to Bombay He is staying at Mr Kanji Thoy Vizram's bungalow at Bloch Candy

Extracts.

THE MAHARAJAH OF JEYPORE

The Statesman.—Our convention has ever been profound that had the Government of this country, as the Paramount Power, been but characterised by transparent uselfishness and integrity in its conduct towards the Native States, we might long ere this have congratulated Christian England upon social reforms in those States, that have now been made hopeless, by the weakness which springs from our own conscious want of rectitude of purpose. While practically defrauding the Jeypore State of the Sambur Salt Lake, how can we, without the misgivings of the hypocrite, strive to impress the Christian idea of 'purity' upon the Jeypore or any other prince? And so we have to keep silence when we see young Jeypore coming to Allahabad next week with a harem of 300 women. He is to return to Jeypore before the Dewali festival, after which he again starts for Allahabad with a second batch of three hundred And the Government is dumb For how can the covetous venture to reproach the impure! The unfortunate Queen's regent, the three Rajpoore princesses, widows of the late amiable and well known Maharaja Ram Sing Bahadoor, are to be left behind in consequence of some disagreement between this lord of four hundred concubines, and the three adoptive mother-widows of the State If we had the rule of India in our hands, we think we would change matters a little We would certainly steal no Salt lake from our neighbour, nor act unjustly towards him in any other way, but we think we should contrive to make him understand, that we cared very little to receive a visit from a boy who cannot travel without three hundred concubines as his escort. We should advise him to stay at home, in his own interests and those of the Empire we govern.

THE MYSORE STATE

The *Spectator*.—The *Statesman* is turning its attention to the affairs of the Mysore Province, and has promised us some criticisms on its administration The evident want of hopefulness that characterized the Dewan's annual speech a few weeks back has struck probably a note which we think is likely to arouse some public discussion, and add to the general public's knowledge of Mysore affairs. We think it will be found that a full meed of justice has not been accorded to Mysore in simply handing it back to its legitimate Native Ruler It will take long time and much prudent statesmanship to make of Mysore a "Model State" There is a population and a Rajah, and a Dewan, aided by a British Resident, but there is also a crushing annual contribution to imperial funds, an inelastic revenue, and a "plan" which the imperial Government expect will be carried out in its entirety with the least possible delay The machinery for work is provided, the work has been handed in with plans and estimates, on the most modern approved principles, but the capital is wanting No firm, even if it be a Government one, can work without a capital. Besides this the Prince is hampered by Native traditions on the one side and the necessity to please his masters on the other Tradition has fixed his functions as supreme Judge or law-expounder, making him the mere mouth-piece of ancient codes, and Western enlightenment urges him on to step beyond the old traditional functions to which those Codes would limit him The position is an invidious one, and the two systems are incongruous. If the Maharajah governs according to the full programme of the Imperial Council, he makes himself, in the eyes of his people, simply a Minister of the English power, if he rules according to his people's wishes, customs, and desires, he will be likely, sooner or later, to incur the pregnant warnings of Sunla Mysore is standing still in something like bewildermont The silence and gloom that has suddenly fallen upon it by the withdrawal of so many open handed, strong minded and money-circulating European officials have in a manner stupified the people The appointment of Native officials throughout the country, and the cry of independence have raised hopes not yet defined and scarcely possible to be realized The State is in much the same position as a convalescent who is compelled for the first time to take exercise, it feels the necessity to be up and doing, but is quite uncertain as to its own powers or ability

The *Statesman*.—Mysore State, as at present constituted and administered, is no longer the centre of political ability that it ought to be and should be, for it has been made altogether incapable of serving as an influential example of willing allegiance, in a time of general excitement or revolt The sovereignty and authority of the Prince have been degraded, and almost destroyed, by the substitution of a *sunnud* or instrument of Government, in place of the treaties—still *de jure* in full force,—which explained and prescribed most completely and satisfactorily, the relations between the State and the Empire The Maharajah, secluded as a child from converse with any of the notables of his country, and informed, as Sir James Gordon tells us, at his majority, 'in unequivocal terms,' of the intention that the delegated supremacy of Mr Rungacharlu as Controller should be maintained in the person of Mr. Rungacharlu as Dewan, has been trained up to feel that he has no authority, and no responsibility And he has found that such is the truth If he were possessed of much force of character, he might perhaps by good management and great resolution break through this thraldom, but hardly with the good will of the Resident. Mr. Rungacharlu so long as he lived, must have left himself to be tied to Sir James Gordon, by bonds that neither of them could break; while his trusted lieutenant and successors cannot but be well aware that he is merely the nominee and boondslave of the Residency at Bangalore. No information as to the opinions, views, wishes, or temper of prince or people in Mysore, emanating from official sources within the last five years, is of the least value whatever And we are not likely to get properly en *rapport* with native opinions and feelings in any part of India, or to command the best sources of information, so long as there is any trace of aversion or contempt in the aspect of the Imperial Power, or any of its representatives, towards the people under its rule, and especially towards those whom the people respect,—so long as any such absurd appellation as 'foreign' is given to the most intensely Indian provinces of India, to those allied and protected States which have before now been the bulwarks of the Empire, and which can never be replaced, or supplied, if once discarded from the Imperial structure The present condition of Mysore is a most instructive study and we hope to pass it under close review in the course of the next few weeks. Our direct administration of the province has destroyed it, and the hope of its recovery to prosperity have yet to be laid down. The one element of hope in the situation, is that a public opinion is evidently springing up in Mysore itself as to the relations of the little State with ourselves.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS

The Government of India has done a little in recent years to encourage thrift amongst the people by opening Post office Savings Banks all over the country, and the poorest can now invest even a few annas with safety to bear interest though at a small rate. The seed of good in this, will in after years bear fruit, we may hope In this Savings Banks system however, there is a great room for improvement, and some of the rules interfere with the very *raison d etre* of such banks. A depositor may not deposit more than Rs 500 in a single year We could understand a rule that he should not receive interest on a higher sum than Rs 500, but even that would not be wise It is true that these institutions are not intended for people who have money to invest in Government paper, or who are able to place their deposits at interest with ordinary banks But why refuse leave to the poor, to 'bank' as much as they please in the year? A man saving Rs 20 per week would in less than 6 months have deposited the maximum amount, and be debarred from depositing more, even though he withdrew the whole deposit, and placed it elsewhere. This is one of the rules that should be altered at once, if those institutions are to become popular, and to serve as an encouragement to the habit of putting by a fixed proportion of the weekly or monthly income

It has been found in the penny banks in the towns and villages at home that the difficulty is to induce the hitherto thriftless to "make a start." When the first step has been taken and the account opened, it is easy to get men or women who draw regular wages to deposit their savings regularly Human nature is pretty much the same everywhere, and to encourage depositors to open accounts, considerably higher rates of interest on the first Rs. 100 or Rs 500 should, we think, be allowed In Australia, New Zealand, and other colonies, the Governments are so alive to the benefits which Savings Banks are to the working classes, that 5 and 6 per cent per annum are, we believe, the rates allowed to depositors. In India we offer 3½ per cent, although the prevailing rates of interest are far higher than in the colonies. If the object is thought worth attaining, the banks should attract clients by giving a far higher interest on the first Rs. 100 or Rs. 500 deposited The cost to the Exchequer would be nothing, whilst if

it promoted saving amongst the million it would be an immense good. After the family, or individual man, had once a deposit in the bank, we might trust to habit to allow a lower interest to succeed. Far greater inducement is wanted than is now given to start the account. The Government of India should take the Colonial Government as an example and give first deposits a higher rate than the Government funds, when these banks would probably become popular institutions, all over the Empire.—*Statesman.*

THE DEWALI.

The most brilliant of Hindu festivals—the Dewali, or "feast of lamps,"—was celebrated on Tuesday with due pomp and ceremony, and all classes of natives joined in contributing towards its success. The festival began on the 13th day of *Ashwin Vadi*, and was originally held with a two-fold object in honour of the goddess Kali, and in commemoration of Vishnu's triumph over the demon Naraka, the latter being probably one of those giants of evil omen who are said to be related to the gods, and against whom they sometimes wage war. To Kali, however, devout Hindus particularly addressed themselves, and in order to appease the wrath of the terrible goddess, human sacrifices were made at her shrine. She possesses a plurality of names such as Parvati Devi or Mahadevi, Durga, Jaggudhatri, and Bhavani. She is as irascible in temper as the Medea of the Greeks, is said to be terrible in form, and is generally painted white. As Durga she is of a yellow complexion, as Kali, black or dark blue, and as Bhavani, she is invoked by women as the goddess of nature and fecundity. It will thus be seen how important a matter it was considered in the darker ages of superstition that so formidable and blood thirsty a deity should be propitiated by nothing less than an immolation of human beings. Her character was commensurate with that of her husband Siva, who wore a necklace of skulls. Happily the times have changed, and the horrible rite above mentioned has, like the *suttee* and the dreadful scenes enacted during the procession of the car of Juggernath, been repressed. The festival is now more appropriately held in honour of Lakshmi, the goddess of beauty and fortune, of whom all the gods had become enamoured. During the five days that the festival continues, the natives collect their treasures and worship them, while in another part of the house a light is kindled and dedicated to Yama, god of the infernal regions and judge of the dead. Houses are swept, whitewashed and illuminated, and all the members of the family appear in new clothes. On the evening of last day, which was Tuesday, the tradesmen close their accounts, new journals and ledgers are produced, and after the same have been blessed by a priest, new entries are made in them, and another goddess, the beautiful Sarasvati—patroness of wisdom, music and poetry and inventor of the Sanskrit language—is invoked to make the following year, which commenced on Wednesday, prosperous and to ever grant them her beneficence. The literal rendering of the word Dewali is "a row of lamps," which is significant of the nature of the festival. Previous to the great commercial crisis of 1864-65, the city was conspicuous for the exceptional brilliancy of its celebration of the Dewali, and its appearance by night during those days was gorgeous in the extreme while the native town was radiant with light in every nook and corner. But times have changed, for since then the festival has been deprived very considerably of the imposing character it possessed. This year was no exception to the retrogressive scale. The illuminations were to be seen principally on the Kalbadevi Road, Abdul Rahiman Street and at the Cloth Market, the latter place being very prettily lighted up with gas jets set in designs of arches, stars, &c. In the two former localities, there was scarcely a shop or residence that had not a display of oil *buttees*, and occasionally the bungalows of some native gentlemen were observed decorated with gas as well as lamps, the former mode of lighting forming a striking but not unpleasant contrast to the more subdued radiance imparted by the latter. Thousands upon thousands of Lakshmi votaries visited the various temples to perform their devotions, and an endless crowd—a perfect kaleidoscope of colour and costume—wended its way through the native town till past midnight. On either side of the road there was a long procession of carriages, filled with spectators, but the pace at which they were allowed to proceed was necessarily very slow, and can be conjectured from the fact that it took almost an hour for carriages starting from the Money School to get beyond the police building at Pydowne in the Fort, the illuminations were chiefly confined to the Bazaar Gate Street, where a large number of Bhattias and Banias reside. Special tramcars were run on Tuesday, and a large staff of the police were employed in the principal throughfares to regulate the movements of the crowd.—*Times of India.*

SALT AS A DIETETIC—USES OF—IN ANIMALS

Read—the following letter from J. MILLS Esq., M.R.C.V.S., Inspector of Cattle Diseases, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue (through W. Wilson Esq., Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture Madras) dated Mount, 19th June 1883, No. 1343 B.—

With reference to Proceedings of the Board of Revenue of 28th May 1883, No. 1403 I have the honor to state that it would be a difficult matter to say exactly what diseases originate from a want of a proper supply of chloride of sodium as it has never been recorded, so far as I know, that any of the herbivora have absolutely been deprived of it for the reason that it is always more or less present in their natural diet; at the same time animals do suffer very much in a general way from the want of a sufficient supply of salt. This is to be accounted for by the fact that blood to be pure and wholesome must contain a due proportion of the chloride of sodium there must, as it were, be a proper balance of its constituents and if this is not maintained, we have a fluid circulating throughout the body which is unable to replace to repair, to build up or to compensate for the waste of tissue which is constantly going on in the animal economy and the result is mal nutrition and general ill health. This has been frequently demonstrated and an animal in this state is always more prone to attacks of disease of every description, but no hard and fast line can be laid down as to the exact nature of the disease which might develop itself. Therefore, I will confine myself to a brief description of the advantages of the use, and the bad effects of a want of a proper supply of salt.

Uses of Salt as a Dietetic.—The constant presence in the secretions of salt, and the necessity of it in due proportion in the blood indicate the importance of a proper supply of it with the food. We perceive this in the instinct of animals, when it does not exist in sufficient quantity in their food they will travel long distances and brave the greatest dangers to obtain it.

2. It is considered to be the natural stimulant of the digestive system and to assist the blood in maintaining its fluidity, its stimulating properties and its powers of self preservation.

3. It gives flavor to and renders food more palatable, even fodder of inferior quality is readily eaten when properly salted. The preferable way of salting hay would be to sprinkle it over the different layers as the stack is being made up, which will correct the bad effects of damp and mout.

4. It is especially necessary to animals receiving cooked grains or roots, for the salt naturally present in such prepared food is usually in small amounts.

5. By causing thirst it induces cattle to drink large quantities of water, which in conjunction with the bowels and constipation (disorders which are extremely common among Indian cattle during the dry season of the year when the herbage has little or no succulent properties) is most essential, as it softens and carries onwards through the stomach and intestines the hard and dry ingesta and fæces, thus warding *off impaction* which is a most troublesome and often fatal disease.

6. With cattle, sheep and goats, salt can be employed in capacity of a purgative with great benefit and is second only to Epsom Salts (Sulphate of Magnesia), and can be used to empty the bowels in distention of the rumen with food or gas (tympanites) in impaction or diarrhœa, depending on over feeding or kept up by the presence of irritating matter in the digestive canal. In fact, it may be given with the utmost safety as a purgative in all diseases where it is found desirable or necessary to open the bowels.

7. Small and repeated doses have an alterative effect, and are useful in all animals in indigestion and irregularity of appetite.

8. From its action as a stimulant as well as the cold it produces during solution, it is of great benefit in various diseases of the joints and feet, particularly among cattle, sheep and goats.

9. Salt has the power of increasing the fertility of the male and the fecundity of the female, and it doubtless the power of nourishing the fœtus.

10. During the period the young are suckling, salt given to the mother renders the milk more abundant and more nutritious, and accelerates the growth of her offspring.

11. If regularly given, it lessens the liability to intestinal worms, and injection of half an ounce of salt with a pint of water will often bring them away from the large bowel.

12. The body of an animal getting a regular supply of it becomes an unsuitable habitat for the parasite world in general; consequently it is a highly valuable agent as a preventive against the attacks of these pests.

13. For preventing and arresting putrefaction salt is cheap and effectual and stand on the list of antiseptics next after carbolic acid. For antiseptic purposes it is advantageously conjoined with carbolic acid. To disinfect skins and other animal substances a pound of salt and two ounces of carbolic acid are used dissolved in a gallon of water.

Effects of want of salt.—Experiments have shown that animals deprived of salt, other than that naturally contained in the food soon get heavy and dull in their temperament, rill off in condition and have a rough and staring coat. The process of digestion is interfered with and they become in every way liable to contract disease. It has also been proved that animals which do not find salt about salt in their food or drink become less prolific, and the breed deteriorates.

DOSES.

Purgative (to empty the bowels)	Buffalo	1½	to 2 lb.
	Ox	1	to 1½
	Sheep and goats	1	to 2 ounces
Alterative (to alter the constitution from a state of ill health)	Buffalo	2	to 3 ounces
	Ox	1	to 2
	Sheep and goats	1	to 2 drachms
Stomachic (to remove the appetite and improve digestion)	The stomachic dose may be looked upon as one per diem all year for animals in health		

To half grown animals give half the dose.

THE INDIAN EDUCATION COMMISSION.

The Report of the Commission on Education in India is now completed, and may be expected to appear soon. Its important bearing on the future of that country cannot be overestimated. If Lord Ripon and his council devote their energies to the carrying out of the recommendations of the report reflecting, as we believe it will, the gist of the evidence which it has so laboriously and faithfully collected from all parts of the country, it will form an era in our administration in India. Lord Ripon would find in such a work a congenial surprise in harmony with his earliest and best antecedents as an educational philanthropist and a compensation for any disappointment he might feel in abandoning a dangerous policy in another department.

The principal feature of the report will of necessity be the arrangements for the extension of primary instruction among the masses of the people. It was for this it was specially appointed. But that about which there is most solicitude in certain quarters, and about which there has been much discussion both in India and in this country, has at the opposite pole of the question—the relation of Government to collegiate education. It will be a relief to the friends of the higher education to find, as we believe they will, that there is no reason to apprehend any rash proposals in this department. The fears of the advocates of Government education will be allayed when they learn that there is no recommendation of withdrawal of Government control and support from any college that can establish its claim to existence on the ground of honest work or practical results at all commensurate with its cost, and that no college will be given up to local management, without ample guarantee for its permanent and efficient maintenance, unless it be one or two so little appreciated by the natives as to be felt as an intolerable burden to the State. Agra and Aligarh, which have already been so "transferred," are examples of this class. Though the principle of the despatch of 1854 will not only be reaffirmed, but given effect to in these cases, there is no likely prospect of any interference with the presidency colleges. The "Council on Education in India" may not unnaturally complain that on this point their opponents have got matters too much their own way. They cannot, however, be surprised at the result, if they consider the composition of the Commission. Although one object of the inquiry was the abuses which had crept into the administration of the Education Department, no fewer than eight out of its 21 members were directly connected with that bureau, and many of the others were strictly departmental men. It is, however, reasonable to expect that the recommendations of the Commission will on this subject be regarded by Government as a *maximum*. It may readily be admitted that, on the whole they have done their work well. No one questions the fair and thorough way in which they have collected evidence, and they who have so successfully advocated this energy, must be gratified with the results in other departments of education. On the question of transferring colleges from Government control to local management we have reason to believe that the missionary members were as decided as any secularist or Hindu that in no case should Government colleges be handed over to a missionary body.

But it is in the department of elementary education that we may look for the greatest results from the Commission. The evidence brought out the deficiencies at present existing in almost all the provinces, and one important result will be an attempt to utilise the indigenous schools of the country. It has been found that the extension of primary education during the last quarter of a century has resulted in the absorption of some of the old native school, which in many parts of India are found in every village and the extinction of others, while the religious schools connected with the mosques and temples, were entirely ignored. In future, we doubt not an attempt will be made to improve these village schools by the introduction of books and by superintendence, and to induce those wholly devoted to religious study to introduce a little secular instruction. The possibility of gradually improving these schools has been demonstrated of late by the tact and energy of two directors of public instruction who were happily members of the Commission. Mr Browning had done much in this line in the Central Provinces, and Mr Croft had greatly extended primary schools in Bengal on the same method. This policy will give great facility for the education of the masses in future, and it is proposed to establish school boards all over the country in connexion with the system of local government—one of the most legitimate and important objects to which local native energy can be directed.

There are several classes in India which require special and exceptional treatment if education is to become general. These as appear from the evidence gathered by the Commissioners are—

1. Mahomedans. These former rulers of India have been falling behind in the race for wealth and power, chiefly because they have from prejudice or scruples of conscience kept away from our schools or colleges. Much more, and we believe will be done in future to encourage schools under their own management with scholarships for poor deserving students.

2. Efforts will be made to get the princely families and men of position and wealth to send their children to schools of a high or more exclusive order such as are found to a limited extent in the Punjab but nowhere else in British India. Many are both able and willing to pay for education if it can be had, without mixing their children with the low classes. That stimulus and direction are needed to originate such a movement.

3. On the other hand, there are classes of the very poor and low castes who need and will receive special treatment suited to their condition, and the aboriginal tribes scattered through India, driven into mountain fastnesses or impenetrable jungles, will not in future be overlooked, but will receive the most considerate treatment.

4. Females of whom not more than about 100,000 are found in a tendance at schools of all kinds. In future special encouragement will be held out and grants will be made on much more liberal terms to girls than to boys schools.

The much vexed question of grants-in-aid is likely to be settled on a basis satisfactory to all parties, by simply carrying out the rules laid down in the despatch of 1854 from which there had been many departures in most of the provinces.—*Times.*

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THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. X. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1883. No. 46.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEDICAL.

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, &C.,

UPON

ALL DISEASES

OF THE

EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT, &c.

ALL SYMPTOMS WHICH ARE TREATED

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CERTIFICATES.

I, the undersigned, do state that I told Dr. Engler that I could not hear with my right ear on Monday, 17th September 1883, and he told me to attend his quarters, at 10 A. M. on the following morning, which I did, and am pleased to say he made a complete cure.

ROBT. CARRUTHERS, Corpl.,

Station Hospital, Colombo, 18th Sept. 1883. } H. A. Corps.

Dr. J ENGLER,

Colombo.

DEAR SIR,—I am very thankful for all you have done for me. My eyes feel well and easy now, and I have reason to hope that the cure may prove a permanent one

I am Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

(Signed) FREDERICK J. HORSFALL

Colombo, 10th October, 1883.

DEAR DR ENGLER—Thanks to your skilfulness. I think I may now consider my eyes as cured, and it is time for me to settle my pecuniary debt to you, if you will be so good as to let me know the amount I owe. My debt of gratitude I can never express, but I shall always remember, with grateful feelings, the great cure which you have effected in my eyes.

Yours gratefully,

ANNIE STEEPLE.

Steeples House, 21st Septr. 1883 }

8th September 1883.

In February last, I caught a severe cold, followed by inflamation of the right eye and a stoppage in the right nostril These ailments increased until I was unable to use my eyes for reading or writing and my throat and nostril being affected, respiration was attended with difficulty. Towards the end of May I became quite deaf, and had to abandon for the most part my practice at the Bar.

In June last I heard of the arrival of Dr. Engler, I put myself under his care, and the condition of my throat and nostril steadily improved. My deafness however still continued, with a sense of obstruction in the right ear But for the sanguine attitude of Dr. Engler, who from the first, stated that, in his opinion, my case was a certain one, I should have thrown up my appointment and returned to England, for my deafness at times seemed to increase rather than to diminish. On the evening of the 16th August and morning of 17th, Dr Engler told me that I might expect the obstruction to depart and my hearing to return at any moment That same morning (the 17th) I experienced the sensation of a film bursting in the ear and my hearing instantaneously returned, as Dr Engler had predicted. About this same date, the affection of the nostril was subdued, and inflamation of the eye disappeared.

The above results I attribute to the skill and care of Dr. Engler, and I consider myself under a deep obligation to him therefore. For I now hear and see, I believe, as well as other men.

EDGAR C DAMBLETON,

Dy. Queen's Advocate, (Acting,)

For Northern & Eastern Provinces,

Ceylon.

To Dr. J ENGLER,

Colombo.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

COMPLETE CURE OF DEAFNESS

(From the *Times of Ceylon*, July 18.)

'The Editor of this journal deems it an act of justice to Drs. Engler and Jansz and a kindness to those who may be suffering from loss of hearing, to give publicity to the perfect cure of deafness effected in his case by the practitioners in question. Two winter lost the hearing of one ear from a cold contracted in the last north-east monsoon, and for many months past has suffered the greatest inconvenience in consequence He placed himself in the hands of Drs. Engler and Janse who, after a brief examination, declared they could effect a cure in twenty-four hours The writer gave the Doctor a sitting upon one evening, and at a second sitting on the following morning, and well within the time mentioned, without the slightest pain or inconvenience, a perfect cure was effected, the hearing being now as perfect as at any previous period.

SIGHT AND HEARING.

We have had so many enquiries from various parts of the country in reference to the cure of deafness recently reported by us, that to save us the trouble involved in numerous replies, we take the opportunity of stating through our columns, that, as regards the means adopted to effect the cure, there was no instrument employed beyond an ear syringe Deafness arises from a variety of causes; in our case, and we suspect in that of the majority of cases in this country, it had its origin in cold. The system becomes relaxed by excessive heat, and is in that condition susceptible of the influence of cold from every draught of air. A cold caught in the ear causes a thin film to form on the drum, and this film increases with time in thickness and hardness, causing deafness. The process adopted for its removal was by causing a jet of medicated steam to enter the affected ear, which had the effect of softening and loosening the film which, upon two applications of steam, was brought away by means of a strong syringe. It would be impossible to devise any simpler or more efficacious process, the hearing being restored immediately the film was removed. This is however but one case out of many which Drs. Engler and Jansz have successfully treated during their brief stay in Colombo. It appears that deafness equally with blindness is far more prevalent than is perhaps generally believed. A similar cure to our own case is that effected on a well known Kandy resident, whose hearing has been restored in a manner precisely similar. On a recent visit to the Doctor's consulting room, we found upwards of a dozen patients, several of whom were blind paupers, treated gratuitously, and whose sight was already partially restored. A wealthy Jaffna Tamil and a Burgher were also there, as well as a young lady well-known up-country quite deaf for a number of years, but who already can hear the ticking of a watch. A Singhalese woman was amongst the crowd, who had lost her sight by blows with a stick across the eyes. She had been two or three days under treatment, and was already partially recovering her powers of vision. Another could see, although still dimly, and could distinguish objects at a distance, though not at a great distance Perhaps the most interesting case of any was that of the daughter of a well-known veterinary practitioner who was born deaf and nearly dumb, having been able only to articulate one or two sounds such as 'Papa' Her hearing was restored, and an operation having been performed on the tongue she is now learning to articulate words by hearing them pronounced; of course, she will be some time in acquiring the sounds necessary to articulate words, but that will only be a question of time. She is a most intelligent, bright-looking child, and will no doubt soon be able to hold a conversation. The case of Jacobs of the Permanent Way Staff of our railway was altogether of a different nature, although closely connected with the muscles of the head He had caught a violent cold whilst out working and had suffered tortures from neuralgia for a year He had been to several medical men without avail, and whilst in the Kandy Civil Hospital, the surgeon in charge had drawn twelve of his teeth, almost emptying his mouth without the slightest relief. Drs. Engler and Jansz have effected a complete cure in one or two visits, but unfortunately, could not replace his lost teeth. Another case was that of a Sergeant in the R. D. Fusiliers who was expecting to be discharged by reason of his deafness and so thrown on the world without resources, he too has been cured and now hears as well as ever. We have enumerated all these cases, as some of our correspondents were inclined to doubt the fact of the cure we noticed having been effected in such a short time and so effectually.—'*Times of Ceylon*,' August 10th, 1883.

N. B.—Dr. F. and J. will supply patients and others, with their celebrated Wollenstone's Vienna ground Spectacles and Eye-glasses, to suit all sights.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers.)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CHOLERA IN ARABIA.

Constantinople, 11th November.—Accounts from Jeddah state that cholera both there and at Mecca has almost entirely disappeared

THE EVACUATION OF EGYPT.

Cairo, 12th November.—The evacuation of the British troops will proceed as soon as transports can be got ready. The 2nd Regiment, the 3rd Battalion of the 60th Regiment, the 75th Regiment, two batteries and an engineer corps, will, however, remain to garrison Alexandria.

A RIOT AT CALCUTTA.

Calcutta, 12th November.—A serious riot took place to day between the Police and Mohomudans when conveying their processions with taziaes. The fault seems to lay with the Police, who arrested the leader for holding a procession a few minutes after the prescribed time. Several of the crowd were severely injured by the Police and the riot still continues.

REVOLUTION AT MADAGASCAR.

London, 13th November.—It is reported that a revolution has broken out at Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, and that the Prime Minister has been murdered, and the Malagasy envoys strangled.

THE ILBERT BILL

London, 14th November—Lord Northbrook, speaking at a Liberal banquet held at Bristol last night, said that the Viceroy, while determined to maintain the main principles of the Ilbert Bill, had decided to adopt the following modifications to restrict jurisdiction to District Magistrates and Sessions Judges, to leave unchanged the powers of local Governments to appoint Justices, and to accept the proposal of the Chief Justice of the High Court of Madras, to amend Section 526 of the Criminal Procedure Code so as to prevent the miscarriage of justice, not only in cases affecting Europeans, but all without distinction His Lordship also warmly defended the Marquis of Ripon against the attacks of Mr Stanhope

HOSTILITIES IN MADAGASCAR

London, 16th November—News received from Madagascar states that the French have bombarded Foule Point, a place on the North West Coast

A SECOND SUEZ CANAL

M Lesseps, speaking at a banquet at Liverpool last night, reiterated his anxiety for a fair settlement of questions at issue in connection with the second Suez Canal

THE BULGARIAN DIFFICULTY

St Petersburg, 15th November—The difficulty has been arranged between Bulgaria and Russia The War Minister in Bulgaria is to be a Russian, but he will not interfere with the internal affairs of the Principality

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

Aden, 15th November—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived here this morning, and have received a most enthusiastic reception from all classes

The party of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who left here for Bombay this evening, included Lord and Lady Downe, Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, Colonel Keith Fraser and Dr Scott.

THE BRITISH FORCE IN EGYPT

London, 17th November—A despatch has been published, dated October 9th, from Sir Evelyn Baring to Earl Granville, in which the former expresses his conviction that the moral effect of a British force of 3,000 men and six guns at Alexandria, or even a much smaller force, would be amply sufficient to maintain order in Egypt The British Government, on the receipt of the above despatch, ordered thereupon a reduction of troops

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1883

THE ILBERT BILL

We have no intention of afflicting our readers with any lengthy comments on and arguments for and against the Ilbert Bill, at this time of day We have had quite enough of that sort of thing for the past nine months of the year which is now fast drawing to a close Some of our native contemporaries, especially and conspicuously those of Bengal and the North West Provinces have worn the subject of the Criminal Code amendment Bill to rags and tatters, and have published articles, paragraphs, letters, and various other kinds of communications on the Bill, in issue after issue of their papers, which have only tended to make one sick of the whole question Having grasped the just, equitable, and honest principles of the proposed bill for the amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure and being satisfied that the bill would be passed in its integrity, if not in its entirety as originally shaped, by the Government of Lord Ripon, who never gives a pledge hastily, and never withdraws from one, when once given, our native contemporaries might have rested content, as we did, in the calm assurance that the bill must at last have become law, if the British Government wished to preserve its prestige in India, and desired to show the world that no amount of clamour, however loud and even long sustained, by its own immediate subjects, the Europeans in India, can ever make it swerve from the path of justice, righteousness, and truth. We repeat, we have no intention of going into any lengthy remarks on the bill any more It has, however, become incumbent upon us to say a few "last words" on the measure, as it now presents itself to the public view, and as we know it would present itself, in spite of the clamour, and the clangour, and the roar which the European opposition raised in India, and which has now extended to England, where, however, the opposition has never, at any time, had much of a substantial footing It will be remembered that the present month of November, ere it is out, is to see the debate on the Ilbert Bill renewed in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, and that probably, after that debate, the bill will be taken through its necessary stages, and finally passed into law by the beginning of the coming year Such being the fact, it is a great relief to know, in time, what the intentions are of the Government in England with respect to the proposed measure, and how far it is prepared to support the Government of Lord Ripon, in carrying that measure through the Legislative Council We have not as yet had any official announcement of the intentions of the Home Government with regard to the bill, and, probably, none will be made until Parliament meets again as it will do this month, after the recent recess, but we may judge pretty well of the intentions of Mr Gladstone's Ministry, by what falls, or is permitted to fall, from the lips of members of that Ministry, or from trusted and prominent members of the Liberal party who make speeches on various public occasions, during the time that both houses of Parliament stand adjourned Thus, a telegram of the 14th instant gives us a distinct understanding as to what may be expected to be the status and scope of the proposed amendment to the Code of Criminal Procedure, when once the Ilbert Bill becomes law, and this assurance we have from the lips of Lord Northbrook, a former Viceroy of India, and now occupying a seat in Her Majesty's Cabinet, as First Lord of the Admiralty The telegram is as follows—'Lord Northbrook, speaking at a Liberal Banquet held at Bristol last night, said that the Viceroy of India, while determined to maintain the main principles of the Ilbert Bill, had decided to adopt the following modifications—To restrict the jurisdiction (over Europeans in the mofussil) to District Magistrates and Sessions Judges, to leave unchanged the powers of the Local Governments to appoint Justices, and to accept the proposal of the Chief Judge of the High Court of Madras to amend Section 526 of the Criminal Procedure Code, so as to prevent miscarriage of justice, not only in cases affecting Europeans, but all without distinction His Lordship also warmly defended the Marquis of Ripon against the attacks of Mr Stanhope,

It will be seen, then, that the Europeans in India, who have made and are making such a noise on the Ilbert Bill, have not much to fear The power to try European British born subjects will only be conferred on those natives of India, who have attained to the rank of District Magistrate or Sessions Judge, and as that does not happen in the life of a native till he has been fully nineteen or twenty years in the service, we may be quite sure that those upon whom the power to try European British born subjects will be conferred, will be men who have fully attained middle life, and some of them, in fact, verging upon old age, so that there is not much danger to European and Anglo Indian community, and nothing—not one iota—of the horrors predicted to the European population is at all likely to occur Besides which, it is clear that, for many years to come, there will not be such an accession of native members of the Covenanted Civil Service as to crowd out the Europeans, in the position of District Magistrate and Sessions Judge Under any circumstances, the European members of the Covenanted Civil Service must be numerically stronger, either now or any number of years hence, so that the measure will be introduced with all and every safeguard that can protect the interests of the European British subjects of India, and keep them free from the imagined judicial bosh hy of the Bengalee Babu, or any other pure native of India Lord Northbrook's words ought to give a quietus to the rampant language and conduct of such an association as the Anglo Indian Defence Association, and to the ferocious and even bloody thirsty utterances of such a journal as the Calcutta *Englishman* Englishmen and Englishwomen in India and in England ought now to be comforted, when they see the small, the very small extent of jurisdiction, in criminal trials, over European British born subjects, which the amended Code of Criminal Procedure will, after all, confer on the educated natives of India, and that too on a very limited class, a class which must be always limited, as compared with the pure European members of the Covenanted Civil Service We have no doubt that sensible Englishmen and Englishwomen will see at once that there is no real cause for alarm and no real ground for indulging in rage and opinion and indignation As for the Anglo Indian Defence Association and the rampant British born personified by the Calcutta *Englishman*, we have hardly any hope for them They will go on as they have begun They will still keep furiously raging and imagining every vain thing, long after everybody has seen that there is really no danger in the amended Code of Criminal Procedure and even they too must end Fear cries, too of danger to the British Constitution and the British Realm must cease in a few years hence, and the land must have rest wherein progress and prosperity must go hand in hand throughout the future teeming years

THE SEPPINGS ROAD MURDER

The murder of Mrs Burbidge, in Seppings Road, C and M Station, last month, still continues a mystery, and will, probably, so continue to the crack of doom, when Seppings Road will be included in the general conflagration by which the world is to be finally destroyed The "scent" of the Bangalore police force with regard to the perpetrators of this horrible murder was lost on the very night that the outrage was discovered, in the naked body of the murdered woman, found lying on the side of Seppings Road The Bangalore police have, indeed, deplorably failed in getting the slightest clue to the murderers, through they have been hard at work in "collecting evidence" But the evidence so collected has not been of the slightest possible use, and the reams of paper which contain the record of that evidence represent merely a complete wastage of time and misdirected energy on the part of the Bangalore police force Since the perpetration of the murder and the utter failure of the police to discover the miscreants who are guilty of it, and who are, probably, still at large in the station, many suggestions have been put forth and published in the local journals, as to the means by which the evidently defective detective powers of the Bangalore police may be supplied We have had suggestions to the effect that detective officers should be sent for from Madras or Bombay, or Hyderabad, to supply the only too palpable deficiency of the local police force in the art of detection Those suggestions, as a matter of course, have not received the attention of the British Resident, simply because they were not feasible It stands to reason that, if police officers on the spot have failed to discover any clue to the murderers, it is not likely that detectives from a distance, perfect strangers to the place and the people, will be any more successful especially as they are not more likely to extract the desired items of information on the subject from those who possess such information, and will not disclose it to the local detectives, try as much as these latter can, seeing that their own interests and good name are at stake Then, the local journals begin to name single individuals, each nominee being considered, in turn, the very best man to detect and bring the offenders to justice. First, there was named Mr Edward Pereira, the esteemed and highly respected first class magistrate of the Civil and Military Station, as a fit person to take the unraveled mystery of Mrs Burbidge's murder into his hands Failing Mr Pereira, it was suggested that Mr R Foregard, once a police officer but now employed as a firm bailiff, should have the tracing of the tragedy, and last of all, Mr R Ward, also an ex-police officer, but now a schoolmaster, was put forward as a fit and proper person to accomplish that which the combined efforts of the whole Bangalore police force has failed to compass about These suggestions, it will be seen, were equally out of the question with the suggestion that detectives from other parts of India should be employed in the case Mr Pereira could not possibly be spared from his place in the public service, as magistrate, coroner, and officer in charge of the Resident's Treasury, besides which, it is out of place that a ministerial officer of justice should descend to do what legitimately is the proper work of the executive, and as for Messrs Foregard and Ward, without any disparagement to their former humble services in the police, it is not to be supposed that during their retirement from the service and in the pursuit of quite different occupations, their abilities as detectives of grave criminal crime would be as active and efficient as they may have formerly been We now learn from the *Madras Standard* of Friday last, that the British authorities in Bangalore have applied to the authorities in the Burras (Hyderabad assigned districts) for the services of a special detective officer to try to take up and record the true story of Mrs Burbidge's murder In the short article in which our contemporary makes the statement, it is stated that our contemporary is indebted for it to his correspondents in the Burras who have naturally begun to sing praises of their police force, a virtue which probably, has been discovered for the first time by the world out of the Burras If it be true that such an application has been made by, or with the authority of, the British Resident of Mysore, to the Commissioner of the Burras, we can only say that it is an action to be regretted, and out of which no sort of public good or advantage can result or lead to the detection of Mrs Burbidge's murderers The same remarks with which we opened this article apply to the alleged selection of a special detective from the Burras The special detective who is to come from that region will be placed in precisely the same position as any detective from Madras or Bombay, or Hyderabad, or from any other place in India and he can expect no special facilities or opportunities in the work of detection, rather, we should say that he must expect special difficulties and obstacles is being stranger to the place and the people and coming (as he would do) to supplant the local police

The fact is—and there are many who will quite agree with us—that the murder of Mrs Burbidge will ever remain a mystery—a "mystery of mysteries," if you like—a mystery that so diabolical a deed should have been committed in a crowded and frequented thoroughfare, and a mystery that the police should not have been able, should not be able up to the present moment, to obtain one single clue to the perpetrators who, beyond a shadow of a doubt, are all residents of Bangalore and of the locality where the murder was done Such deeds are seldom or never discovered by the Bangalore police Their abilities seem to extend to the prosecution of ordinary cases of public nuisance committed on the road sides, and cases of petty thefts the property being of infinitesimal value, and, now and again, jostling and bustling about harmless and poor people who may have assembled together in a crowd, to witness some *tamasha* Some eighteen months, or two years ago, a cold-blooded double murder, the victims being a father and his son (soucars) was committed in Ulsoor, C and M Station, in broad day light, between 8 and 9 A M, in the house of the murdered men The murderer or murderers in this case have never been discovered to the present moment, the police never having at any time possessed themselves of the slight-

est clue, and so public justice has suffered outrage Precisely the same fate awaits the case of *Maria Burbidge* Not all the amateur or imported professional detectives can reveal the true story of the murder or spot the murderers, because the Bangalore police have failed, and failed egregiously from the very beginning, and what the Bangalore Police have spoiled, no power on earth can remedy

Original and Selected Notes

THE Hon Bhudeb Mookerjee, C I E, has resigned his seat in the Bengal Legislative Council

As a consequence of the representation made by the mercantile community of Goa, the Governor General has sanctioned all steamers of the *British India Steam Navigation* Company entering the port of Goa from tonnage duty

THE *Hindu Patriot* records the death of Pandit Isharam Shirostri an eminent grammarian Referring to Pandit Dhanand Saraswati, the *Patriot* states that he used to give new interpretations to Vedic texts which did not often tally with those current among orthodox Pandits He used to speak in Sanscrit and the flow he commanded in that dead language was wonderful

THE *Times* understands that a distinguished member of the Indian Medical Service who passed first out of Netley, and who recently resigned his commission in disgust, has decided to bring an action for breach of contract against the Indian Government, on the grounds that his services were obtained under false pretences Should he get damages the example would probably be followed by many other aggrieved medical officers in which case the position of Government will hardly be a dignified one

WHEN a bear and a baby are brought into contact it rarely happens that the baby meets with the singular good luck which fell to the lot of an American child, the daughter of a farmer of Gentile Valley, I T, whose adventure is thus recorded The little girl, aged six months old, was playing near her mother, when the latter, who had absented herself for a moment missed the child on returning to the spot where she had left it She called, but no answer was made then she gathered the neighbours together and a search was instituted for the missing infant They went through the woods, seeking for the tracks of bears, believing the child had been carried off by one of these animals and after some hours came upon the trace of a huge bear, which was followed up until dark No signs of the baby, however were visible At day break the following morning the father, with a party of men renewed the search from the spot where it had ended the previous night and ultimately discovered the baby, curled up in a quantity of weeds and grass, sleeping soundly Its clothes were torn to shreds and close beside the spot where it slept was the warm bed of a large bear, which it is conjectured, had abandoned its resting place and its prey on the approach of the exploring party By some miraculous chance, although the child had been carried three or four miles over rough places and through thickets, it had escaped without any injury excepting a few slight scratches

Local and Provincial

TOUR OF INSPECTION —Lieutenant general W Payn, C B, commanding the Bangalore Division of the Madras army, left the station last evening, for Pulicatnopoly, on a tour of inspection The general was accompanied by the Assistant Adjutant General and an aide-de-camp

ARMY SCHOOLS —The schools in the Province aided by Government grants being about to undergo their annual inspection, which is to take place in the ensuing month, are revising the studies of the past year There is quite an activity of revision in Bangalore, even Saturday (which is a holiday) being taken in

THE WEATHER —The rains of the North East monsoons, of which we have not had overmuch, seem to have ceased altogether in Bangalore, but, nevertheless, the weather at present is very genial and pleasant, throughout the day, and in the early mornings and at night, frequently quite chilly, the thermometer, at 3 A M, often going down as low as 58 degrees

THE DEPARTURE OF THE DEWAN —The Dewan, accompanied by his Private Secretary, left Mysore town, on Wednesday last, on his tour of inspection in the Malnad and coffee planting districts of the Province Mr Sheshadri Iyer will not return to Bangalore till the end of next month Mr Apothecary J Sussman, attached to the Maharajah's service accompanies the Dewan throughout the tour

THE CUBBON PARK —Jutkas, carts, conveyances driven by bullocks, all vehicles in short, not coming under the designation of 'horse traps' which include the every-day gharries, which ply for hire, are prohibited from entering into and driving through the Cubbon Park A notice to that effect has been put up at the several entrances to the Park No reason has been assigned for this apparently undeserved distinction between these several modes of locomotion

THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT MUSEUM —The number of visitors to the Mysore Government Museum, during the past month (October) was 7316, being an average decrease of 5 visitors of 2947 daily This abnormal number of visitors to the museum was owing to the long spell of Dussera holiday, which occurred during the month, and in the course of which there was a very large influx of visitors from all parts of the Mandy from Davanagere, many coming in even from the remotest villages

EDUCATIONAL —The British Resident has been pleased to sanction an increase of the monthly allowance from Rs 50 to Rs 70 a month made to the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School maintained in Blackpally, C and M Station of Bangalore by the Roman Catholic Mission of Mysore, for the education of the children of all castes and creeds without distinction The school is held in the mission house attached to Saint Mary's church, Blackpally, opposite the New Market, and is in charge of the Revd Father Kleiner who takes the greatest interest in the institution and is very popular amongst all classes of the community of Blackpally

MURDER OR SUICIDE?—The death of a German named Scholtz, in Plummer Road, C and M Station, was reported on Wednesday last It would seem that the man was found dead in his house, with marks of violence on his face and head, and the right knee, and what seemed a "cut from ear to ear across his throat, as the *Daily Post* reported it on Thursday From the *Spectator* of Friday, however, it would seem that the deceased hanged himself to his own roof tree, with his own waist-belt, and was found thus hanging the next morning, by his paramour, one Amelia Redd We believe the *Spectator's* account is the correct one The jury returned a verdict of accidently hanging

THE 400th CENTENARY OF LUTHER —On the 10th Instant (Saturday before last) the 400 anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther, the great reformer of the Christian religion in Europe, most part of which, through the instrumentality of his preaching and teaching and writings, throw off the yoke of the Church of Rome, was celebrated in all parts of the world, where there are any considerable numbers of Protestant Christians Here in Bangalore, there was a very large meeting of Protestants in the Cubbon Assembly Rooms, at which the Right Reverend Dr Gell, the Protestant Bishop of Madras (who is now in the station) presided The Reverend I E Slater, of the London Mission, delivered a lecture on the life and times and work of Luther, and was followed with an address given by the Revd C Bernem, the minister of the Bangalore Lutheran Mission. A hymn and the German National Anthem composed by Luther were sung in English by a choir which was in attendance. The proceedings lasted from six to half past eight at night, and were attended by a very large audience, amongst whom were many educated natives

RIOTOUS BEHAVIOUR—SENTENCE REDUCED —On Monday last (12th instant) two Mahomedans, Booden Sahib, a butcher, and Fakeer Sahib, a merchant, were put up, before Major E P Maltby, District Magistrate Civil and Military Station, charged with creating a riot and affray, under section 94, clause 6, of the Police Act It would seem that the accused were the leaders of two rival factions of Mahomedans, and that, on Sunday the 11th instant, the last day of the recent *Mohorrum festival*, in the afternoon, during a thickly crowded procession, on Cavalry Road, the two accused attacked each other, and there was an imminent danger of a general row, which would inevitably have ended in bloodshed The accused were seized and locked up, and the crowd dispersed Mr Thakur Singh, pleader, appeared for the defendants, before Major Maltby, who convicted and sentenced the accused each to 8 days rigorous imprisonment Fakeer Sahib, the merchant, filed an appeal by revision, at once, through his advocate Mr Spark, of the firm of Chatterton and Spark, solicitors, Madras High Court, and the appeal was heard by Mr C G Plumer, the Chief Judge of Mysore, on Wednesday last, when on hearing the arguments of the learned advocate and on an examination of the record, his honour came to the conclusion that the sentence of the District Magistrate was far too severe, and directed the immediate release of Fakeer Sahib The other man does not seem to have appealed, and the court appears not to have taken any notice of his case, as it might have done, *suo motu*

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore (Revenue),—dated 17th November 1883

No 4349 55 —77, DATED 10TH NOVEMBER 1883 —ORDER — The following Notification will be published for general information *and guidance*

Notification No 271, dated 15th November 1883 —With a view to prevent the hardship consequent upon the sale of whole inam villages in satisfaction of arrears of Government revenue due thereupon, the following rules for the recovery of revenue arrears due from whole inam villages, are sanctioned —

I Until further orders no inam village shall be sold for revenue arrears

II The Deputy Commissioner shall cause any inam village in respect of which an arrear is due, to be attached, and arrange for its management by the Amildar of the Taluk in which it is situated, on behalf of the Government

III The lands of any village so attached shall revert to Government unaffected by the acts of the inamdar or any of the sharers, or by any charges or liabilities subsisting against such lands, or against such inamdar or sharers as are interested therein, so far as the public revenue is concerned, but without any prejudice in other respects to the rights of individuals

IV The Deputy Commissioner shall cause a detailed survey and settlement to be introduced into any inam village attached and taken under Government management under Rule II

V The Deputy Commissioner shall be entitled to manage the village attached and to receive all rents and profits accruing therefrom to the exclusion of the inamdar or any of the sharers thereof, until the Deputy Commissioner restores the said inamdar to the management thereof

VI All surplus profits of the village attached beyond the cost of such attachment and management, including the payment of the current revenue and the cost of the introduction of a Revenue survey, shall be applied in defraying the said arrear

VII The village so attached shall be released from attachment and the management thereof shall be restored to the inamdar on his making an application to the Deputy Commissioner for that purpose at any time within 12 years from the 1st August next after the attachment, if, at the time such application is made, it shall appear that the arrear has been liquidated, or if the said inamdar shall be willing to pay the balance, if any, still due by him and shall do so within such period as the Deputy Commissioner may prescribe in that behalf

VIII. The Deputy Commissioner shall make over to the inamdar the surplus receipts, if any, which have accrued in the year in which his application for restoration of the village is made, after defraying all arrears and costs, but such surplus receipts, if any, of previous years shall be at the disposal of Government

IX If no application be made for the restoration of the village within the said period of 12 years, or if after such application has been made, the inamdar shall fail to pay the balance, if any, still due by him within the period prescribed by the Deputy Commissioner in this behalf, the said village shall thenceforward vest in Government free from all incumbrances created by the inamdar or any of the sharers, or any of his or their predecessors in title, or in any wise subsisting as against such inamdar, or any of the sharers, but without prejudice to the rights of the actual occupants of the soil

X A register of inam villages attached under these rules shall be kept in the Deputy Commissioner's Office in the accompanying form, and an extract therefrom shall be submitted to the Dewan's Office for record, with a report showing the circumstances under which the village has been brought under attachment

XI The above rules shall apply to all attached Inam villages the sale of which has not been confirmed by the Dewan up to the date of this order

B VIJAINDRA RAO,
Secretary

Extracts

EDUCATION OF ROYAL PUPILS

The *Civil and Military Gazette*.—The suffering which royal pupils undergo in the way of education are well known, but it may behoved that few are obliged to bear the ordeal imposed on the Gaekwar of Baroda. As the period of his accession approached, the special instruction of the Gaekwar, in his future duties and responsibilities, was solemnly commenced, in the shape of lectures by the Chief Officers of the State Sir Madava Rao delivered to the unfortunate Prince 23 main lectures besides 26 on minor subjects Mr Elliot, the Gaekwar's tutor read regularly with him such subjects as the Penal Code, Bentham's Jurisprudence, and the evidence Act, Kazi Shahabuddin delivered himself of 27 lectures on the whole Revenue system of the State, and 4 other gentlemen gave the Gaekwar the benefit of 50 lectures more To all the one hundred and fifty lectures, or thereabouts, His Highness accorded his most earnest and sustained attention, and carefully studied the notes made by him, in a thorough manner, after their delivery Sir Madava Rao is of opinion that by this means the Gaekwar has become fairly conversant with the great principles and the general practice of good government" and at least, it is not surprising to find His Highness say in a speech at the Baroda High School that he would always take a lively interest in the progress of education, without which a country cannot attain a high degree of happiness and prosperity

MR. BRIGHT ON INDIA

Major Evans Bell who has gone to the United States on a lecturing tour, took with him, the *Daily News* says, the following letter from Mr Bright —

'One Ash, Rochdale, August 23 1883.

'Dear Major Bell,—I am always glad to hear that Englishmen are going to the States, and that Americans are coming here. The more we know of each other, the better for both I doubt if India is a subject which Americans will find or think very interesting; but if you can make it so, they will learn something on a great question, which, as it concerns 250 millions of the world's population must now and in future, for an intelligent people like our American brothers, have a great and growing interest You are supposed to judge somewhat harshly of our Indian government In describing its course I do not doubt you will give it credit where credit is due and that you will point out how much the people of England are disposed, so far as they are concerned, to govern wisely the vast population conquered by their fathers. The risk of the wise government of so vast an empire may be an impossible one—I often fear it is so—we may fail in our efforts, but whether we fail or succeed, let us do our best to compensate for the wrongs of the past and the present by conferring on the Indian people whatever good it is in our power to give them Perhaps when the United States are wise enough to abolish what they call protection—that is, protection of a class or classes at the expense of the nation—they may find a market in India, from which now their costly system shuts them out I hope you may have a pleasant voyage out and home, and that your excursion to the States may be in every way satisfactory to you—I am very truly yours JOHN BRIGHT".

MR. BAXTER ON INDIA

On the 11th ultimo the Right Hon W E Baxter, M P for the Montrose Burghs, addressed a crowded meeting of his constituents at Forfar In concluding he said —

It was not his intention to say anything about next session's measures, the position of parties or the coming Reform Bill He would reserve these topics for another occasion, and would conclude for the present by asking them not to overlook what was now going on in India—the great struggle between the two parties, nominally on Mr Ilbert's Bill, which gave greater power of criminal jurisdiction over Europeans to native judges, but really—as indeed was admitted in various passages of Lord Lytton's speech in April in the House of Lords—on the general policy of the Marquis of Ripon, who, he could personally testify, had endeared himself to the native population in a most remarkable manner, and thereby greatly strengthened the foundations of British power (Cheers) They were aware that the winter before last he (Mr Baxter) travelled over the length and breadth of India, and everywhere found the most indisputable evidence of the wisdom and popularity of the present Governor-General's administration One venerable and most intelligent native gentleman said to him, 'In fact, Lord Ripon is beloved by the people' The present question, about which a tempest in a teapot had been raised, was whether a jurisdiction which already extended to every European not of British birth in the whole country, and to every Briton in the Presidency towns, should be extended to Englishmen outside of those towns It was no new policy, but one favoured and adopted by successive rulers of all political parties—by Lord Lawrence in 1864, by Lord Mayo in 1870 and by Lord Northbrook later on He lately read the proceedings of a public meeting of the dominant race in Calcutta, where the most exaggerated and violent language was used against this small step in advance, contrasting, he must say, most unfavourably with the calm and dignified speeches of an assembly of natives in Bombay But then he remembered that in 1857 and 1865 there had been equally strong outbursts of indignant in Bengal against measures of a similar nature, which had not only proved innocuous, but beneficial and he remembered, too, the noble words of Lord Macaulay 50 years ago, when, as spokesman of the Government of the day, he rebuked the Indian Tories. He made no apology for troubling them with these remarks on the situation in India. It was one of grave importance to Great Britain. They were on their trial there, and a mighty problem had to be solved on which depended the happiness of millions of the human race If might was to triumph over right, and every thing sacrificed to the 'good old plan,' the world would be no better —rather worse—for their almost unique experiment of government in Asia. If, on the contrary, the natives, rapidly being educated, were gradually and cautiously, but at the same time certainly and unsuspiciously, to be taken into their confidence and trained to self government, they would have done a work which time could never tarnish—the noblest and grandest in the records of mankind

PLOUGHS FOR INDIA

The *Statesman* —A good plough is of course the first requisite of the farmer in all countries, but the manner of it will differ according to the conditions met with Thus we find a different general pattern adopted in America to that preferred in England, and it is scarcely to be expected that in a country so peculiarly circumstanced as India, the implement adopted in either of these countries should be suitable As yet we do not believe that the plough for India has been designed, nor do we think that any one pattern will be universally adopted. We know that this is the opinion of practical men although we find so good an authority as Mr Benson in a recent report, remarking that "for the greater part of India one general form of plough would suffice."

It seems to us that he has been misled into inferring from the present general similarity of the native plough throughout India, that a like similarity in an improved plough would be equally acceptable, forgetting that the acceptance of an improved plough would denote progress, and that with progress, must come divergence in form, to meet the special wants of the farmer of different soils Do we not see in England that with progress where the general principles to be adopted in the plough have been established for 70 or 80 years, that the varieties are almost innumerable? Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the opinions on Mr Buck's protege, the Kaiser plough, should be so divergent, nevertheless we believe that the opinion of the majority of reporting officers against it, is in the main correct, for the implement is far too flimsy and weak of construction for ordinary farm use. This is natural when the price—Rs. 6—is considered, for what sort of an implement can be expected for so little money, and particularly when the materials have to a large extent to be imported? Many persons have been led altogether astray in their endeavours to devise a plough suitable to the ryot, by trying too closely to approximate their designs to the native one, both in cost and manner, sacrificing thereby a large degree of efficiency and durability, and turning out a few priced, but extremely expensive article A good plough must be, of all things capable of standing hard usage and must invert the soil thoroughly These things can not be done by a plough turned out for Rs 6 It is however, possible that by adding a few rupees' worth of material and labour, a far better and more serviceable implement may be constructed We believe that Rs 12 would probably be the lowest figure that should be aimed at It is a figure well within the means of a very large proportion of our ryots and one which would admit of good work and material being put into the plough To go lower is to sacrifice durability, and is it likely that the ryots will fully appreciate a plough which needs to be replaced every year or two just as their present one does? It is true that it is far more economical for the farmer to invest at once in a thoroughly well constructed plough at a cost of Rs 20 or 30, but at present it would be far more difficult to persuade the ryot to invest that sum than half the amount and to a certain extent it may be wise to pander to his weakness, though in his true interests the higher-priced plough should be pressed upon him and perhaps a plough might be obtained for less than Rs. 20 even, if the Government of India would hunt the world over for them, and their makers For we observe in Mr Buck's list a plough of Swedish make reported on by Mr Robertson as "the best and cheapest plough yet introduced into India," and costing in Madras Rs 16 at, we believe, wholesale rates so that our dealers should be able to sell them for Rs 18 and make a fair profit.

THE INSTALLATION OF THE MAHA RAJAH OF COOCH BEHAR

The festivities in connection with the installation of the Maharajah of Cooch Behar culminated at noon yesterday They have been carried out in right princely style The programme of entertainments consisted of banquets, balls, tennis, matches, races, athletic sports, theatres and *jatras* A great number of guests, both European and native, were present His Highness was installed formally by the Lieutenant-Governor at noon yesterday before a distinguished audience His Honour in his address said —"I am present here today to formally transfer to your personal rule this state of Cooch Behar which, owing to your long minority, has for 20 years been under British control In delegating this authority to you, we are not only delegating what is yours by rightful inheritance but we are confident that owing to the fair equipment of your mental and bodily powers you are fit to carry out the duties of your high position The Government, in handing over the trust that has been exercised for many years, does so with the justifiable consciousness of a duty which has been successfully and honourably fulfilled. The Lieutenant-Governor then testified to the merits of the administration under the management of Lord Ulick Browne, at present Commissioner of Rajshaye, and said that his exertions had resulted in the well ordered organisation of the state His Honour went on to refer to the progress made since the British administration was assumed in 1860, and pointed out that the great departments of civil and criminal justice, embracing the work of courts of all grades, the police and jails, had been modelled upon the familiar systems that prevail in British India, and had been adapted in many details to the particular conditions and circumstances of the people and districts The Educational Department had been established Where in 1864 there were two schools, in the state with 150 pupils, there now 330 schools with 10,000 students Of the schools, 44 containing 300 children are for female education Similarly a public Works Department, under the direction of a Superintendent of Works, record great triumphs in the completion of an excellent plan of well laid out and well bridged roads connecting the capital of the state with the Bengal railways. The department was soon to inaugurate a railway system of its own More recently a forest and Agricultural Department has been added, and his Highness had secured the services of a relation of his own who had fitted himself for his post by a successful course of study at the Royal College of Agriculture at Cirencester The postal and telegraph communications were well established. His Honour proceeded —"I commend to your careful supervision and maintenance these institutions, as I take it no man can be called a wise proprietor, much less a wise ruler who neglects to meet the progressive expenditure which is necessary to meet the claims of his own people and his own position In the case of Cooch Behar the most remarkable progress has been made in the development of its wealth and agricultural resources Looking to the achievements your able and experienced Dewan has effected in a complete survey of the state, in a detailed settlement of the land and registration and a record of all individual rights in the soil, you have secured results which in repressing litigation and in establishing tenty of tenure on reasonable rent rates which give the best security of a prosperous and peaceable peasant proprietory, I urge upon your serious attention the continuous maintenance of that record as a charter of your people in the agricultural possessions My strongest conviction is that a settlement of the land based on moderate assessments, and for periods of sufficient duration to call forth the energies of the cultivating classes in effecting improvement assures not only the happiness and contentment of the great bulk of the population but as your best security for their loyalty and attachment in times when troubles come and adversity presses I am glad to receive an intimation that your treasury is well filled that you commence your public life with a considerable investment in public securities, supplemented by an assured income which is fourfold greater than your father enjoyed I believe I am right in the supposition that I am speaking to one who knows the value of money and the beneficent purposes it can subserve in the work of government I understand you have yourself sketched out the arrangements under which your future administration is to be carried out I congratulate you Maharajah, upon your accession You stand forth not as the successor to a princely inheritance to be used in the pacification of selfish or ambitious aims but as the representative of more than a half million subjects whom God has committed to your trust

His Highness in reply expressed his desire to publicly express his grateful recognition of the many obligations which he himself and his State were and are to the British Government and his assurance of his unfaltering loyalty to Her Gracious Majesty's Government He acknowledged the unwearying services to himself and to the state of Lord Ulick Browne Mr Dalton, Baboo Kalica Doss Dutt, Rai Bahadoor Dewan The Maharajah also thanked his honour for coming to a remote corner of Bengal to place him on the *gadee* of his father *Correspondent of the Times of India*

WHAT IS 'THE MOHARRAM

Moharram is the name of the first month of the Musulman (lunar) calendar And what then are these taboots tigers, and tamash for? Looking at these, one would suppose that the Musulman nation is in great jubilee and feast. Is that the fact? Apparently yes, but really the seeming festivities are taken part in by the lower orders of Musulmans and Hindus. The better-informed among Musulmans, however, do in some places join the mob, but in a diametrically opposite spirit—in mourning, as if they were following a funeral, not at least in jubilation Taboots are representations of a mausoleum and a metallic exhibition are intended to represent an *salam* or flag, held over the head of a general as he leads an army These are set up and paraded in memory of a holy war, and its tragic end But what the tigers are for, I cannot divine The parades, drumming, trumpeting disguising, and general tamash, are things invented in India, evidently in imitation of Hindu feasts, and are altogether unknown in other Musulman countries What then was that holy war which is thus commemorated every year?

Mohomed, that great Asiatic reformer, who 1,300 years ago, revolutionised the old world in points of its religion and social and political institutions, lived in an age when religion and politics went hand in hand and therefore, though his prime object was only religious reformation, he found political power thrust on him by circumstances which consisted with a successful accomplishment of his mission, he could not well avoid Thus at his death, he was the political as well as spiritual ruler of the Arabs. He, however, does not appear to have cared to perpetuate the power in his own family At his death the people felt that they had uncontrolled freedom of choice regarding his successor, and voted one The *Caliphat*, or the office of political and spiritual supremacy, passed in succession to one *Moaiah* who however in violation of promises and pledges, as well as of the already established policy of election, appointed his son Yezid as his successor, and exerted his influence to secure popular recognition He had ruled with a high hand and he succeeded in his scheme But Yezid had led an extremely licentious life, and was not therefore acceptable to certain individuals who had the courage of their convictions Yezid as commander of the faithful and spiritual leader, was revolting to their sense of propriety and religion They declined to accept him whereupon they were persecuted, and took refuge in Mecca. Husein the second grandson of Mahomed the Prophet, by his daughter Fatema and his cousin and son in law Ali, was among this small body of men While at Mecca he received an invitation from the inhabitants of Coofa a city of some magnitude in Asiatic Turkey declaring to him their unwillingness to accept Yezid as Commander of the Faithful and imploring his leadership as they could not under the circumstances go to a better person than the Prophet's own flesh and blood The Coofants had a doubtful reputation for integrity and faithfulness Husein's friends therefore did not wish him to accept the invitation, but they did not dissuade him from doing so He knew the antecedents of Yezid, and therefore when asked he found himself bound in duty at all hazard to support what he believed to be a righteous cause, and save his grandfather's followers from the ignominy of submission to Yezid He started and the news reached the Court of the Caliph who, indignant at what had occurred, sent his trusty servants to Coofa to intrigue against Husein They succeeded all Coofa was ere long by promises of money and power gained over They advanced a overwhelming numbers to meet Husein half was not in friendly welcome but to fight in coldblooded treachery Husein had intelligence of it after he had advanced several stages But he had given his word and he felt that his honour and duty did not permit him to withdraw He however assembled his followers and permitted them to withdraw Day after day he exhorted his men to fall back as he knew they were walking into the mouth of death In the valley of the Euphrates the two armies met He soon found himself completely besieged by the enemy They were unrelenting cut off all communication with the river The besieged had not a drop of water to drink In that exhausted state the seventy two men who remained with him had to meet thousands in battle on the 10th of Moharram the result is easy to imagine They were mercilessly butchered in the presence of their women The women and children were taken prisoners and were carried with the heads of the slain to the Caliph as trophies of the war

The Shiahs are fanatic followers of Ali, and his children go rigidly in mourning during the first ten days of Moharram, abstain from all luxuries, hold assemblies to read and hear the history of the war shed many a genuine tear and even beat their breast and tear their hair in real grief With them all this is an undoubted passport to heaven The orthodox Sunnies generally passively believe with the Shiahs but without much active sympathy The heterodox among the Sunnies are indifferent, but are indignant at the symptoms adopted by the rest. Politically and in a worldly point of view Husein's act was fool hardy but worldly he was not His strong sense of duty and honour, his self respect, his self-sacrifice his patience, forbearance and courage among other pious lessons that his history abounds in are conspicuous, and deserve to be remembered every year The commemoration of the event in that spirit is not without advantage spiritually to those who follow his religion But the farce played in India can produce nothing but mischief, and is degenerating to character —*Mail*

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ADVERTISEMENTS

MEDICAL.

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EYE, EAR NOSE, THROAT, &c

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CERTIFICATES.

I, the undersigned, do state that I told Dr Engler that I could not hear with my right ear on Monday, 17th September 1883, and he told me to attend his quarters, at 10 A M on the following morning, which I did, and am pleased to say he made a complete cure

RODT CARRUTHERS, Capt.,

Station Hospital, Colombo 18th Sept 1883 } A H Corps

Dr. J ENGLER,

Colombo

DEAR SIR,—I am very thankful for all you have done for me My eyes feel well and easy now, and I have reason to hope that the cure may prove a permanent one

I am Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

(Signed) FREDERICK J HORSFALL

Colombo, 10th October, 1883.

DEAR DR ENGLER—Thanks to your skillfulness. I think I may now consider my eyes as cured, and it is time for me to settle my pecuniary debt to you, if you will be so good as to let me know the amount I owe My debt of gratitude I can never express, but I shall always remember, with grateful feelings the great cure which you have effected in my eyes

Yours gratefully,

ANNIE STEPLE

Steeples House, 21st Sept 1883 }

8th September 1883

In February last, I caught a severe cold, followed by inflammation of the right eye and a stoppage in the right nostril These ailments increased until I was unable to use my eyes for reading or writing and my throat and nostril being affected, respiration was attended with difficulty Towards the end of March I became quite lame and had to abandon for the most part my practice at the Bar

In June last I heard of the arrival of Dr Engler I put myself under his care, and the condition of my throat and nostril speedily improved My deafness however still continued, with a sense of obstruction in the right ear But for the sanguine attitude of Dr Engler, who from the first, stated that, in his opinion, my case was a certain one, I should have thrown up my appointment and returned to England, for my deafness at times seemed to increase rather than to diminish On the evening of the 16th August and morning of 17th, Dr Engler told me that I might expect the obstruction to depart and my hearing to return at any moment That same morning (the 17th) I experienced the sensation of a film bursting in the ear and my hearing instantaneously returned, as Dr Engler had predicted About this same date, the affection of the nostril was subdued, and inflamation of the eye disappeared

The above results I attribute to the skill and care of Dr Engler, and I consider myself under a deep obligation to him therefore For I now hear and see, I believe, as well as other men

EDGAR C DUMBLETON,

Dr Queen's Advocate, (Acting,)

For Northern & Eastern Provinces,

Ceylon

To, Dr J ENGLER,

Colombo

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

COMPLETE CURE OF DEAFNESS.

(From the *Times of Ceylon*, July 18)

'The Editor of this journal deems it an act of justice to Drs. Engler and Jansz and a kindness to those who may be suffering from loss of hearing, to give publicity to the perfect cure of deafness effected in his case by the practitioners in question The writer lost the hearing of one ear from a cold contracted in the last north east monsoon, and for many months past has suffered the greatest inconvenience in consequence He placed himself in the hands of Drs Engler and Jansz who, after a brief examination, declared they could effect a cure in twenty four hours The writer gave the Doctors a sitting upon one evening, and at a second sitting on the following morning, and well within the time mentioned, without the slightest pain or inconvenience, a perfect cure was effected, the hearing being now as perfect as at any previous period.

SIGHT AND HEARING

We have had so many enquiries from various parts of the country in reference to the cure of deafness recently reported by us, that to save us the trouble involved in numerous replies, we take the opportunity of stating through our columns, that, as regards the means adopted to effect the cure, there was no instrument employed beyond an ear syringe Deafness arises from a variety of causes, in our case, and we suspect in that of the majority of cases in this country, it had its origin in cold The system becomes relaxed by excessive heat, and is in that condition susceptible of the influence of cold from every draught of air A cold caught in the ear causes a thin film to form on the drum, and this film increases with time in thickness and hardness, causing deafness. The process adopted for its removal was by causing a jet of medicated steam to enter the affected ear, which had the effect of softening and loosening the film which, up to two applications of steam, was brought away by means of a strong syringe It would be impossible to devise any simpler or more efficacious process, the hearing being restored immediately the film was removed This is however but one case out of many which Drs. Engler and Jansz have successfully treated during their brief stay in Colombo It appears that deafness equally with blindness is far more prevalent than is perhaps generally believed A similar cure to our own case is that effected on a well known Kandy resident, whose hearing has been restored in a manner precisely similar On a recent visit to the Doctor's consulting room, we found upwards of a dozen patients, several of whom were blind paupers, treated gratuitously, and whose sight was already partially restored A wealthy Jaffna Tamil and a Burgher were also there, as well as a young lady well-known up country quite deaf for a number of years, but who already can hear the ticking of a watch A Singhalese woman was amongst the crowd, who had lost her sight by blows with a stick across the eyes She had been two or three days under treatment, and was already gradually recovering her powers of vision An other could see, although still dimly, and could distinguish objects at a distance, though not at a great distance Perhaps the most interesting case of any was that of the daughter of a well known Vedaram practitioner who was born deaf and nearly dumb, having been able only to articulate one or two sounds such as 'Papa' Her hearing was restored, and an operation having been performed on the tongue she is now learning to articulate words by hearing them pronounced, of course, she will be some time in acquiring the sounds necessary to articulate words, but that will only be a question of time She is a most intelligent, bright looking child, and will no doubt soon be able to hold a conversation The case of Jacobs of the Permanent Way Staff of our railway was altogether of a different nature, although closely connected with the muscles of the head. He had caught a violent cold whilst out working and had suffered torture from neuralgia for a year He had been to several medical men without avail and whilst in the Kandy Civil Hospital, the surgeon in charge had drawn twelve of his teeth, almost emptying his mouth without the slightest relief Drs Engler and Jansz have effected a complete cure in one or two visits, but unfortunately, could not replace his lost teeth Another case was that of a Sergeant in the R D Fusiliers who was expecting to be discharged by reason of his deafness and so thrown on the world without resources; he too has been cured and now hears as well as ever We have mentioned all these cases, as some of our correspondents were inclined to doubt the fact of the cure was noticed having been effected in such a short time and so effectually.—'*Times of Ceylon*,' August 10th, 1883

N B—Dr E and J will supply patients and others, with their celebrated Wollenstonecraft ground Spectacles and Eye-glasses, to suit all sights

Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

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A Telugu Catechism on Local Self-Government ready for circulation. A copy will be sent gratis on application if accompanied with a half anna postage stamp. Apply to either of the undersigned.

M VEERARAGAVACHARIAR, B. A.,

P. VARADA RAO, B. A., and B. L.,

Honorary Secretaries,

Triplicane Madras.

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE.

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Beg to inform the public that all kinds of English and Native goods can be had of them at the cheapest possible rates.

All kinds of Commission works executed with the greatest care and at the least possible time

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NOTICE.

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To the Manager,

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MADRAS.

TELEGRAPH SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Cairo, 17th November—The Egyptian Government has presented a note to the British Government, claiming a voice in the modification of arrangements in connection with the Suez Canal A Syndicate of Bankers in Egypt has offered the capital, if the Egyptian Government will undertake to construct a second Suez Canal.

UNEASINESS IN CHINA.

Shanghai, 17th November—The Chinese Government is calling for 20,000 volunteers in case of war being declared with France Foreigners here are becoming uneasy at the aspect of affairs

BOMBAY JUDGES IN THE CROWD.

Bombay, 20th November—The Judges of the High Court all absented themselves from the Governor's levee yesterday, because His Excellency refused to alter an arrangement, introduced some time since, by which High Court Judges were displaced from the position which they had always occupied on the right hand of the Governor, and relegated with the exception of the Chief Justice to a position amongst the crowd opposite The Judges felt this as a grievance, and the Chief Justice a few days since addressed to the Governor with a view to a return to the old arrangement The Governor however declined to accede to the request, and the consequence is that the Judges will not attend any Government house parties to be held during the season

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

Bombay, 22nd November—The *Cathay* with the Royal party on board arrived in Bombay harbour at about two o'clock to-day The Duke and Duchess of Connaught had a pleasant voyage out, and neither of them suffered from sea sickness The heat in the Red Sea was not excessive, the barometer never reaching more than 85° in the cabins The passengers who travelled in the *Cathay* spoke in high terms of the affability and kindness of Their Royal Highnesses The yachts belonging to the Bombay Yacht Squadron went out to meet the *Cathay*, and escorted her into the harbour Deputations from the Civil and Naval authorities immediately boarded the *Cathay* and precisely at four the Royal party landed in a steam launch at the Government Dockyard The Duke looked remarkably well, and the Duchess was also well, although apparently slightly fatigued The Governor received the Royal pair on landing, and escorted them into a spacious marquee erected for the purpose of the reception Here the Duke and Duchess were introduced to the principal European and Native officials present, and were presented with the following address by the Municipal Corporation —

To His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught, and of Strathearn, Earl of Sussex, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, etc , etc , etc

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS —We, the Chairman and members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, beg most respectfully to welcome Your Royal Highness and Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught to these shores It is a source of loyal satisfaction to all the subjects of Her Majesty that your Royal Highness comes to India to find here, for a considerable period, a home and a sphere of public usefulness In voluntarily leaving your native land and the exalted position which is yours by birthright in the most brilliant of courts, to devote yourself for some years in a distant country and a trying climate, to the duties of the distinguished profession which you have chosen, you have set an example of abnegation and public spirit by which all may profit The native princes of India, it may be hoped, will, in an especial manner, take to heart the lesson of devotion to duty which your Royal Highness thus gives It is perhaps not inappropriate that we should venture to remind your Royal Highness that from the spot where your Royal Highness has just stepped on shore to pursue your military career, the illustrious soldier whose name you bear and who held you as an infant at the baptismal font, took his departure from India just eighty years ago, already renowned in arms, and carried with him, to the historic battlefields of Europe, the genius and fortune which were first disclosed in this country and have made his fame immortal Your Royal Highness thus links the present with the great events of the early days of the century, and gives us the right to augur that, if the future should claim your services in the field, your Indian experience will contribute in your case, also, to the glory which you may be destined to acquire at the head of Her Majesty's troops We desire respectfully to convey to your Royal Highness the expression of the heartfelt gratification with which we avail ourselves of this opportunity of giving a cordial and loyal welcome to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught, your devoted consort, the daughter of one of the most exalted dynasties of the continent, and happily allied to the most Gracious Sovereign who rules over the greatest of modern empires Her Royal Highness has cheerfully elected to accompany you to this country and to withdraw for a time from the courtly life which she has enjoyed and adorned It is our fervent hope that the sojourn of your Royal Highness in India will be the source of new happiness to you both, and that you will find, in the loyal affection and sincere regard of all sections of this vast community abundant compensation for the sacrifices entailed by a prolonged absence from Europe."

Replying to the address, the Duke said "Gentlemen,—I thank you most sincerely for the cordial words of welcome which you have just read to me I am deeply touched by the very kind and loyal way in which you receive me and the Duchess of Connaught here to-day It is with great satisfaction that I look forward to a lengthened sojourn in this vast and important portion of Her Majesty's dominions I feel assured that the experience which I hope to derive from my command in India will be on the greatest use to me, and I look forward to a closer acquaintance with the inhabitants of this great Empire and especially with those who form so large a portion of Her Majesty's Indian army It is most interesting to me that I should land at the very spot where, some eighty years ago, my illustrious godfather the Duke of Wellington, took his departure from the country, after his great military successes I am especially pleased to think that I am accompanied to India by the Duchess of Connaught, who is the first Princess of the Royal Family of England that has ever visited your shores She is deeply sensible of the kind words used by you in reference to her I know that it will afford the greatest gratification to Her Majesty to know how genuine has been the reception given to her son by her Indian subjects"

LATER —The Royal party were very cordially received in the streets through which they passed, by dense masses of people The streets were lined with troops and Volunteers

THE ILBERT BILL

Bombay, 24th November—Another telegram of this date says great surprise has been occasioned in Indian circles to learn that the Secretary of State completely repudiates the Ilbert Bill, and wishes it to be particularly understood that the British Government have no concern with the measure Lord Ripon initiated the proposed amendments, under which statutory civilians are not eligible The matter now rests entirely with the Indian Council

Calcutta, 24th November—The Council of European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association have received a telegram from London, dated 22nd November, reporting the result of Mr Atkins's interview with Earl Kimberley The interview took place at the India Office, and Lord Kimberley asked Mr Atkins what the workmen's wishes were, and was told in reply that they desired a clause to be added to the Bill, giving European British subjects the right to claim to be tried by Magistrates of the same race Lord Kimberley stated that the question of the further modification of the Bill rested entirely with Lord Ripon's Council He wished it to be particularly understood that Lord Ripon's Government who initiated the Bill, was entirely responsible for it, and that the statement of Earl Northbrook at Bristol was the view taken by the Cabinet He also said that Statutory Civilians would be appointed to exercise jurisdiction Mr. Atkins warned his Lordship that the agitation would increase dangerously.

Remount Depot

NOTICE

Sealed Tenders for the supply of Coolies to the Remount Depot, Hosur from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885 will be received by the Superintendent, Remount Depot, up to 1 o'clock on the 7th January 1884

For Further particulars vide advertisement in the *Fort Saint George Gazette* of 20th November 1883, Part II, Page 1386

OFFICE OF SUPT REMOUNT DEPOT, HOSUR 22nd November 1883 J EUING, LT. COL, *Supt Reserve Depot*

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1883

DOCTORS ENGLER AND JANSZ

At the present moment, two medical gentlemen are residing in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, at No. 5, Saint Mark's Road, near the Band Promenade, who may be said, without exaggeration, to have come amongst us as a boon and blessing to the blind, the partially blind the deaf, and those afflicted with throat diseases, to all those, in short, who are suffering from any disease or defect whatsoever of the eye the ear, and the throat Doctors Engler and Jansz, who, within the short time they have been in Bangalore, have acquired a deserved name and reputation, may be said to have made themselves masters of all diseases and defects which affect the four senses of hearing, seeing, taste, and smelling, and consequently they may be fairly reckoned as the restorers of the fifth sense of feeling to those who have been afflicted with the temporary loss, of a more or less lengthened period, of the healthy use of the ear, the eye, and the organs of the throat These skillful men of science apply the most scientific and yet, as it appears to the spectator, the simplest methods and appliances in effecting their wonderful cures We speak from personal observation of the diagnosis and treatment of such diseases and defects in the human frame, by Doctors Engler and Jansz, who kindly allowed us, at a recent visit to their rooms, to be present during their operations on patients, some of whose cases are detailed below from notes taken by us at the time

The first was the case of a professional midwife, who had been afflicted with ulceration of the nose and throat for three long years, and during that time, had suffered many things at the hands of many physicians, but without avail She experienced much difficulty in breathing, and there was a constant pain all over and around her head, so that she was almost entirely deprived of sleep, in fact, it was almost a case of *insomnia* accompanying the constantly distressing symptoms in the nose and throat The lady has been a week under the treatment of Drs Engler and Jansz, and, in that time, has made considerable progress towards recovery The pain in the head has gone the patient breathes freely, and now sleeps well In a few days the doctors are sanguine that she will be entirely relieved of the affliction of three years' standing The next case is that of a native subordinate of the Audit Office of the Mysore State Railway, who has been suffering, for three weeks before he consulted Drs Engler and Jansz, from ulceration of the right eye, which produced total blindness of that eye, and so acute were the symptoms that the left eye was beginning to be sympathetically affected, and he should probably have lost the sight of that eye also, had he not consulted these doctors After careful treatment for two weeks, the ulceration has entirely disappeared, and he is now able to see with his right eye, but so anxious are Drs Engler and Jansz to effect a thorough and permanent cure, that he has not been allowed to go out of their hands as yet The third case is that of a little European girl of about ten years of age, who has been deaf of both ears from her infancy She was brought for treatment a week ago, and so satisfactory has it been, that she can now hear a watch tick, when placed two inches from either ear The doctors, with good reason, declare that the child will be restored to perfect hearing within another week The fourth case is that of a well known advocate of the Mysore Chief Court, who, as all his friends know, has been afflicted with deafness for many years past, during which he has been under the treatment of several medical men, but without experiencing any relief Drs Engler and Jansz began their treatment of his case three days ago, and, in that short time, there is already a marked improvement in his hearing The fifth case is that of a native Assistant Commissioner now in the service of the Mysore State He had suffered for eight days from ulceration and a spongy condition of the gums He could not speak or take his food properly, and was in great distress during all the time He gave but one sitting to the doctors, and experienced immediate and great relief We should be doing injustice to Drs Engler and Jansz, if we did not specially mention the case of the proprietor of this journal, which came under our particular notice He had been suffering for six months from a perforation of the drum of the right ear, produced by the ear cleaning instrument of a barber, to which barbarous process most natives submit their ears, at least once a week The result is often, as in this case, disastrous to the tympanum Deafness ensued, and so acute were the symptoms, that the deafness extended to the left ear, over the drum of which a film grew The object of the doctors was to remove this film from the left ear, and to gradually close the perforation in the drum of the right ear The patient was under treatment for three days, at the end of which the doctors had the satisfaction of pulling out the film The means applied for the purpose was to inject medicated steam into the ear, which had the effect of softening and loosening the film, which was then easily removed, and hearing instantly restored in the left ear At the same time the perforation in the right ear was reduced in size, and the hearing in that ear also has improved In a few days more, we shall have the satisfaction of announcing to the subscribers of this journal that its proprietor has had his sense of hearing completely and permanently restored

The above are some few of the many [illegible] cases of the restoration of sight and hearing and of the healthy use of the organs of the throat and of smelling, which Drs Engler and Jansz have achieved, during the short time they have been in Bangalore. Comment on them is unnecessary, and indeed, we feel ourselves incompetent to offer any, and the cases speak for themselves Some of the marvellous yet simple processes adopted by Drs Engler and Jansz to effect the cure of their patients, as we have said, we have witnessed ourselves, it only remains for us to say to those afflicted with any diseases and defects of the eye, ear, and throat, and who have not as yet had any relief to their sufferings, to go to these skilled men of science, who, to their skill, knowledge, and experience, add the utmost courtesy and polite attention to all classes of patients alike However we natives are prone to boast of our *medical* skill and knowledge in certain diseases, especially those prevailing in a tropical climate like India, our surgeons cannot on any ground place themselves on a par with *surgical* skill, knowledge, and experience of European doctors Drs Engler and Jansz, we have no hesitation in affirming, are the most skilled and experienced of European surgeons, in the particular walk of practice they have chosen and so well maintain that have come to this part of the country, and it would be well if the sufferers of all classes of the community took speedy advantage of their presence amongst us

THE MADRAS HIGH COURT

THE advocates of the Chief Court of Mysore in Bangalore and in the Provinces generally have very reasonable grounds to fear that their position as pleaders of the Madras Presidency, under the Legal Practitioners Act which was introduced two years ago, in that Presidency, will be greatly endangered, by the recent action adopted by the judges of the Madras High Court, with reference to pleaders enrolled and to be enrolled hereafter, under the enactment. When the act was introduced into the Madras Presidency, pleaders already enrolled as such and those about to begin practice were allowed to insert in their applications as many districts in the Presidency as they wished, and the High Court Judges allowed all the districts named to be inserted in the summons issued to the pleaders For the past two years, no alteration has been made in this practice, and there was no occasion to make any alteration, because it hurt nobody and brought in considerable revenue to the Government, in the shape of fees and stamp paper which applicants for pleaderships were obliged to pay and purchase Suddenly, however, in April last, the High Court Judges seem to have thought that a new rule of practice for the admission of pleaders should be introduced, and, accordingly, in the *Fort Saint George Gazette* of the 1st May last, a notice, by order of the Judges of the High Court, was issued by the Registrar to the following effect—First, that intending applicants for pleaderships should insert, in their applications, a declaration of the number of districts of the Madras Presidency in which they intended *habitually*" to practice, and, secondly, that those who applied for a renewal of their old *summons*, next year, should insert, in their applications, a declaration in what districts they had "habitually" practised during the previous years "Now, it is clear that either of these declarations can

possibly be made In the first place, it is not possible for a man to say that he *will* get constant and *habitual* practice in a given number of districts He could only be sure of *one* district in which he might hope to obtain practice, and his declaration could not go further than that In the second place, enrolled pleaders, who wish to renew their certificates, cannot possibly declare that they have had practice *habitually* in all the districts inserted in their certificates, for the previous year Pleaders in the Madras Presidency can only declare that they have had *habitual* practice in one particular district, but pleaders in this Province (here called advocates of the Chief Court) cannot even make such a declaration, for their practice has been wholly and entirely confined to courts of the Mysore state The result of insisting on the declaration by the High Court will be simply ruinous to the pleaders under the act practising as advocates in this Province Really and practically they will be altogether excluded from taking any practice in any of the Mofussil courts of the Madras Presidency, that is to say, they will no longer be considered pleaders under the act, unless they present themselves for examination in the Special Tests all over again, and take up their residence in any one of the Mofussil districts of Madras

It was with a view to meet the impending contingency and to adopt measures for the rescission or modification of the new rule of the Madras High Court that a meeting of the advocates of the Chief Court took place, on Friday morning last, in the rooms of the Literary Union, Division Cateherry, at which meeting Mr Meenakshiah, barrister at law, as an advocate of Mysore and a sympathiser with those whose interests are thus imperilled, took the chair After some discussion, it was unanimously resolved, that a memorial be drawn up addressed to the Chief Justice and the Judges of the Madras High Court, praying for a reconsideration of the new rule The memorial is to be submitted through the Chief Judge of Mysore, Mr C G Plumer, if he thinks fit to do so The Advocate General of Madras the Hon ble P O Sullivan and Mr Meenakshiah are to present and argue the facts set forth in the memorial before their lordships, and for the purpose of meeting the expenses a subscription list has been opened, a subscription not exceeding ten rupees each is to be paid by every advocate

Original and Selected Notes

MR AMIR ALI, Barrister at law, has been appointed a member of the Viceregal Legislative Council in the place of Syed Ahmad, whose term of office has expired

THE Ootacamund paper is of opinion that the advent of a Royal Duke would put the finishing stroke to Ootacamund being the most expensive place in India to live in

IT is understood that Mr J P Smith, Civil and Sessions Judge, Trichinopoly, will retire early next year on one of the proportionate pensions which have been offered to men who entered the Civil Service in 1863

THE Parsee Judges of Bombay wrote to his Excellency the Governor withdrawing their acceptance of his invitation to dinner this week The Chief Justice not having accepted the invitation, simply declined it It is a pity that overtures of some kind could not have been made, by which the dispute might have been postponed without prejudice until after the departure of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught

DR W W HUNTER has been engaged during the present year in revising his *Imperial Gazetteers of India* The chief work has been to incorporate in figures of the census of 1881 and other recent statistics, but the amount of new writing has been such that the number of volumes will be raised from nine to twelve, and the total number of separate articles will now reach ten thousand It is expected that the first three volumes will be in type before the end of the year

THERE seems to be a difference of opinion among the natives of Madras as to the need for expressing, in a practical form, the gratitude of the natives to the Hon D F Carmichael and regret at his departure Some of the native papers question whether Mr Carmichael has earned the gratitude of the natives, and some one has gone so far as to print and circulate a circular giving "a few queries with answers" in which some of the actions of the hon member are discussed in a sarcastical spirit

PROFESSOR Monier Williams, C I E, has been invited to visit India this winter by the Viceroy He goes direct to Calcutta, by the *Ancona* that was to leave London last Wednesday, and he will stay at Bombay on his way back to Europe His main object will be to consult with the Indian subscribers to the Oxford Indian Institute as to the best method of utilising the Institute (the opening of which will take place early next June) for the good of India He also wishes to collect information to enable him to complete the second part of his work on the religions of India the first part of which has just been published in London

IT is probable that an International Exhibition will be held at Bombay either next year or the year after next, with Mr Joubert as promoter—at any rate that is his present intention Great doubts are entertained as to the possibility of getting the Calcutta Exhibition ready for the opening ceremony by the 5th December, as originally intended There is not the slight not chance that the Indian Court of the International Exhibition can be ready by that date As all the most curious most artistic and most picturesque objects will be gathered together here, the opening ceremony will be robbed of its chief attraction The very building of the Indian Court is still far from complete

A WEEKLY journal devoted exclusively to the Calcutta Exhibition is to be published by Messrs Money and Co, in Calcutta, during the four months for December 1883 to March 1884 inclusive It will contain plans of the Exhibition buildings, a portrait of the promoter, Mr Jules Joubert, and full and exhaustive descriptions of the principal objects of interest in the various courts and corridors It will furnish descriptions of the scientific instruments, machinery agricultural implements gold and silver jewellery engraved and decorated vessels, ivory, stones, and wood carvings, local and foreign fabrics of every kind, class, cabinet and fancy work, food stuffs, chemicals, perfumery and every article of interest exhibited, wether decorative or of general utility

WE mentioned last week some of the alterations about to be made in combining postal with telegraph offices in Madras We are now informed that the Telegraph offices at Mount Road and Royapooram are *not* likely to be taken over by the Postal Department, the work being *too* heavy in both Departments to combine, but combined offices will be opened at Vepery, Triplicane, Sydapet, and Melapore before December 1st, and a fresh Post Office has been sanctioned for Triplicane, which it is expected will be a great public convenience The present Telegraph Offices at Chetpet and Adyar will be closed as unremunerative if the local Government consent Combined offices have been opened at Kurnool and Vizianagram which are working well Combined offices will be opened shortly at Dindigul (S E Wynaad), Vaniyambadi (S Wynaad) Mahe and Badagara, Malabar, Alwaye and Veeraraghavapuram, Coorg and Colachel in Travancore In no extensions to fourteen different places have been sanctioned as follows, and estimates called for Salem, Varcaud, Arcot Wallajapet, Tripathy, Cuddapah, Perumgudy (Madura,) Ramnad, Poonamallee, Nagore, Tranquebar, Dindigul, Kombaconum and Cuddalore

Local and Provincial.

COORG—MR K M Appah a native of Coorg, and a Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery of the Madras Medical College, has been appointed Assistant Surgeon for Coorg

MYSORE MEDICAL SERVICE.—It would appear that the services of Brigade Surgeon J Houston and Surgeon Major J Henderson, which were lent to the Mysore state, have been extended to three years longer

CALCUTTA EDUCATION—Mr Standish Lee Secretary to the Mysore committee for the Calcutta Exhibition, has proceeded to Madras with the Mysore Exhibits, and will proceed this day to Calcutta with them in the steamer *Peshawar*

INCREASE OF SALARIES—Mr Krishnama Char, a clerk in the Assistant Resident's Office, having been transferred to the Dewan's Office, his post has been abolished and the salary, Rs 60 a month, has been divided amongst the clerks of the Coorg Office

TUMKUR RAILWAY—The line of railway from Bangalore to Tumkur was inspected during two days, last week, by Colonel Le measurier, the Engineer-in-chief of the Mysore State Railways. The line has been finished up to Dobbspett, a distance of 30 miles It is hoped that the whole line to Tumkur, 43 miles, will be completed by February next, and opened for traffic

ADDRESS TO EDUCATED HINDUS—The Rev George Muller of Bristol, well known for his philanthropic labours in behalf of Orphans, and for the wonderful work he has carried on for more than 50 years by means of Prayer alone, will deliver a special Address to educated Hindus and Mahomedans, next Thursday evening, the 29th November, at 6 P M, precisely Public attendance is earnestly invited

A NEW STATION HOSPITAL—A committee consisting of certain military officers and the Deputy Surgeon general and the executive Engineer attached to the Mysore division of the Madras army, met, on Friday morning last to select a site for a new station hospital for the native troops in garrison The site selected, we are informed, is almost opposite to the great general Christian cemetery on Ossoor road C and M Station—a very pleasant outlook, indeed, we should say, for the poor patients especially those who are seriously and dangerously ill We wonder on what principle the selection was made

THE MYSORE EXHIBITS—The Bangalore correspondent of the *Times of India* writes—The Mysore exhibits for the International Exhibition at Calcutta have been despatched to their destination They were on view at the Mysore Central Museum in Bangalore last week, and it is generally admitted by all impartial persons who saw the collection that it is a positive disgrace to Mysore The silk and cotton fabrics exhibited are of very inferior quality and manufacture indeed, and by no means represent the superior manufacture of the Province The same may be said of almost all the exhibits with the exception of the sandalwood carvings, which are fair, but ought to be much better On the other hand, the committee appear to have taken a pleasure in collecting curious arms of an ancient date, mechanical clocks and toys, old illuminated MSS, and other curiosities of no practical value The entire collection of Exhibits is very small and insignificant indeed, and it is ridiculous to allot a separate court to them It would save the credit of the Province to put them out of sight in some obscure corner of the Madras Court

A MYSOREAN writes to the *Daily Post*—The *Pioneer's* censure on the Police of Bangalore has been most deservedly incurred, but the remark that "this condition of affairs does not speak well for the Native Government of Mysore" is entirely out of place, for the murder on which the *Pioneer* has commented was committed in that part of Bangalore in which the Native State has no jurisdiction The offence was committed in the Civil and Military Station administered by the Resident with the aid of a European Magistrate, a European Police Superintendent, European Inspectors and several European Chief Constables, all receiving pay entirely out of proportion to the quantity of work they are expected to perform So much for the "energy and strength of purpose" of the European administration I do not say that the native state could have discovered the perpetrators of these crimes if they had been committed within its jurisdiction. Detective talent is as much wanting amongst us as it is amongst the Officers of the British Administration, but it is only just to withhold the censure till we are found delinquent, and not to mete it out in advance.

Extracts

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT IN INDIA

The *Times of India*—The ex Finance Minister will no doubt be able to give Mr Cross useful information about Indian affairs generally, and the necessity for extending her railway system in particular, for we suspect that the principal object of the honourable members journey to Cairo is to confer with Sir Evelyn Baring respecting the Parliamentary Commission which is to sit next Session to consider this and other questions connected with the progressive development of the resources of India. It is a pity that the Under-Secretary does not extend his trip to India and study the question on the spot Perhaps, too, if he came into personal contact with public opinion in India, he might see a reason for not modifying his present views on the Ilbert Bill question However that might be, the hon gentleman could not fail to derive much profit from such a visit, and we think it is a pity that more influential members of Parliament do not make an effort to see India during their long vacation.

THE USE OF RAILWAYS

The *Pioneer*—If Railways in India work many social revolutions, they also mightily help some old customs Two great parties of ladies, including four widows of the last two Chiefs of Joypore, each with many ladies of her household, and older ladies still, the survivors from the households of the two yet earlier Chiefs, have just completed a pilgrimage to the Ganges at Allahabad When three of the late Maharajah Ram Sing's widowed Queens desired to perform memorial ceremonies in the sacred river, so many of the older households wished to go too that the young Maharajah whose pious care it was to escort them, had to form them into two parties and himself make a double journey Including those of the present time, representatives of five generations of the Joypore family, some of them born before the century began, joined in the pilgrimage, and it may be safely said that in the case of many of them no such tribute to the ways of old (and the Brahmins) could have been possible but for the modern railway

A COSTLY LINGAM

The *Madras Mail*—We are informed by Mr Luff of Calcutta, that of the many curious exhibits at the forthcoming Calcutta Exhibition, none if any will be of greater interest to a large section of the Hindu community than a small exhibit in the jewel room This consists of the original representation of the 'Lingam' formerly in the possession of the Rajahs of Raipatura, near ancient Delhi and now the property of our correspondent This extraordinary Hindu relic dates back for a period of about 1700 years It was an object of great veneration in the ancient Hindu temple of Raipatura for about 1000 years until the Mahomedan conquest of 1193, when this relic was removed to the Imperial Mogul Treasury, and there stored until the mutiny of 1857, when it was removed with other valuables, and subsequently came into the possession of Mr Luff In addition to the great importance of the above as one of the most ancient and venerated relics of Hindu faith, it contains of one the most curious and brilliant true chrysoberyl cats' eyes known to exist. This stone independently of its sacred character in the present combination, is supposed to contain inherent qualities conferring good fortune on its possessor The lingam consists of a very fine true chrysoberyl cats' eye, pear-shaped of a brown color, of remarkable brilliancy, and with an extremely mobile opalescent ray, set in a very large yellow topaz, the whole supported on a Native Indian gold lam

encrusted with diamonds and set round with nine gems, representing the nine charms, viz, diamond, ruby, sapphire chrysoberil cats eye coral, pearl, hyacinthine garnet, yellow sapphire, and emerald It has been computed that many millions of Hindus have paid their devotions to this emblem of the reproductive powers, with a view of obtaining lineal descent. The exhibit stands about 2½ inches high, and will be shown under a small glass dome mounted on a marble pedestal, in a conspicuous situation in the jewel room, adjoining the museum in Chowringhee.

STOCK NOTES

The *Englishman*—Mr Monro, the Commissioner of the presidency division, makes the following remarks in his last annual report regarding stock notes —" The object of the Government of India in issuing the stock notes was to place it in the power of small capitalists to invest their savings, but the scheme, as will be seen from the above figures, has not been a success Although it has only yet had a fair trial, yet the beginning is far from being encouraging It will be seen that stock notes of the several denominations, aggregating in value Rs 3,37 500, were received in the district treasuries of this Division, but the total value of notes sold amounted only to Rs. 32,963 8, or 9 7 per cent The largest amount, Rs 20,025, was sold in the 24 Pergunnahs, the total sale in the other 4 districts amounted to a little over half that amount Even making allowance for the novelty of the experiment requiring time for the successful development of the scheme, it would have been satisfactory had it been shown that the class for whose benefit the stock notes had been introduced had begun even to a limited extent to accept them It cannot, however, be said that this is the case Nearly the whole amount of the purchases was made by Government servants, and only a few by zemindars The mass of the people have no faith in Government promissory notes, nor will they, if they have any spare cash invest it in securities which bring them such small interest, which are difficult to keep secure, and the principal of which is irrecoverable for a term of years They can invest their small savings at a much larger rate of interest than what is payable on these notes The scheme will, in my opinion, never succeed in so far as it is intended to attract the savings of the well to do in the lower ranks of life, and it is also evident, from the small amount of issues, that capitalists of larger means fight shy of them" The Lieutenant-Governor, however, prefers to wait till the stock note system has had another years trial before pronouncing a definite opinion as to its success or failure Up to the present time however, the reports received are by no means promising

THE NIZAM

The *Statesman*.—It is desirable we think, to recall the present state of matters at the Nizam's capital, as described to us by a correspondent, whose letter on the subject appeared in our columns of 16th September last The new Resident, Mr Cordery, commands no respect whatever, we are told, on the part of the people Some of his subordinates "took a prominent part in Hyderabad politics, during the time of Sir Richard Meade," and the imputations current against Sir Richard are made also against all these men The Peishkar, with whom Captain Clerk has at last had this rupture, is old and incompetent and takes a large quantity of opium daily In spite of his age he is not devoid of ambition, and his counting on the support of the present Amir i Kabir for being appointed permanent Dewan of the State He has entered into a league with this Amir, whose son, Zaffer Jung, is companion to the Nizam They have removed from his post, Moulvi Musi-ool Zaman Khan, who with the Nawabs Lisk Ali Khan and Bushir-ud-Dowla, were making a strong effort to rescue the Nizam from the evil influences that surround him But all hope of success is lost by the increased power of the zenana and other influences, now that Sir Salar Jung is out of the way Seventy fresh mistresses have recently been added to the boy's harem, while the Begums of the palace, to gain ascendancy over him are training slave girls as presents to the Prince. Respectable Mahomedans feel indignant at the policy which is producing such results in a province which was till lately considered a model for imitation by other Native States. The letter has created a profound impression at the Nizam's capital, and we have no doubt that it was this letter that occasioned Mr Cordery's visit to Simla Great efforts have been made to ascertain its authorship and the Secretary of His Highness the Nizam's Government, in the Revenue and Financial Department (Maldee Ally) appeals to our sense of justice, to say publicly whether he, or Mr Furdoonjee Jamshedjee, or Mr Gya Prasada had anything to do with the letter We acquit these gentlemen at once of any hand in its composition But why all this fuss and indignation about this most wise and temperate letter, we ask, if the young Nizam is under good influences, and the Peishkar and his allies are worthy and upright men and Captain Clerk is mistaken in supposing that the young Nizam is being destroyed, by the influences with which the family of the late Amir i Kabir has surrounded him?

THE REPORT OF THE EDUCATION COMMISSION

The President in his historical review of education in India writes —

Since their first appearance in authentic history the Indians have always enjoyed the reputation of being a learned people Megasthenes the Greek Ambassador to the Court of Chandra Gupta about 300 B C found a grave and polished society in which philosophy and science were successfully cultivated and held in honour The rich stores of Sanskrit literature which have come down to the present age confirm this description In the four stages prescribed for a Brahman's life the first including youth and early manhood was that of the Brahmachari or learner, and extended over many years But the Brahmans confined their teaching of the Dharma Shastras to their own and the other two twice born castes and made it penal to communicate any but elementary knowledge to the servile and mixed multitude, The Buddhist reformation placed religion and education on a more popular basis The Chinese travellers and the Pali texts alike bear witness to this fact, and in the seventh century A D, the vast monastery of Nalanda formed a seat of learning which recalls by the numbers and the zeal of its students the later Universities of mediæval Europe After the Mussulman conquest, the mosque became in India, as in other countries of Islam a centre of instruction and of literary activity Education alike among the Mahomedans and the Hindus is based upon religion, and was supported by endowments and bequests in *pios usus* The East India Company found the four ancient methods of education still at work in the instruction given by the Brahmans to their disciples in the *tols*, or seats of Sanskrit learning, and in the *maktabs* and *madrasas*, or schools and colleges of the Mahommedans, and in the large number of humbler village schools which also existed These villages schools gave an elementary education to the trading classes and to the children of the petty landholders and well to do families among the cultivators

When the East India Company received charge of Bengal from the Delhi Emperor it aimed only at discharging the duties fulfilled by the previous ruling power It respected endowments made to educational institutions and its earliest efforts were confined to the establishment of a Mahommedan and a Sanskrit College of the old types But three influences were at work which forced it into new fields of educational activity A knowledge of English became a means of livelihood to natives at the centres of Government and a demand arose for English instruction in the Presidency towns As the old exotic court language, Persian fell into disuse, and especially when it ceased to be the language of official life, the demand for education in the vernaculars which had superseded the foreign tongue made itself more widely felt Meanwhile, a new influence in favour of popular education was being brought to bear upon the Indian Government by missionary and philanthropic bodies both in this country and in Europe The old system however did not give place to the new without a struggle For many years the medium and the character of the instruction to be given in Government schools and colleges were the subject of a vigorous controversy between the Anglicists and the Orientalists The former party urged that all instruction of the higher kind should be given through the English language and should be in accordance with modern ideas The latter, while admitting that what was then taught as science had no right to that title, wished to maintain the study of the Oriental classics in accordance with the methods indigenous to the country Both parties broadly and prominently admitted the claims of the vernacular languages Among the Orientalists were many distinguished of the officers of Government, and for some time their views prevailed in the General Committee of Public Instruction But the minority gradually became more and more powerful and when in 1835 the two parties were so evenly balanced that things had come to a dead lock, it was Macaulay's advocacy of English education that turned the scale against the Orientalists His famous Minute was immediately followed by a Resolution of the Governor General which plainly declared for English as against Oriental education A few years later the Orientalists made several previous efforts to rescind this Resolution and to revert to the previous policy in favour of the classical languages of India They received, however no encouragement from the Government and in 1839 Lord Auckland published a Minute which finally closed the controversy The purport of this Minute was " that although English was to be retained as the medium of the higher instruction in European literature philosophy and science the existing oriental institutions were to be kept up in full efficiency, and were to receive the same encouragement as might be given to the students at English institutions Vernacular instruction was to be combined with English full choice being allowed to the pupils to attend whichever tuition they might in their judgment prefer Since that time education in India has proceeded upon the recognition of the value of English instruction of the duty of the State spread Western knowledge among its subjects and of the valuable aid which missionary and philanthropic bodies can render in the task In reviewing the progress of education we propose to consider first the early efforts of the East India Company and of private societies prior to 1854 secondly the principles laid down for the guidance of the Departments in the despatch of 1854 and 1859 and thirdly the progress of education in each Province of India between 1854 and 1882 The condition of education in India in 1881 82 in every class of colleges and schools the internal mechanism as well as the external relations of the Departments, the question of legislation, and the financial administration of education will form the subjects of separate chapters of this report

Following this introduction comes a detailed account of the rise and progress of education in the various provinces

THE MYSORE DURBAR—KADUR DISTRICT

The following communication has been sent by a correspondent to the *Daily Post* of the 20th instant —

The native element of the deputation sent from the Kadur District to be present at the Durbar meeting held at Mysore consisted of the following gentlemen—Messrs Gam shaloo Planter Ratnagiry Rangiuna pensioned Amildar Ajjimpore Devarappa, Planter, Seetharamiah Shastri Zemindar, Tankere Radappa, Merchant Mohaddea Saib Merchant It is a source of relief to find that the representatives did not merely start up and recount a host of complaints affecting only their own interests schoolboy fashion but that some of their proposals were very sensible and met with the approval of the Dewan while others were only a little premature The proposals were as follows —

1 That a road might be constructed to the Bhabhadons as far as Attigundi It was pointed out that surrounding planters would join then by roads to this main road, and it would thus be a convenient means of communication The Dewan wished to know why the cost could not be met from local funds The reply was that on the one hand it would be costly and on the other local fund boards were not flush of money After consultation with Major Kensington the P W Secretary the Dewan said he thought the project feasible and it would receive his best consideration

2 That *puttis* (title deeds) might be granted for coffee lands, the effect of which would be to put an end to many disputes that now often occupy our courts for months together, owing to indefinite limits The Dewan replied that it was scarcely worth while granting *puttas* for every little piece of land but he saw no objection to them being granted when the extent was over twenty acres

3 It was pointed out that at present half the expense of keeping tanks in repair was met by ryots and the other half by Government, as repairs were often very costly, this plan proved a great hardship to the ryots, many of whom lived from hand to mouth The Dewan remarked that steps would be taken to relieve the ryots of this item of expenditure from his slender income

4 The utility of constructing a telegraph line to Chickmagalur was pointed out, which it was said would be extensively made use of by the planting community The Dewan thought the proposition rather premature, and thought that such a construction might well be left to be done at some time to come.

5 It was suggested that the proceedings of the Durbar should be printed in pamphlet form The Dewan replied that it had been his intention all along to have the whole of the proceedings printed

6 The construction of an anicut at Pattagiery, it was said would have the effect of irrigating a large extent of land, rendering it more valuable and thus bringing more money into the coffers of the Mysore Government the Dewan replied that the matter would be taken into consideration

7 It was proposed that the monthly proceedings of the Government should be published in the *Mysore Gazette* so that all might know what was going on for although the proceedings are published in book form now, the information is sent to only a few of the upper officials and the masses are in blissful ignorance of the proceedings of those by which they are governed The Dewan thought the proposition a sensible and feasible one

8 It was proposed that when a ryot takes up land which is certain tracts barren, no tax should be levied on it for the first few years, this is called *allaiy* This elicited no particular reply

9 The establishment of agricultural banks was suggested to prevent money lenders from oppressing the impoverished ryot The Dewan, while admitting all the advantages arising from the existence of such institutions, pointed out that the same object could be accomplished by more simple means viz, by government making advances to the ryots

10 That minor cases of dispute should be settled by ' Panchayet instead of going through the tedious and expensive course of a regular trial The Dewan agreed to this

11 That arrangements should be made for letters and parcels passing through the local amildar, being insured The Dewan replied that before this could satisfactorily be done, the whole department would have to be reorganised and put on a better footing The proposal was premature

12 That the gambling prevention bill should be introduced into every part of the province The Dewan replied that that would be a great boon to the whole country

13 Proposed that a proportionate amount of fee should be granted to lawyers in small causes Elicited no reply

14 Proposed that when defendants admit the charge brought against them half the stamp fee should be forfeited by Government The Dewan replied that this would entail a loss on Government, and that at the present time they could not afford to be generous

It will be noticed all through that nearly every proposal involves in expenditure on the part of Government In the present impoverished condition of the country unnecessary expenditure will have to be kept in check, or the country will be involved in ruin At the close of the meeting, the following address was read,— Craving pardon for the liberty I take I beg leave to express on behalf of the public assembled here, on this important occasion the heart-felt regret we all feel for the loss of the great statesman with whom we had the honor of holding converse in this very hall last year When fate cruel fate, snatched him away from our midst, a gloom overhung the length and breadth of the province, and all souls, young and old felt anxiety for a period but when your appointment was announced by the Maharajah, relief was at once felt as the only person who had a thorough knowledge of the line of policy sketched out by Mr Ranga Chariu, took up the burden of the Government of the country, and it is no flattery to say that our expectations have been more than fulfilled in your energetic and well weighed measures in continuation of the same policy Since we all feel the greatest confidence in your administrative tact and judgment, we all pray to the Almighty that the land may be blessed with your Government for a long series of years, and that the Maharajah may have the benefit of your wisdom in improving the condition and the material prosperity of his country and of his subjects '

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THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

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ADVERTISEMENTS

MEDICAL.

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, &C.,

UPON

ALL DISEASES

OF THE

EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT, &c

ALL SYMPTOMS WHEREBY ARE TREATED

ON THE LATEST AND MOST

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AND ALL

DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, AND THROAT

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ATTENTION IS CONFIDENTIALLY AND PARTICULARLY REQUESTED

TO THE

FOLLOWING CASES OF THE

Eye, Ear, Throat, and other Special Affections

Dr R JANSZ, M. B, C M,

Undertakes the Treatment of Diseases peculiar to Women and Children,

According to the latest methods

CERTIFICATES.

I, the undersigned, do state that I told Dr Engler that I could not hear with my right ear on Monday, 17th September 1883, and he told me to attend his quarters, at 10 A M on the following morning, which I did, and am pleased to say he made a complete cure

ROBT CARRUTHERS Capt,

Station Hospital, Colomb, 18th Sept 1883 } A H Corps

DR J ENGLER,

Colombo

DEAR SIR—I am very thankful for all you have done for me My eyes feel well and easy now, and I have reason to hope that the cure may prove a permanent one

I am Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

(Signed) FREDERICK J. HORSFALL

Colombo, 10th October, 1883.

DEAR DR ENGLER—Thanks to your skillfulness, I think I may now consider my eyes as cured, and it is matter for me to settle my pecuniary debt to you, if you will be so good as to let me know the amount I owe My debt of gratitude I can never express, but I shall always remember with grateful feelings the great cure which you have effected in my eyes

Yours gratefully,

ANNIE STUART

Scotts House, 21st Sept 1883 }

8th September 1883

For a century last February I caught a severe cold, followed by inflammation of the right eye and a stoppage in the right nostril These ailments increased until I was unable to use my eyes for reading or writing, and my throat and nostrils being affected, respiration was attended with difficulty for days the end of May I became quite blind and had to abandon for the most part my practice at the Bar

In June last I heard of the arrival of Dr Engler, placed myself under his care, and the inflammation of my throat and nostrils rapidly improved My deafness however still continued, with a sense of obstruction in the right ear But for the sanguine attitude of Dr Engler, who from the first stated that, in his opinion, my case was a certain one, I should have thrown up my appointment and returned to England, for my deafness at times seemed to increase rather than to diminish On the evening of the 16th August and morning of 17th, Dr Engler told me that I might expect the obstruction to depart and hearing to return at any moment That same morning, (the 17th) I experienced the sensation of a slight bursting in the ear and my hearing instantaneously returned as Dr Engler had predicted About this same time, the affection of the nostrils was subdued, and inflammation of the eyes disappeared

The above results I attribute to the skill and care of Dr Engler, and I consider myself under a deep obligation to him therefore Can I now hear and see, I believe, as well as other men

EDGAR C DUMBLETON,

Dy Queens Advocate, (Acting,)

For Northern & Eastern Provinces,

Ceylon

To Dr J ENGLER,

Colombo

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

COMPLETE CURE OF DEAFNESS

(From the *Times of Ceylon* July 18)

'The Editor of this journal deems it an act of justice to Drs Engler and Jansz and kindness to those who may be suffering from loss of hearing, to give publicity to the perfect cure of deafness effected in business by the practitioners in question The writer lost the hearing of one ear from a cold contracted in the last north east monsoon and for many months past has suffered the greatest inconvenience in consequence He placed himself in the hands of Drs Engler and Jansz who, after a brief examination, declared they could effect a cure in twenty four hours the writer gave the Doctors sitting upon one evening, and late second sitting on the following morning, and well within the time mentioned, without the slightest pain or inconvenience, a perfect cure was effected, the hearing being now as perfect as at any previous period

SIGHT AND HEARING

We have had so many enquiries from various parts of the country in reference to the cure of deafness recently reported by us that to save us the trouble involved in numerous replies, we take the opportunity of stating through our columns, that, as regards the means adopted to effect the cure, there was no instrument employed beyond an ear syringe Deafness arises from a variety of causes, in our case, and we suspect in that of the majority of cases in this country, it had its origin in cold The system becomes relaxed by excessive heat, and is in that condition susceptible of the influence of cold from every draught of air A cold caught in the ear causes a film to form on the drum, and this film increases with time in thickness and hardness, causing deafness The process adopted for its removal was by causing a jet of medicated steam to enter the affected ear, which had the effect of softening and loosening the film which after two applications of steam, was brought away by means of a strong syringe It would be impossible to devise any simpler or more efficacious process, the hearing being restored immediately the film was removed This is however but one case out of many which Drs Engler and Jansz have successfully treated during their brief stay in Colombo It appears that deafness equally with blindness is far more prevalent than is perhaps generally believed A similar cure to our own case is that effected on a well known Kandy resident, whose hearing has been restored in a manner precisely similar On a recent visit to the Doctor's consulting room, we found upwards of a dozen patients, several of whom were Indian paupers, treated gratuitously and whose sight was already partially restored A wealthy Jaffna Tamil and a Burgher were also there as well as a young lady well known in Country quite deaf for a number of years but who already can hear the ticking of a watch A Singhalese woman was amongst the crowd, who had lost her sight by blows with a stick across the eyes She had been two or three days under treatment, and was already partially recovering, her powers of vision Another could see, although still dimly, and could distinguish objects at a distance, though not at a great distance Perhaps the most interesting case of any was that of the daughter of a well-known native practitioner who was born deaf and nearly dumb, having been able only to articulate one or two words such as 'Papa' Her hearing was restored, and an operation having been performed on the tongue she is now learning to articulate words by hearing them pronounced, of course, she will be some time in acquiring the sounds necessary to articulate words, but that will only be a question of time She is a most intelligent, bright looking child, and will no doubt soon be able to hold a conversation The case of Jacobs of the Permanent Way Staff of our railway was altogether of a different nature Although closely connected with the muscles of the head He had caught a violent cold whilst out working and had suffered tortures from neuralgia for a year He had been to several medical men without avail, and whilst in the Kandy Civil Hospital, the surgeon in charge had drawn twelve of his teeth, almost emptying his mouth without the slightest relief Drs Engler and Jansz have effected a complete cure in one or two sittings, but unfortunately, could not replace his lost teeth Another case was that of a Sergeant in the R D Fusiliers who was expecting to be discharged by reason of his deafness and so thrown on the world without resource, he too has been cured and now hears as well as ever We have enumerated all these cases, as some of our correspondents were inclined to doubt the fact of the cure we noticed having been effected in such a short time and so effectually —'*Times of Ceylon*,' August 10th, 1883

N B—Dr E and J will supply patients and others, with their celebrated Wollenstone's ground Spectacles and Eye-glasses, to suit all sights

Remount Depot

NOTICE

Sealed Tenders for the supply of Cooltee to the Remount Depot, Hosur, from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885, will be received by the Superintendent, Remount Depot, up to 1 o'clock on the 7th January 1884

For Further particulars vide advertisement in the Fort Saint George Gazette of 20th November 1883, Part II, Page 1387.

OFFICE OF SUPT REMOUNT DEPOT, HOSUR 22nd November 1883 } J EWING, LT COL., *Supt Reserve Depot*

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers.)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

ENGLISH MEDIATION

London, 27th November.—It is currently reported that negotiations are proceeding between the English and French Governments, with a view to mediation between France and China.

THE ILBERT BILL

Bombay 27th November—A special London telegram to the *Times of India* says that the Secretary of State denies that he meant to lay particular stress on the fact that the Ilbert Bill originated with the Government of India, or to imply that the Home Government disapprove the measure

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1883

THE POLICE FORCE

The police force in India, as a body, do not seem to be up to the mark as protectors of the lives and property of the public, but, we know from bitter experience, that there are some places in the country, both in British territory, and in the native states, where the police force is simply a public nuisance and a burden to the public revenues, out of which its members are paid. Not to multiply examples the Presidency of Madras, especially in the mofussil districts, and the native state of Mysore, appear to be peculiarly unfortunate in the rank and file if not altogether in the higher branches of the police forces which have been formed and are paid for services which they are expected to render the public. There are constant daily and almost hourly complaints of the way in which the members of these forces discharge the responsible duties with which they have been entrusted. Inefficiency, indifference, lethargy, and even charges of complicity with crime which they have been engaged to suppress, are constantly being brought against them on what seems to us to be sub stantial grounds. It is a notorious fact that the Madras mofussil constabulary are, in the majority of instances, not men to whom the responsible duty of preserving the public peace and guarding the lives and property of the public, should be entrusted. The charge may be made with ten-fold force against the constabulary of the Mysore police, and the charge would be equally true of the police in large towns like Bangalore and Mysore, as of the police in the interior districts of the Province. As an example of the notoriety which the police of the Madras police force, we may point to the issue of our native contemporary of the *Hindu* of Wednesday last. In that issue of the journal we find a news letter, in which the writer gives a brief account of the demoralised condition of the town of Salem generally, and of its police force especially, after the riots of July and August last year. From what we understand from the correspondent's statements, the police force of Salem is more a source of annoyance vexation, and fear to the public, than any help to them as guardians of the public peace, lives, and property. This is what the correspondent says —' In Darmapury before the Palak Magistrate, a witness in a police case swore to having been bribed by the Police to give false evidence and paid the amount into the Court. In Truchong de a station House officer charged a Sudra Vakil of the Munsiff's Court, a matriculate, aged about 25, with having at about 7 o'clock in the evening entered the Treasury Guard with a small cane, to break open, it was said, the box in which the money was deposited and carry it away' and consigned the young man to custody. The charge was so preposterous and the evidence produced was so transparently false that the case was thrown away by the Magistrate and severe remarks passed on the Police officer who cooked it up. It is satisfactory to state that, though the punishment adequate to his inequity, has not overtaken him, the Police Superintendent has given him the sack. In Salem Proper, a wealthy Brahmin Vakil of considerable standing, was accused of having committed rape on a Pariah woman upon perjured evidence, the falsity of which was seen through by the Magistrate and the case dismissed. In Ossoor, a Mahomedan Sub-Inspector of police and some constables were charged by the Joint Magistrate with having tortured a man to extort from him a confession of murder. They are undergoing trial. In Omalur again, a Sub-Inspector and constables are under trial for abetting murder."

It is satisfactory to note that in all instances cited above, the policemen have been found out and put upon their trial. In the Mysore state, however, it does not appear so easy to bring offending police officers to justice, and yet it is well known that the majority of the members of the Mysore police force are just as bad as those of the Salem district. It is useless to refer to the alarming inefficiency of the force to detect the perpetrators of grave crime. It has now become a notorious fact that a murder can never be detected and murderers brought to justice, unless by confession by the guilty parties themselves, or the unexpected evidence of some informer. The police are not only found lacking in the detection and punishment of heinous offenders, but they are also a source of fear and oppression to those who look to them for protection, as being peaceable citizens themselves. Recently that is about two months and a half ago a police man turned out to be little better than a criminal trespasser into the property of an innocent man, and a thief into the bargain. In broad daylight the native constable entered a private garden and helping himself to cabbages, and when the owner remonstrated the constable assaulted him, and when other gardeners came to the rescue, the policemen called in the aid of constables who seem to have been lying in wait, and the result of the unequal contest was, that the gardeners were arrested and confined in the lock up, and they were then charged with assaulting the police in the execution of their duty. Fortunately the Magistrate saw through the case and dismissed it. The Pingles, or gardeners of Mysore are a brave set of fellows, and they set about and laid complaints of assault and trespass against the policemen and four of them have been convicted and punished, one with a fine of twenty rupees, and the other three rigorous imprisonment for several days—they ought to have got some mouths. Such then is the state of things with regard to the police force of the Province, certainly of Bangalore town. But things are not better in the Cantonment Station. There within the past two years, three atrocious and cold blooded murders have been committed, and not one has been traced to the perpetrators. We conclude these remarks with the following sensible observations on the same subject by the *Bangalore Spectator* and in them we cordially concur. Our contemporary says —

"To come back to the Pingle prosecution of the Police we would ask if the Native Inspector, in whose division this disgraceful *emeute* occurred has been censured or punished in any way? It was said at first that the struggle of the policemen against the men who were protecting their own property, was directed by this Inspector. This has been denied in a letter to ourselves, but how so many of his men should have been engaged in causing what was in reality a breach of the peace and an illegal raid, without his knowledge and without prompt interference on the side of justice is a question that he ought to be made to answer, and if he fails to answer satisfactorily dismissal would be the lightest of the punishments due to his neglect of duty."

OUR SOLDIER PRINCE

There is nothing now to be said about the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, but it would be unbecoming if we should fail to express our satisfaction at a spontaneous display of loyalty towards the Queen Empress and her family, on the part of the citizens of Bombay. What makes this demonstration more valuable, is a proof of the affection and devotion of Her Majesty's Indian subjects, is the fact that the Native community of Bombay kept their welcome entirely in their own hands. It was known that the Duke was coming to India simply in the performance of his duty, as a Soldier and, therefore, it was not necessary that the welcome given him should be official rather than personal. And it is this which made us to think that the proposal to allow the Municipality to defray the cost is nonsense and foolish, and we were not a little pleased when we heard that that proposition was almost unanimously negatived. We are glad to notice that the leading citizens of Bombay, in addition to the money formerly subscribed, spent large sums in the decorations of their private dwellings. Now we take this opportunity to draw the attention of the public of Bangalore to call for a meeting to collect subscriptions, in order to give a hearty welcome to the Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, so that they may carry away with them a favourable opinion of the loyalty, of His Highness the Maha Rajah's subjects. No doubt grand preparations have already commenced against the "Fancy Dress Ball, which His Highness the Maha Rajah intends giving in honour of his Royal guests. But this is not enough. The first member of the Royal family of England that visited India we mean the Duke of Edinburgh, was expected in Bangalore in 1870 but he was prevented from coming for some reasons which we do not recollect. When the Prince of Wales arrived in India in 1875 he came as the eldest son of the Queen Empress and the future Emperor of India. Of course grand and very magnificent preparations were then made to receive him with all the honours due to his exalted station. But unfortunately the then Governor of Madras altered the programme of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visit to some of the first and best cities in Southern India. We hope there will be no disappointment this time, in the expected visit of the Duke of Connaught and other members, as they will be here soon to witness the camp of Exercise. Unlike his other brothers who visited India to see and to see, to receive and to be received, the Duke of Connaught, the third son of the Queen Empress has visited India not in the Capacity of Queen's son but as a servant of the Queen. We are glad to observe that no city in India is so well adapted for pomp and rejoicings on such occasions as Bombay and it has always been the first city in India on which the pleasing task of welcoming the members of the Royal family has fallen. The citizens of Bombay must be proud of this fact. It will be interesting to note that the eldest son of the Queen Empress is heir to the throne, the second is a sailor the third is a soldier, and the fourth is devoted to the art of peace. Each every son of Queen Victoria has a special field of labour in which he is employed and is conspicuous.

The Duke of Edinburgh is a *Royal* sailor. There is no naval officer of his age and standing who has studied hard, passed more satisfactory examinations or done more professional work. In like manner the Duke of Connaught is not a Soldier by courtesy only but he is a thoroughly efficient officer. There is hardly a doubt that the Duke of Connaught will shortly be made Commander in Chief of the Bombay Army, and when Sir Donald Stuart retires from the active duties of public life, the Duke of Connaught will probably be Commander-in Chief of India.

Whether the Duke of Connaught will be a first rate Commander in Chief, we cannot say, because the fitness for such a post can only be proved by trial. But we know the Duke is a hard working, and very intelligent and zealous officer.

Original and Selected Notes

The Nizam, who was expected at Calcutta early next month has postponed his departure, and will not arrive until the 1st proximo.

Cetewayo is said to have come to the conclusion, that since he cannot be King of Zululand, he would prefer to take up his residence in England, on a comfortable pension, and with all his wives.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, as well as their Highnesses the Maharajah of Mysore and the Princess of Tanjore have become patrons of the Madras Branch of the Poona Gayana Samaj.

The opposition to the Bengal Rent Bill is increasing daily in Calcutta. It is very doubtful whether the Bill will be introduced into Council at all this session, although the Government will try to push it forward.

The entire Russian force stationed at Askabad, Central Asia, numbers 5,000 infantry and 6,000 Cossack cavalry. At the beginning of last month a battalion of infantry, 700 Cossacks, and a few guns left for Tejen River.

A recent telegram from Rangoon states that very gloomy accounts of the crops in Upper Burmah have been received. The large influx of people into British Burmah continues. Tens of thousands have arrived during the past two months seeking employment.

The independent companies of Volunteers at Calcutta will not turn out to greet the Viceroy on his return. The feeling which exists against the Viceroy and against certain members of his Council is intense, and has been further intensified by recent news from home.

The Egyptian Government is sending four young Egyptians to London to study telegraphy, engineering &c. and six to Paris to study law. They are to be "personally conducted" by Messrs T. Cook and Son who are to be responsible for their moral as well as their intellectual career!

The Emperor of Cashmere's health is bad. His eyes are affected and some mental affection is also apprehended. He is being treated by a European doctor lent by the Government of India. Colonel Olcott, the theosophist is also at Jummoo, and it is believed that he is trying by occult means to restore the Maharajah's health.

The Government of India has sanctioned an additional Productive Public Works grant during the current year of Rs 50,000 on account of outlay to be incurred on the Madras Harbour Works making in all a total grant of Rs 2,30,000 for the year. The revised budget estimate for 1883-84 will now be drawn up for Rs 2,50,000.

The Queen has granted Sir Auckland Colvin now Finance Minister of India, her permission to accept and wear the insignia of the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Osmanieh which the Khedive of Egypt authorized by the Sultan, has conferred upon him in recognition of his services while employed by His Highness beyond Her Majesty's Dominions.

The Hon W W Hunter in the course of an address to the children of the Christ Church School, Simla on the occasion of the annual distribution of prizes the other day, told his audience that from his experience of the work done in the various Government offices, he had come to the conclusion that most of the important work of a Government office was done by the clerks employed therein.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have not gone away forgetting to express their satisfaction at the reception they recently enjoyed in Bombay, and, as appears from a *Gazette Extraordinary* they have made it a point that the general body of the people shall be specially thanked. The Governor of Bombay adds a rider to their Royal Highnesses thanks, giving the city due credit for the good order of its celebration.

Elephants are being exported wholesale from Ceylon. Eight young elephants, bought by a young German in the Anuradhapura district for embarkation to Germany were taken by train from Matale to Colombo last week. One of the animals broke loose in the truck at Kandegiotota and gave much trouble to the keepers, who were exposed to great peril. At the next station it was not without some danger that the animal was secured.

Ramabai the sanskrit poetess, spent several days at Oxford last month. She was the guest of Professor Max Muller. A home paper remarks —The extraordinary power of her memory, and the fluency and correctness with which she speaks Sanskrit and composes extempore Sanskrit poetry

in the most difficult metres, surprised all who saw her She is probably the first learned Brahmani who has crossed the ocean She traces her descent from the old Vedic family of Sandilya

THE Hyderabad race meeting has come to a close The nobles of Hyderabad are great admirers of the turf, for, on Thursday last, at the meeting, four cups of Rs 1,000 each were offered by some of the Nabobs of Hyderabad With such big prizes and with the encouragement offered to admirers of the turf, the meetings held in the capital of the Nizam's territories are more attractive than they are in any other parts of India, and Hyderabad boasts of having one of the best if not the best race course in the country

"ADVERTISE to the Exhibition"—whoever they may be—write to a Calcutta paper suggesting that the opening of the Exhibition be postponed from Tuesday, December 4th, to Saturday, the 15th, as they know that several exhibits will not arrive here before the beginning of next month The opening ceremony will, however, take place as originally intended on the 4th, the 15th proximo, at 4 P M This Exhibition is now advancing rapidly from chaos to confusion, whether it will pass from confusion through the intermediate stage of hurry and into order, and finally into "a thing of beauty" in the short space of eleven days, is a problem

Once more the Government has recommended the addition of another Judge to the hard worked High Court of Madras In its review of last year's Report of the High Court the Government write—"If the work of the Court goes on increasing as it has shown a tendency to do since 1879 and if the arrangements made for holding its many sittings of appellate benches as impossible in their circumstances do not secure the speedy disposal of cases it will certainly become necessary either to add a Judge permanently to the Court or to relieve the Court of at least a great portion of its work on the Original Side—a measure frequently suggested by this Government"

THE following telegram from Calcutta appears in the Allahabad daily—"The Bengalees, principally Babus, connected with the numerous educational institutions in Calcutta, are now busying to organize a tremendous ovation and reception for Lord Ripon, upon His Excellency's arrival at the Howrah terminus, on the 1st proximo Another organization on the side of the opponents to Lord Ripon's policy is said to have been formed by a number of influential Europeans here with the object of holding opposition entertainments at the Calcutta Town Hall during the cold weather simultaneously with Viceregal entertainments at Government House Subscriptions for the support of this scheme are being collected"

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has in the press a Selection of Essays and Addresses delivered by him on various occasions The papers deal with the following subjects—Geography in Asia, Central Position of Asia, Political Lessons of Chinese History, Lake Region on the Frontier of Eastern Tibet, Railway from the Indus towards Candahar, Local Self Government in India, Religious Missions in the East, Duty of Englishmen towards India, Political economy of the Indian Empire, Indian Forests and Forestry, Metallic Currency of India, Pan Islamism, or political Mahommedanism, Mahratta Nationality, Discipline and Cradle of Mahratta power personal traits of Brahmin Princes, Temperance Movement among the British in India, &c,

THE following is an outline of the ceremony on the 4th proximo when the Calcutta Exhibition will be opened The Viceroy, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Lady Ripon, the Governor of Bombay, and the Governor-General of the Portuguese Settlements, will arrive at the central entrance at 4 15 P M, where the Lieutenant Governor and the Executive Committee will receive them After the party have reached the dais an inaugural cantata will be sung, and Bishop of Calcutta will invoke a blessing After a brief report from the Committee, the Lieutenant-Governor will ask the Viceroy to declare the Exhibition open This Lord Ripon will do in an address, and at its conclusion the building will be lighted up by electricity, and a salute will be fired from Fort William The foreign and colonial delegates, and the representatives of exhibitors and of the several Indian provinces will be presented, and the Viceregal party will then leave after having passed through the chief courts

INVESTIGATIONS into the charges brought against Babu Kali Charan Banerjee, in connection with the Pigott versus Hashe defamation case in Calcutta have been laboriously carried on by the Free Church Presbytery of Calcutta, the ecclesiastical body to which Mr Banerjee was responsible By the exercise of great perseverance, the Presbytery went through every incident of all evidence recorded in Court or out of it and unanimously came to the following finding—"That the Presbytery having carefully considered all the evidence adduced, with reference to the character and conduct of Mr K C Banerjee are decidedly of opinion that there is no case against him, and that he is entitled to all respect and esteem as an office bearer of this church They deeply sympathise with Mr Banerjee under the trial through which he has had to pass, and they pray that he may be enabled, by the grace of God, to walk so circumspectly as to avoid what might even unnecessarily give occasion to evil minds, or cause his good to be evil spoken of"

Cricket Prospects

SHIFTING—The return cricket match between the Madras and Bangalore players will we believe, be played in this station, on one day during the Christmas holidays

THE BRITISH RESIDENT—Mr T B Lyall, the British Resident left Merkara for Shimoga on the 29th Ultimo Thursday He will return to Bangalore at the end of the present month

THE LAL BAGH TANK—The tank near *the Lal Bagh is quite full just now*, after the recent rains, and presents quite an inviting and pretty appearance It is a fine sheet of water for boating purposes

MIDDLE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS—The Middle School Examinations began on Saturday last, the candidates appearing in the Central College rooms for the purpose The oral examinations will be continued for the next two days

INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS—The annual inspection of schools has begun Mr W Grieve son the Inspector of the Division has already examined Saint John's School and Saint Andrew's School Cantonment Station, and will begin with the examination of Bishop Cotton's College and schools this day

MYSORE D P W—Mr R Scaldwell Executive Engineer, Bangalore Division, has been transferred to the Raichur Division, which he will take charge of on the conclusion of the Christmas holidays Mr McLaughlin, a superannuated in the department, will take Mr Scaldwell's place in Bangalore

MYSORE STATE RAILWAY—When the line of railway from Bangalore to Tumkur is completed which, it is expected, will be completed by the end of the present month, the extension of the line to Tiptur will be begun, Mr Thomas Lyman, of the Mysore D P W, being the Executive Engineer in charge of the works

A SUIT FOR DEFAMATION—Mr Lutchiman Row, Shoristadar of the Civil and Sessions Court of the Nandydroog Division, who failed in a prosecution for defamation, under the Penal Code, against one Shashigirimmah, has filed a civil action for damages against the woman in the Town Munsiff's Court The final hearing of the case is fixed for the 20th Instant

WATER SUPPLY—Colonel Mullins, R E, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation with the Government of Madras is now in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, having been specially deputed here for the purpose of looking after the water supply of the station Colonel Mullins is making enquiries into the matter, and we understand that he prefers the Bidadi tally water works scheme to that proposed by Colonel (now Major General) Sankey

THE CANADIAN BLONDIN—The Canadian tight rope walker, who was here in 1879, and astonished the Bangalore public by his daring and extraordinary feats on single and double tight ropes, at a height of thirty feet from the ground, has once more come to Bangalore, and has begun to give series of his wonderful performances in a pavilion erected opposite the Bowring Civil Hospital, New Market Road, Cantonment Station These performances are well worth witnessing for the daring and skill displayed by Blondin Two entertainments are given every day, one at 4 30 P M, and another at 9 P M, The second set of performances are to be given this day, at the hours above stated

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF—His Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts the Commander-in-chief of the Madras army, arrived in Bangalore, on Friday morning last, by the ordinary mail train, in an informal sort of way, there being no salute fired, as usual to announce his arrival Sir Frederick has also been to live in tents, as he is now staying in tents pitched in the compound of the house of the Assistant to the President, Major Wallie, and when His Excellency goes to Mysore, he intends living in tents pitched on the glacis of *Fort Saint George* Probably, His Excellency is accustoming himself to tent life in anticipation of the Camp of Exercise to be held next month at Krishnarajapuram and Cudgoody, though one would imagine that he had enough of that kind of 'roughing it,' during his long and successful military career

THE PRICKS AND THE PETTAH POLICE—It will be remembered that a very serious row ensued, some two months ago, between certain Pariahs or gardeners, in the Pettah and the Pettah police Two policemen unceremoniously entered a garden and began pulling up cabbages, without leave of the owners who upon the latter remonstrated with the result that a row ensued between the gardeners and the police, who, taking advantage of their position as men dressed in a little brief authority, made prisoners of their opponents and charged them with resisting the police in the discharge of their duty The trial, however, resulted in revelations which turned the tables against the police, a number of whom have been put upon their defence, on charges brought by the gardeners, before the Bangalore Town Magistrate who sentenced several policemen to various terms of imprisonment for being convicted of assaulting the gardeners

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—In a recent issue of this journal, we published a report of a case Abdul Kareem versus C S Nagar and S Smalley in which a very interesting and important question as to the liability of an agent who has disclosed his principal was raised The 1st defendant was the proprietor of a theatrical company, and, in the course of his tours, came to Bangalore and gave a series of performances in a thatched pavilion built for him by the plaintiff, at the request of and under the supervision of the 2nd defendant, who acted as an agent for the 1st defendant, but was not responsible or rendered himself liable, under the stamped agreement between 1st defendant and plaintiff for the payment of money except he received it from the 1st defendant The original suit was heard by Col H D Thomson, the Civil Judge of the Civil Station, who gave judgment against both the defendants, though the 2nd defendant's non liability was specially pleaded The 2nd defendant carried his case before the Chief Court, in revision (under section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code, as being a small cause suit) and Mr C G Plumer, the Chief Judge, reversed the decision of the lower court, granting the 2nd defendant all costs incurred both on that court and in the Chief Court

Extracts.

AN ENGLISH PRINCE IN INDIA.

The *Pioneer*—We may now look forward to one or more of our Royal Princes being always in India There are already a goodly number of the Queen's grandsons who are year by year growing to man's estate and it is only natural to suppose that many of them, like the Duke of Edinburgh and Connaught, will be placed in the Army and Navy, and certain proportion to their distance from the Throne they will be real working soldiers and sailors, ready to serve the Crown in all parts of the Empire. That the service in India of the Duke of Connaught should be an advantage to the Army generally there is no question He will during the year or eighteen months he is here be in a position to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the condition and wants of our Indian Army as well as with those of the British Army in India Looking forward as humanly speaking we may safely do to his being one day Commander in Chief of the British Army in succession to the Duke of Cambridge, the experience he is now about to gain may be of incalculable advantage to him and to those under him

NATIVE MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

The *Indian Mirror*—At the present moment when the bitter spirit of the controversy on Lord Ripon's policy has made it indispensably necessary that Natives should be selected for the higher offices with the utmost discrimination the Government should be most wary in the exercise of its patronage We feel that the time is now upon us when we cannot pick and choose words and that we must not shrink, at any time from plain speaking at whatever risk We have not so applied to say what we think in urging the shortcomings of our European fellow subjects and it is only fair that we should act in the same way as regards our countrymen In our legislative councils a Native Member—and unfortunately the proportion of European to Native Members is altogether unfair—should always possess as we have said above, education, ability and integrity But education does not mean a mere capacity for speaking the English language, nor ability, the power to propitiate the favor of influential persons, nor integrity, the greed to aggrandize themselves, that have now become unfortunately the passports to the highest distinction

THE ROYAL JOURNEY

MEERUT *November*, 26—The special train with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Meerut about 5 o'clock this afternoon, and as at all other places along the route, the station was gay with decoration General Sir Robert Bright, commanding the station, received the Duke and Duchess, and there was a large assemblage of military and civilians on the platform in addition General Bright introduced the young daughter of Colonel Pennington 13th Bengal Lancers, who presented the Duke with a handsome bouquet. Heads of departments and officers commanding regiments were presented to the Duke and Duchess Outside there was fine array of soldiers, and both Northumberland Fusiliers paraded in full strength and formed a guard of honour while the 13th Bengal Lancers formed a cavalry escort A troop of Royal Horse Artillery fired a major general's salute in honour of the arrival

Along the whole route there have been demonstrations in honour of the Royal party The principal railway stations were illuminated Sujet, situated in the heart of Rajputana, making an especially brilliant display This morning the Duke opened a private station built at Ulwar by the Maharajah at a cost of several lakhs. A salute was fired by a battery of artillery and there were brought up on parade three infantry and three cavalry regiments On entering the new station the Duke and Duchess were received by the Maharajah, his Prime Minister, and the principal staff officers, including three members of the Council The Royal party were then entertained at breakfast by the Maharajah who subsequently presented the Duke with tiger skins, a large collection of photographic views of places of interest in Ulwar, and a massive gold cup and star studded with diamonds The Duchess was also presented with a gold chain On the train leaving the station the artillery again fired a salute

At Delhi the Royal party received a splendid reception from large concourse including military and civilians and leading natives, among whom were several native princes A company of artillery fired the salute due to a major-general's rank, and the Suffolk Regiment, under command of Colonel Hunter formed a guard of honour On alighting on the platform the Duke and Duchess were received by the Deputy Collector who introduced a native princess and the nobles present, among whom was the Nawab of Loharu, a member of the defunct Royal family of Delhi, The

Nawab congratulated the Duke and Duchess upon having accomplished a safe journey, and wished on behalf of himself and brother princes, that His Royal Highness would have a prosperous career in India The Duke having expressed his acknowledgments, the Royal party were entertained at Tiffin by the Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company Subsequently, they took special train to Meerut on the Rajputana Malwa Railway The arrangements were satisfactorily carried out by Messrs Dangerfield Maurice, O Callaghan, Traffic Superintendent, and Acktob Police Superintendent From Delhi to Meerut the arrangements were under the superintendence of Mr David Ross, manager The Viceroy is expected here early to morrow morning, but it is not yet definitely known whether he will break his journey or proceed direct to Calcutta —*Correspondent of the Bombay Gazette*

THE "STATESMAN" DEFAMATION CASE

Calcutta, *Monday*—The defamation case Empress *vs* Robert Knight came on at the Criminal Sessions to-day Mr Pugh and who appeared for the prisoner, said —With regard to this case my learned friend on the other side Mr Philips and myself have been in communication, and it is proposed with your lordships sanction that I should now make a statement with reference to the case I understand that upon hearing that statement my learned friend will consider it unnecessary in the interest of the public on his client to proceed further with the case and will apply with your lordship's sanction to withdraw it The learned counsel then explained that the case was brought with reference to an article in the *Statesman* and pointed out that Mr Knight considered that he was only discharging his duty as a journalist in inditing the article Having explained the gist of the article, Mr Pugh said that his client wished to disclaim any intention of imputing to Messrs Roberts and Morgan any responsibility for Mr Fish's evidence in the Pigott Hastie case in the sense that they in any way had anything to do with suggesting or concocting it Mr Knight thought himself right in expressing his opinion that the attorneys ought not even when they got that story from Mr Fish to have proceeded further or brought it into Court. Whether he was right or wrong with regard to this matter was open to discussion, but Mr Knight was in no way actuated by the fact of Messrs Roberts and Morgan being concerned in this matter, but would as soon have said what he did with reference to any firm of solicitors in Calcutta. He wished also to point out the unfortunate fact, that before proceedings were taken in the police court no request was made to Mr Knight for any explanation of the article, and he was therefore, the more free to say that it was far from Mr Knight's wish to throw any imputation upon Mr Geddes The terms which had been agreed to in writing by Mr Knight were that Mr Knight disclaimed altogether any intention of imputing to Messrs. Roberts and Morgan, subordination of perjury or anything of the kind, and expressed unreservedly his regret if anything in the article could be so construed Mr Knight believed that the story was Mr Fish's own story, and disclaimed any intention of imputing to Messrs Roberts and Morgan, that any portion of it was suggested, or still less concocted by them, as he believed that they did no more than elicit it from Mr Fish and put it in form, and he unreservedly expressed his regret if there were any word in the article which were open to be construed as conveying any such imputation

Mr Phillips then said I asked your lordship to sanction the withdrawal of this charge

His Lordship then ordered the jury to be empanelled, and addressing them said —It now is my duty to direct you to return verdict of acquittal in this case The article which was certainly susceptible of bearing a very serious meaning indeed, of bringing a very serious allegation against a firm of solicitors is the ground on which the prosecution was taken The counsel employed have now brought to a close what would have been a very difficult task, both for you and me by doing what is the right thing for honourable men to do under such circumstances We may congratulate ourselves now that the Editor of the *Statesman* was thought fit, on the advice of counsel, in a frank, candid, and honorable manner to withdraw the charges,

The jury returned a verdict accordingly —*Correspondent of the Times of India*

THE HIGH COURT AND H E THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE

The following is the correspondence passed between the High Court Judges and H E the Governor of Bombay —

Malabar Hill, Friday November 16, 1883

My Dear Sir James,—You will no doubt recollect that on the occasion of your last *levee* the Judges who had taken up to the position assigned to them by one of your officers, were on your Excellency's entrance displaced and sent to the opposite side of the room An exception was made of the Chief Justice who at the moment was not struck with the propriety of declining to be severed from his colleagues

The matter at the time gave rise to some comments in the press Your Excellency's Military Secretary if I mistake not was instructed to write saying that no indignity had been intended What had occurred it was explained, was merely the correction of a mistake This was no doubt your apprehension of the subject or the view of it which was presented to you but the mistake was really in the explanation Before your Excellency became Governor of Bombay the Judges of her Majesty's High Court always and without exception occupied at every *levee* held by the Governors of Bombay a place at the right hand of the Governor When his Excellency the Viceroy held a *levee* shortly after your arrival the room was crowded and the Judges under the circumstances took without objection such places as they could find in the crowd When they were at the next *levee* held by your Excellency directed to place which they thought inappropriate they still treated the matter as not one important enough to call for remonstrance They erred, they thought, would probably suggest its own correction At the last *levee* it seemed at first that this had been so, but the summary expulsion of the Judges from the position assigned to them showed that they had expected too much The humiliation disdainfully was even sought to be justified on the ground of tradition and precedent but those as I have stated were wholly opposed to the public slight cast on her Majesty's Judges What occurred however and the reason assigned for it show how very soon any error in a matter of this kind tends to grow into serious It warrants the Judges therefore in stating to your Excellency, with all possible respect that when they attend a *levee* in order to do honour to her Majesty's representative they think they may rightly claim the distinction which before your Excellency's time no one thought of withholding from them—that of standing amongst the more select attendants on a *levee* at the right hand of the Governor So much they think is due to the commission they hold and the functions they discharge A mere point of courtesy and ceremonial this is of course but a small matter in itself but small matters are great ones to small men of which Indian society like other societies is for the most part composed As the work of the community is mainly carried on by ordinary persons, and Governments and Courts rest on their respect and support the Judges object even in a matter of ceremonial to be placed any lower than they ought in the eyes of their fellow subjects The policy of statesmen in England as well as the feeling of the people, is quite in accord my colleagues think with their views on this subject, nor can they regard a matter as quite insignificant which was at the last *levee* thought important enough to warrant their ceremonious or unceremonious removal from the places to which they had been formally invited a moment before The Chief Justice, who for this occasion was allowed to retain his place and kept it is not the head of a department with the Puisne Judges as his subordinates he is simply *primus inter pares* and must always shrink from an invidious distinction which elevates him by degrading his colleagues For myself I am quite at one in this matter with my brethren of the Bench, and had much rather submit to a personal discourtesy than witness any display of want of respect to the Court and the judicial body of which I am a member We are all anxious to manifest our respect for your Excellency as Governor but we are equally solicitors for the dignity of the institution whose public representatives we are Your Excellency's good feeling will, I am sure enable us to satisfy both motives by a quiet return to the old ways - Believe me my dear Sir James, yours sincerely,

LITTLETON H BAILEY

Parel, November 17, 1883

My dear Chief Justice,—I feel myself obliged to you for informing me of a matter which has caused dissatisfaction to yours if and your colleagues I was very sorry that *a contretemps* occurred last year at my *levee* owing to my personal staff having been almost entirely changed I would rather have left things as they were than have asked the Judges to change their places but the importance of a precedent is obvious and therefore the officer who made the mistake was desired to rectify it, which I hope he did as courteously as possible

You now believe that the mistake was in the supposed rectification In order to settle this point I must state what was the previous custom At the *levee* which I held soon after my arrival in 1880 I understood that the procedure was according to former practice On my arrival I found all the gentlemen holding the private *entree* assembled in the ante room which was very crowded It was almost impossible to pass among them impossible to speak to them individually They followed me into the reception room and stood in a mass behind and on each side of me Possibly the Judges were on my right but I should say that there was very little order at all The result was that when the general circle were admitted many gentlemen could not distinguish the Governor in the crowd Further a detachment of the Bodyguard were drawn up facing the Governor and the group about me and the Judges who passed him had to manœuvre to join the circle

Accordingly at the Levees held in November 1881 and in my next *levee* and ever since the Governor has been arranged on the principle of her Majesty's and the Prince of Wales's *levees* as apparently he (Sir Richard) has given to Bombay (I note in the P S he says this is) The Bodyguard being placed to the ante room and doorways the Members of Council beside me and all of rank inferior to them were placed facing them

Now you say that the Chief Justice is only *primus inter pares* But in the Royal Warrant of May 1871 which ranks precedence in India, we are instructed to give it as follows next after the Governor of the Presidency — The Commander in Chief the Chief Justice the Bishop the Ordinary Members of Council the Puisne Judges of the High Court Military Officers above Major General Commissioners in Sind Additional Members of Council &c Chief Secretaries Vice Chancellor of the University All the foregoing Presidency and in India many other functionaries in a list of high personages but we come to the 'First Class such as Civilians of 31 years standing Advocate General Revenue Commissioners, etc You will see that the Chief Justice has a separate and very high place assigned him and that although the Puisne Judges come next after Ordinary Members of Council there are others in a directly following them who if also placed on the right of the Governor at *levees* would certainly alter the idea of the arrangements and you will observe that to return to the old way would be so long a great deal further than only placing her Majesty's Judges on the right of the Governor The dates of my *levees* are as follows —30th April 1880 14th December 1881, 15th January 1883 I do not mistake, Sir M Westropp was not able to be present in 1881 but the Bench stood on my right hand after the Commander-in-chief The like procedure has been followed at Poona but the Judges were not there The place in which I should be supposed to ask the Judges to stand would be immediately facing me other high officers standing right and left I can assure you that I attach great consequence to giving due worship to all and to none more than her Majesty's Judges I was brought up to look upon them with more than respect, being disciplined, I may say, from many a talent Chief Justices and Judges beyond the border

I trust that such expressions as 'personal discourtesy' 'want of respect,' 'unceremonious' and so on are rather hypothetical rather than *secondly*, for I cannot think that they can apply to any act of mine—Believe me yours sincerely

JAMES FERGUSSON

P S —You will no doubt remember that at levees at St James's only the Household and Staff are passed before reaching the Queen or her representative On the left (as it happens when the approach is made from the right) stand the members of the Royal Family and H M's Ministers. In front the Ambassadors and high officers of State and I feel sure that the Chief Justice of England would be among them, but I think not H M's Judges Of course the analogy is only to be taken as a principle

Malabar Hill, Nov 18, 1883

My dear Sir James —My colleagues have considered your letter of yesterday They desire me to acknowledge the polite terms in which it is written but as to its substance they regret to find themselves unable to accept the views propounded by your Excellency The precedent cited in your letter seems of so recent a date cannot they think be of any weight in determining whether they were properly treated or not Those precedents of yesterday or of a year or two ago, are opposed to the uniform practice observed by your Excellency's predecessors ever since *levees* were introduced into Bombay The information on which your Excellency acted is opposed to the personal experience of the Judges during many years in which your Excellency to suppose that a different or a lower place had ever, before your Excellency's time been assigned to them than that which they now claim The practice at St James's Palace is no doubt precisely as your Excellency describes it It has settled the places to be occupied by men of the different ranks and functions who are privileged to be present Any serious change in those places would probably be regarded by the persons prejudiced as a grievance The same principles and the same feelings operate in Bombay Practice has settled here the right position of H M's Judges in relation to the Governor, and a change of that position in the worse they cannot but regard as derogatory to the limits and respect due to the High Court It is one which in any case they could not welcome but which they feel specially called on to prevent as far as possible, owing to what took place at the last *levee* held by your Excellency

In asking for a return to the old ways the Judges hint at all desire to influence your Excellency's action with regard to others who may attend our Excellency's *levees* They are concerned only in seeing that respect for H M's High Court shall not so far as they can help it, be impaired through their disregard for it This alone has prompted their remonstrance Instead of drawing a new line of distinction just as we the Judges, thought your Excellency should continue to draw it as your predecessors have done either just below them or so far below them as may be convenient They cannot think that their right or their privilege in this respect has in any way been prejudiced by their reluctance to insist on it In the present position of affairs they feel bound with the greatest respect to your Excellency to maintain the position which they have been forced to take up I agree with my colleagues that the interests of good administration as resting on respect for authority, are involved to some extent in the present question It is an unpleasant one to have to raise and express against the contrary view expressed by your Excellency But, as my colleagues and I feel very strongly what is our duty in this matter, I trust your Excellency will make it possible for us to pay our respects to you as Governor without seeming to accept some humiliation to the judicial branch of the Government—I remain, my dear Sir James, yours sincerely

LITTLETON H BAILEY

P S—I hope that your Excellency will favour me with a reply as early as possible

November 18 1883

My dear Chief Justice,—Your letter of to day arrived when I was at church and it is somewhat inconvenient to me to be called upon to reply immediately to a demand which I now understand to be made by you on behalf of your colleagues that I shall alter the arrangement of my *levee* which has continued since 1880 on the footing and with the intention which I have had the pains to explain to you with the alternative distinctly limited that if I will not do this you and your colleagues will absent yourselves from my *levee* My arrangements as I have explained, have been adopted with the intention of receiving all with the utmost possible convenience and attention They have not been objected to either by Sir Michael Westropp the late Chief Justice or by Sir Charles Sargent, for whom you are acting I cannot consent to revert to a system which I found to be so inconvenient as I have explained, even on a threat on the part of the Judges of not appearing at my *levee* which of course would preclude me from receiving them at Government House I regret very much what has occurred, but I feel I have done my utmost to prevent the breach which apparently you are determined to force upon me—Believe me yours sincerely

JAMES FERGUSSON

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THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

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ADVERTISEMENTS

MEDICAL.

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, &C,
UPON
ALL DISEASES
OF THE
EYE EAR NOSE THROAT, &c
ALL SYMPTOMS WHICH ARE TREATED
ON THE LATEST AND MOST
MODERN SYSTEM OF PRACTICE

DRS. ENGLER AND JANSZ,
OCULISTS, AURISTS SPECIALISTS
CONSULTING
AND
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For a Limited Period only,
UPON
All Diseases of the Eye, Ear, & Throat, Deafness, Noises in the Head, Defective Sight, squinting, Cataracts, Amaurosis Opthalamia, Gutta Serena, Loss of Eyelashes, Inflamation,
AND ALL
DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, AND THROAT
TREATED ON PROFESSIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES
ATTENTION IS CONFIDENTIALLY AND PARTICULARLY REQUESTED
TO THE
FOLLOWING CASES OF THE
Eye, Ear, Throat, and other Special Affections

Dr R JANSZ, M. B, C M,
Undertakes the Treatment of Diseases peculiar to Women and Children
According to the latest methods

CERTIFICATES.

I, the undersigned, do state that I told Dr Engler that I could not hear with my right ear on Monday 17th September 1883 and he told me to attend his quarters, at 10 A M on the following morning which I did and am pleased to say he made a complete cure

ROBT CARRUTHERS, Corpl,
Station Hospital, Colombo, 18th Sept 1883 } A H Corps

Dr J ENGLER,
Colombo

DEAR SIR,—I am very thankful for all you have done for me My eyes feel well and easy now, and I have reason to hope that the cure may prove a permanent one

I am Dear Sir,
Yours truly,
(Signed) FREDERICK J HORSFALL
Colombo, 10th October, 1883

DEAR DR ENGLER—Thanks to your skilful treatment I think I may now consider my eyes as cured and it is time for me to settle my account in the right spirit Please inform me what I owe you and I will be glad to let me know the amount I owe My debt of gratitude I can never express, but I shall always remember, with grateful feelings the great cure which you have effected in my eyes

Yours sincerely
ANNE STEELE

Seepadam
21st Sept 1883 }

5th September 1883

Just hearing that I have recovered full hearing in the right ear and a stoppage in the right ear still Please inform me what I owe you for curing my ears for which I am very thankful and a steel pen with a gold point and a gold pen for the most patient attention for the most part my great attention

In June last I heard of the arrival of Dr Engler, I put himself under his care and the result has been a marked and astonishing improvement My deafness has ever still continued, with a sense of fullness in the right ear But for the sanguine attitude of Dr Engler, who from the first stated that in his opinion my case was a certain one I should have thrown up my appointment and returned to England for my deafness at times seemed to increase rather than to diminish On the evening of the 16th August and morning of 17th Dr Engler told me that I might expect the obstruction to depart and my hearing to return at any moment That same morning (the 17th) I experienced the sensation of a chink bursting in the ear and my hearing instantaneously returned as Dr Engler had predicted About this sensation, the effect of the metal was stilled, and inflammation of the eye disappeared

The above results I attribute to the skill and care of Dr Engler, and I consider myself under a deep obligation to him Before Dr Engler I saw Dr Hewson and see, I believe, well as other men

I remain C Dembleton
By Queen's Warrant (Navy)
For Northern & Eastern Provinces,
Ceylon

To. Dr J ENGLER
Colombo

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

COMPLETE CURE OF DEAFNESS
(From the *Times of Ceylon* July 18)

"The Editor of the Journal desires to bear testimony of just one to Drs Engler and Jansz and a friend was to those who may be suffering from loss of hearing, to give public testimony to the perfect cure of deafness effected in his case by the practitioners in question The writer lost the hearing of one ear from a cold contracted in the last north east monsoon, and for many months past has suffered the greatest inconvenience in consequence He placed himself in the hands of Drs Engler and Jansz who, after a brief examination deemed they could effect a cure in twenty four hours The writer gave the Doctors a sitting upon one evening and had a second sitting on the following morning, and well with a the time mentioned, without the slightest pain or inconvenience, a perfect cure was effected, hearing being now as perfect as at any previous period

SIGHT AND HEARING

We have had so many enquiries from various parts of the country in reference to the cure of deafness recently reported by us, that to save us the trouble involved in numerous replies, we take the opportunity of stating through our columns, that, as regards the means adopted to effect the cure, there was no instrument employed beyond an ear syringe Deafness arises from a variety of causes, in our case, and we suspect in that of the majority of cases in this country, it had its origin in cold The system becomes relaxed by excessive heat, and is in that condition susceptible of the influence of cold from every draught of air A cold caught in the ear causes a thin film to form on the drum, and this film increases with time in thickness and hardness, causing deafness The process adopted for its removal was by causing a jet of rarefied steam to enter the affected ear, which had the effect of softening and loosening the film which upon two applications of steam was brought away by means of a strong syringe It would be impossible to devise any simpler or more effective process the hearing being restored immediately the film was removed This is where but one case out of many which Drs Engler and Jansz have successfully treated during their short stay in Colombo It appears that deafness equally with blindness is more prevalent than is perhaps generally believed A similar cure to our own case is that effected on a well known Kandy resident, whose hearing has been restored in a manner precisely similar On a recent visit to the Doctor's consulting room, we found upwards of a dozen patients, several of whom were blind paupers, treated gratuitously and whose sight was already partially restored A wealthy Jaffna Tamil and a Burgher were also there as well as a young lady well known in country quite deaf for a number of years, but who already can hear the ticking of a watch A Singhalese woman was amongst the crowd, who had lost her sight by blows with a stick across the eyes She had been two or three days under treatment, and was already partially recovering her powers of vision An other could see, although still dimly and could [illegible] at a distance, though not at a great distance Perhaps the most interesting case of all was that of the daughter of a well known country practitioner who was born deaf and dumb having been able only to articulate one or two sounds such as Papa The hearing was restored, and an operation having been performed on the tongue she is now learning to articulate words by hearing them pronounced, of course, she will be some time in acquiring the sounds necessary to articulate words, but that will only be a question of time She is a most intelligent, bright looking child, and will no doubt soon be able to hold a conversation The case of Jacobs of the Permanent Way Staff on our railway was altogether of a different nature, although closely connected with the troubles of the head He had caught a violent cold which set out working and had settled fortnes from the mail for a year If had been to several medical men without avail and whilst in the Kandy Civil Hospital, the surgeon in charge had drawn twelve of his teeth, thus emptying his mouth without the slightest relief Drs Engler and Jansz have effected a complete cure in one or two sittings, but unfortunately could not replace his lost teeth Another case was that of a Sergeant in the R D Fusiliers who expected to be invalided by reason of his deafness and so the man of the world without resource he too has been cured and now hears as well as ever We have enumerated all these cases, as some of our correspondents were inclined to doubt the fact of the cure having been effected in such a short time and so effectually—*Times of Ceylon* August 10th, 1883

N B—Dr F and J will supply patients and others with their celebrated Wollaston's ground Spectacles and Eye-glasses, to suit all sights

Remount Depot

NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders for the supply of Coolies to the Remount Depot, Hosur, from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885, will be received by the Superintendent, Remount Depot, up to 1 o'clock on the 7th January 1884

For Further particulars vide advertisement in the *Fort Saint George Gazette* of 20th November 1883, Part II, Page 1387

OFFICE OF SUPT
REMOUNT DEPOT, HOSUR 22nd November 1883 } J EWING, LT.-COL, *Supt Reserve Depot*

Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

READY! READY!! READY!!!

A Telugu Catechism on Local Self-Government ready for circulation. A copy will be sent gratis on application or accompanied with a half anna postage stamp Apply to either of the undersigned.

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T. VARADA RAO, B. A, and B L,
Honorary Secretaries,
Triplicane Madras.

The National Hall, Pettah,

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N SINGAIYAH AND FRIENDS

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Terms—Cash

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To Town Rs 12 }

Apply.
To the Manager,
The Hindu,
Triplicane,
MADRAS.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

EUROPEAN INTERESTS IN CHINA.

Berlin, 1st Dec.—It is announced that the Government here has promised co-operation with England in the protection of the respective subjects of the two countries in China in case of war being declared between France and China.

RECEPTION OF THE VICEROY BY THE NATIVE COMMUNITY

Calcutta, 1st Dec.—There was a grand reception of the Viceroy by the native community on his arrival Over a hundred thousand people assembled Vociferous cheers greeted the Viceregal party hundreds of flags were displayed, and flowers were thrown into the Viceregal carriage There was a native concert all along the route to Government House, followed by a grand illumination of the native town in the evening.

reputation which they claimed for themselves, when they first came to Bangalore Their stay here, we believe, will be short and it is for those who are afflicted with the peculiar diseases and defects over which they have such mastery, to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by their presence amongst us

We have had several enquiries made by correspondents, whether Drs Bagler and Janaz intend paying Mysore town a visit. We have been requested to state that the doctors do not intend going beyond Bangalore Those who wish to have the benefit of their experienced advice and skilled treatment should come to Bangalore

Original and Selected Notes

We hear from Bassorah that "the insecurity of life and property is greater than ever" There have been more than eighty murders in the last ten weeks and nobody dares to keep any large sum of money in his house

The Indian Press is taking up the question of the rumoured change of the head quarters of Government from Madras to Ootacamund The *Times of India* heartily supports the views put forward by the *Mail* in last week

We learn that arrangements are being made for laying the foundation stone of the proposed Town Hall in the People's park The spot of ground nearly opposite the Penitentiary and at the south east corner of the park is being prepared for the purpose

A special telegram to a Calcutta native paper, dated London the 23rd instant, says — "A crowded and enthusiastic meeting has been held at Norwich in support of the Ilbert Bill and Lal Mohun's policy Mr Lal Mohun Ghose addressed the meeting, which was a great success"

A confidential understands that the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and their suite, displayed laudable sagacity during the voyage of the *Cathay* to make themselves acquainted with Hindustani A class was formed for daily study under the direction of a well known planter

Princess Margaret and Prince Arthur, the children of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, remain in England The little Prince and Princess attended by their nurses, left Buckingham Palace on the 3rd instant, for Windsor, and upon their arrival at 4 10, were driven to Cumberland Lodge, where they will stay with Prince and Princess Christian till the Queen's return from Scotland, when they will reside with her Majesty for a time

The Bombay Government has received a telegram from the Secretary of State, informing it that terms for the construction of the Western Deccan Railway (Poona and Belgaum) have been settled with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, who will commence work immediately The surveys were completed some time ago, but the tone of the last report of the Director-General of Railways hardly encouraged the hope that active operations would begin so soon

Out of some five or six candidates for the agricultural scholarship for the ensuing year, it is stated the Baboo Durga Nath Mookerjee, M A, Assistant Professor at the Kishnaghur College, and Baboo Phoni Bhushun Bose, M A, have been selected They will probably have to proceed to England by the end of next month for admission into the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester at the beginning of the next session of that institution It is now almost definitely settled, a Calcutta paper says, that, from the ensuing year, one candidate only is to be selected

His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram has consented to lay the foundation stone of the Madras Town Hall in the People's Park, on the afternoon of Monday, the 17th instant The programme of proceedings on the occasion is being drawn up His Highness has supplemented his donation of Rs 10,000, with the munificent offer of a loan of a lakh, at 4 per cent interest, for the purposes of the Hall Committee The subscriptions received to this date amount to Rs 35,000 and further subscriptions amounting to Rs 40,000 have been promised The Hall, to be erected from designs by Mr Chisholm, is estimated to cost, fully furnished, Rs 1,50 000

An influential meeting of friends and admirers of the Hon D F Carmichael, the retiring member of the Executive Council, was held at the Hon Gajulu Ranga Rao's residence, Madras, on Saturday evening last instant The Maharajah of Vizianagram presided and spoke at considerable length of the services of Mr Carmichael The Raja of Pittapur, the Hon P Shivaswamy Aiyer, the Right Rev Bishop Colgan, Sir Madava Rao, Messrs , Hon Gajulu Rao, Hon Parma Rao, Mr Schulich, Hon Hanumanta Rao Bahadur, and others addressed the meeting, which resolved to provide an entertainment for Mr Carmichael, also to have his portrait painted, to be placed in the Banqueting Hall also to erect some other memorial, the form of which is to be decided hereafter

The special correspondent of the *Madras Times* telegraphs to Madras a confidential report concerning every touching episode" which occurred during the voyage of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to India The incident referred to is as follows — Mr and Mrs Wilson, passengers from Bombay brought with them a little girl, who reminded the Duchess of the child her Highness had left in England Every day the Duchess took the child into a separate cabin closed the doors and spoke in secret Her Highness did not tell her reason for her discontent On the arrival of the *Cathay* at Bombay Mr Wilson sent the child with his wife to shore first The Duchess enquired for it Mr Wilson said that they had already landed The Duchess declared she could not forgive him and requested him to attend Government House, Parel, at noon to-day with her protegee Mr Wilson complained that he had no invitation where upon the Duchess had an invitation, written on the spot and presented to him by giving her Royal Highness an assurance that the child and mother should accept the honour conferred on them by the Duchess

Social and Personal

Telegraph and Post — From Monday last the 3rd instant the services of the joint working of the telegraph and post departments (British Government) come into operation

The Duke of Connaught — It is now intimated that Major General His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will visit Bangalore, during the Camp of Exercise, and that he has indefinitely postponed his visit to Madras

Closing of Schools — The closing of colleges and schools for the Christmas vacation has begun St Andrew's school closes today, the Central College and Bishop Cotton's College and schools will close on the 16th Instant and all other institutions will close by the 20th Instant

Ayah Vehicles — It is stated that the Municipality of the Town of Bangalore intend asking for the sanction of the Government to introduce the levy of a tax on vehicles and animals, as is done at Madras and other places, and which the Bangalore Municipal Regulations of 1871 allow

The Sky Races — The Bangalore sporting fol got up three days' sky races, during the past week, namely, on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoon The Bangalore general public mustered strong at the rathisha, especially on the last day, and, we believe, according to the best sporting authorities, the meeting was a splendid success

The Chief Judge of Mysore — It is rumoured in legal circles that Mr C J Plumer the Chief Judge of Mysore will shortly retire from the Mysore service, and accept a seat on the Bench of the High Court of Madras, which will shortly become vacant by the retirement of two of the Hon'ble Judges We give the rumour for what it is worth — *Daily Post*

Loss of a Leg — The railway coolly, whose leg was shattered by a dynamite explosion, while he was working on the Punalur line, has had the limb amputated above the knee, at the Bowring Civil Hospital We learn that a pension is to be applied for on behalf of the man, as he has suffered the loss of his limb while he was engaged in the discharge of his duty

Bad lighting in the Pettah — A correspondent informs us that notwithstanding the several complaints that were recently made to the Municipality about the bad lighting of the streets of the Pettah, no notice has as yet been taken in the matter There is not only a deficiency of lamp posts in streets were much business is transacted, but the few lamps that are to be seen are inadequately supplied with oil, and the consequence is that by about 10 P M, all the lights are extinguished, and it is a dark look-out for wayfarers The budmashes and their friends the police are enabled to play hide and seek—more of seek than hide"—from ten P M, till cockcrowing — *Spectator*

The Commander in Chief — The Tumkur correspondent of the *Daily Post* writes — "Tumkur has been surprised by a most unexpected visit from the Commander in Chief, Sir Frederick Roberts While you have been telling us that he was coming up by railway he appears to have stolen a march upon everybody and after visiting the Gersoppa Falls, came down by Shimoga, Tiptur, and Tumkur Unfortunately we had not received any previous notice of his arrival, or we would have done our best to give him a "befitting dinner" Sir Frederick reached Bangalore on Monday last, and left again on Tuesday evening for Madras, where His Excellency is at present staying in tents on the Fort glacis

The Canadian Bloondel — The performer on the tight rope, the Canadian Blondin, who was in Bangalore throughout the past week, has proceeded to Mysore, in the hope of doing better there We regret to learn that notwithstanding his wonderful feats of strength and skill on a tight rope, about 50 feet high from the ground he was not so the early patronised in Bangalore This was owing to the fact that the pavilion in which he performed was erected on the Anglo Italian plain opposite the Bowring Civil Hospital, a plain on which contagious diseases tents are frequently pitched for airing and drying It would seem that the Military Authorities declined to give him the plain on which the Gymkhana is situated It was here that Blondin gave most successful and crowded performances in 1879 It is to be hoped that he will meet with far better success in Mysore, as his performances are really worth witnessing

Serious Assault — The second Magistrate of the Cantonment Station on Friday last, convicted and sentenced a Parish servant named Poonooswamy *alias* Moonooswamy, in the employ of Colonel Grant of the Revenue Survey, to two months' rigorous imprisonment for a serious assault on an East Indian female named Susanah Williams, also in the employ of Colonel Grant The magistrate delivered the following judgment — The complainant Susanah Williams, widow of Private Edwin Williams of the H A, was a servant of Mrs Grant The accused, Poonooswamy *alias* Moonooswamy, is Colonel Grant's *Chokra* boy It appears that owing to complaint having told Mrs Grant and the police that she had seen the accused in the house soon before the missing of Mrs Grant's watch, the accused went up to complainant with a native stick in his hand, struck her several blows with it, kicked her knocked her down, and also forcibly pushed her by the neck, without any provocation The accused says that no row or anything took place on the morning in question, that he did not go into the rooms wherein the assault took place. The only witness for defence, Venkata, a coach-driver employed by Sheik Hussain, states that he knows nothing about the case, and does not know were accused was or what he was doing in the morning in question The accused is guilty The prisoner was then sentenced to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay annas 8 Court fee to the complainant

The Mysore Gazette.

Bangalore, Saturday, December 8 1883.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

The 3rd December 1883, No. 278 — Mr C M Desouza, Amildar, Hornahalli Taluk, Shimoga District, is granted three months' privilege leave from such date as he availed himself of the same

Krishnaiongar, Shereshtadar of the Hornahalli Taluk, will be in charge of the Taluk during the absence of Mr Desouza or until further orders

No 279 — Abdul Aziz, Amildar, Bagepalli Taluk, Kolar District, is granted one month's leave on private affairs in extension of that granted to him in this Office Notification No 261, dated 31st October 1883

The 4th December 1883, No 280 — Ramanujaiengar, Amildar, Channarayapatna Taluk, Mysore District, having rejoined his appointment on the forenoon of the 14th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him in this Office Notification dated 8th idem, is cancelled

The 6th December 1883, No. 281 — Venkatrao, Shereshtadar in charge of the Chamrajnagar Taluk, Mysore District, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class for such time as he may be in charge of the Taluk or until further orders

Extracts

MR. FAWCETT ON THE INDIAN CONTINGENT VOTE

Mr Fawcett addressed his constituent on the 8th instant The greater part of his speech was taken up with reference to home affairs. In concluding his address he said — "There is one subject to which you will naturally expect me to refer It has been asked, and I am sure I should be the last to complain of such a question why as I protested so strongly against the extraordinary expenses of the Indian troops who were employed in the Afghan war, being borne on India, I did not vote against any portion of the expenses of the Indian troops which were sent to Egypt being charged on India In September of last year speaking to you in this hall, I promised that I would not forget my former action on this question At that time it appeared, judging from despatches of remarkable ability from Lord Ripon, that the Home Government had not decided whether any portion of the expenses of the Indian troops should be borne by England I can only say that if it had been subsequently determined to throw the entire cost on India I should have felt it my duty to have voted against the proposal (Hear, hear) Ultimately the Government decided that a considerable proportion of the expenses should be borne by England I am free to confess that I wish a different decision had been arrived at and that England had borne the whole expense (Cheers) A motion was brought forward in the House of Commons expressing regret that any portion of the expenses of the Indian troops was to be charged on India Mr Gladstone as you will doubtless remember, treated this motion as a vote of censure, and declared that if it were carried he must at once resign Although I am perfectly well aware that there is no occasion on which a Prime Minister can so fully claim the votes of all his colleagues as when a motion which he regards as a vote of censure has to be faced yet I felt that, holding the strong opinions I did on the subject it was impossible for me to support the Government by my vote (Hear hear) I know it has been said that I ought to have gone further, and that I should have voted against the Government and resigned If there are any of you who share this opinion I would ask you to remember that it is impossible for any body of men to act together if there is not some give and take and if each individual insists on having his own way, (Hear, hear) Although I have told you frankly what my opinions were upon the question I am aware that many, who I am sure are just as anxious as I am to avoid doing any injustice to India, felt very strongly that England took upon herself not too small but too large a share of the expenses of the Indian troops This being the case, I felt that the arrangement which was adopted was in the nature of a compromise, and that, although not the whole but a considerable part of that for which I ventured to contend was

CONVICTION OF O'DONNELL

London, 2nd December.—O'Donnell has been found guilty of the murder of Carey and has been sentenced to death

THE ILBERT BILL

London, 3rd December—The Marquis of Hartington, speaking at Accrington, on Saturday, warmly defended the Ilbert Bill, and stated that he accepted the responsibility of the measure.

PROTECTION OF NEUTRALS

London, 4th December—The Russian, French, and United States Governments, will co-operate with the German and English Governments in the protection of neutrals in China

DISTURBANCES IN PERSIA

Teheran, 3rd December—Bands of Turcomans are advancing against Meshed Persian troops have been despatched against them There is great alarm at Herat, as it is feared that Ayoub Khan will attack it after he leaves Teheran.

THE ILBERT BILL

Bombay, 4th December—A special telegram to the *Times of India*, dated London Monday, says that, speaking at Accrington on Saturday, the Marquis of Hartington referred to the Ilbert Bill He exonerated the Viceroy and Council from all blame, and on behalf of himself and other members of the Cabinet accepted the full responsibility of the measure He warmly defended Lord Ripon.

OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION

Calcutta, 5th December—Heavy rain began on Monday night, and continues The opening ceremony was held in the large quadrangle of the Museum, which was decked with flags of all nations, and roofed with coaling cloth The rain came through in torrents, soaking the chairs and floors, and rendering umbrellas necessary Two arrange nents for seats were muddled, and the audience, mainly European and native, had to wait nearly an hour for the Viceregal party The *dais* was made of marble, surmounted with a canopy of crimson velvet and hangings, with floor, cloth scarlet Two distinct coffin like escutcheons, bearing the name of the builder defaced the front of the *dais* On the *dais* were the Viceroy, the Duke of Connaught, the Governor of Bombay, and their respective staffs The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal was absent, ill The proceedings opened with the singing of "God save the Queen," by a large choir embracing the members of the Italian Operatic Company, with instrumental accompaniment They then sang a special Italian cantata in excellent style The Bishop of Calcutta next read in a fine clear voice a prayer invoking blessings on the undertaking. Then followed Colonel Trevor, the Engineer of the buildings, with an account of the origin, progress and objects of Exhibition, in a voice inaudible The Viceroy, next stepped forward and gave an address regarding the opening His speech was inaudible, and was received in silence, except when alluding to local officials connected with the promotion of the Exhibition.

Before the ceremony was half-over, evening set in, and the room became quite dark, with drenching rain Anything more dismal would have been impossible Deprecating Baboos kicked over the chairs, and ladies and gentlemen had to struggle through these in the dark Outside there was a feeble electric light The crowd had to get across the long open bridge spanning Chowringhee in pouring rain There was no programme Officials were generally asking each other what was to be done next The Viceregal party, conducted by Mr Joubert, made a few turns in the Indian section, but left before seven Outside rain steadily falling, ladies had to stand in it a full hour waiting for their carriages The police arrangements were utterly bad Owing to the rain the foundations of the Indian section are subsiding, and leaks are universal Much damage has been done The Exhibition building was nearly set fire to by the electric light, which had to be put out, leaving comparative darkness

CETEWAYO

London, 6th December—It is reported from the Cape that Cetewayo is to be reinstated at Ulundi with a British Resident, and a small detachment of British troops till tranquillity is restored

SIR EDWARD SULLIVAN

The Right Honorable Sir Edward Sullivan has been appointed Lord Chancellor of Ire

THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION

Calcutta, 5th December—The weather is cyclonish, and rain incessant The leaks all over the buildings are doing much damage. The Madras exhibits suffered a good deal The Commissioners and exhibitors are chiefly engaged in trying to keep things dry The flagstaff fell near the Middle Court, penetrating the roof and smashing the electric lamp The Electric Company say that the conducting wire to the lights at the opening ceremony was cut last night maliciously, hence the darkness The erection of Major Keith's grand marble gateway at the entrance to the Indian Court is stopped There are vexatious delays and much work is still incomplete On the European side the exhibits are mostly big advertisements, those on the Indian side are fraught with much interest, illustrating old industries and art productions For a small wooden figure of a dancing girl in the Japanese Court thousand pounds was refused Visitors are very few owing to the bad weather The whole place is wet and terribly uncomfortable No illustrious visitors had appeared up to four this afternoon

THE VICEROY'S DECLARATION REGARDING THE ILBERT BILL

Calcutta, 7th Dec—The Viceroy made a statement in Council, to day about the Ilbert Bill The matter is still to be considered by the Executive Council in consequence of the absence of two members Generals Stewart and Wilson The despatch of the Secretary of State of the 8th November was received on 1st December Lord Kimberley sees no reason to postpone action in India till after the meeting of Parliament, because the matter is wholly within the competence of the Indian authorities The Viceroy was unable to make a statement before Council, the matter was before the Cabinet and the Indian Secretary

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1883

ENGLISH ROWDYISM

THE Europeans inhabitants of Calcutta at least those who have banded together to oppose the introduction of the Criminal Code Amendment Bill—and these are almost all the Europeans and those of European descent in the city—have covered themselves with shame and confusion of face, as never a civilised community covered itself before in the history of political strife in this country From opposition to the Ilbert Bill and their virulent hatred to the pure minded rulers of India have culminated in deeds and words of public outrage to the Viceroy of India the representative of Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, an excellent and gracious lady for whom they profess the utmost loyalty and devotion, so much so, that they are accustomed to phrase it, they are "ready to shed their hearts' blood for her" The Europeans of Calcutta—certainly the large majority of them—have been guilty of acts and language, which, as we present to hope to show, appear to us to be equivalent to publicly insulting and treating with contempt the Government of India and the head of that Government personally, an offence which is punishable under the Indian Penal Code As we read the telegrams and even the brief accounts by correspondents of the disgraceful conduct of the Europeans of Calcutta on the occasion of the public entry of the Viceroy and Lady Ripon into the city, and the conduct of those at the Saint Andrew's dinner, we can hardly believe that those men can claim national kinship with the founders of the British Empire in India and their successors who have so nobly maintained its prestige, not the least amongst whom is the maligned and insulted noble man, who has bravely done his duty, through good report and evil report, as only brave and true men can do We can hardly believe that Englishmen could have been guilty of conduct which is on a par with that of the jabbering and chattering French *canaille* which recently insulted the King of Spain when he came to Paris, though he went there as the invited guest of the French Republic that we suppose there are scum of the earth everywhere, and every nation is marred by their presence Well let us see what those scum of English society in Calcutta did Telegrams of the 1st instant state that "the Viceroy arrived this morning, but only three companies of Volunteers, viz, the Secretariat, Post Office and Railway turned out as guard of honor All along the road from the station he was received with groans and hisses, and near the gate of Government House a large crowd was particularly demonstrative, so much so that Lady Ripon lay back in the carriage evidently alarmed His Lordship sat erect, with folded arms" Another telegram states that the Viceroy was hissed even on entering Government House, so that it is clear that the virulence of English rowdyism accompanied him even to his own house Pity it was showed such unwonted license With regard to Saint Andrew's dinner, the telegram says—"Saint Andrew's Hall was celebrated last night with much *éclat* but many loyal Scots connected with the public service stayed away in dread of a political demonstration When the Viceroy's health was proposed only a few rose to their feet to drink it, the rest remaining from unanimously resent the insult when the Chairman signalled the hostile strangers to sit up stairs pay which effectually damped the enthusiasm of the English people and soon brought the hot heads to a reasonable frame of mind" As will be seen the above, and other telegrams of this instant, large number of official people have stayed away from the dinner and showing their sense of the so called "true born" English men in Calcutta men who profess to be loyal to the Queen and who yet deliberately and publicly insult her representative in India as if it were over gain to insult whatever It would seem that the insult to the Viceroy on his public entry into Calcutta, was premeditated and deliberately planned Two hundred of the English scum of the city planned the disgraceful demonstration and some Babu perhaps, the most ingenious scum of the lot of all, got up a banner on which was inscribed "Chittagong to the front" The idea of fellows of this stamp men who probably know nothing whatever about the true principles of Christianity, calling themselves "Christians," who were to come forward in such a crisis appeared to us to be as blasphemous as it is unwarranted We have said that these people have rendered themselves amenable to a prosecution under the Indian Penal Code We think they have Section 189 of the Code runs as follows—"Whoever voluntarily obstructs any public servant in the discharge of his public functions, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months or fine which may extend to 500 Rupees, or with both," and but for the absence of "criminal force or show of criminal force" as laid down in section 141 of the Code, they would have been guilty of being members of an "unlawful assembly" The cowards took good care not to commit themselves by any actual violence or show of violence It is, of course, out of the question that these people should be subjected to a public prosecution It would be giving them and their wanton cause too great a prominence and themselves an opportunity of posing as public martyrs We have only alluded to the legal aspect of the matter, only to show, as the *Madras Mail* says, within what "insufferable distance of the criminal law," these loyal English men of Calcutta have brought themselves But it is not only the scum of the Calcutta English, but men who are placed in the higher ranks of society who have insulted the Queen's noble representative in India, men who celebrate Saint Andrew's dinners and have the honorable privilege of being invited guests of the Viceroy and Governor General of India As will be seen, from the telegrams above quoted, a large number of the upper circles of English society in Calcutta have been equally guilty, with their humbler compatriots, in behaving like men bereft of reason and whose political passions and race antagonisms have overpowered them We can account to such foolish infatuation in the not too sober-minded divers in "pious mummery of Saint Andrew," but how can we account for such conduct in those to whom the Viceroy of India does so much honour is to ask them to Government House?

Contrast the conduct of the "true born" (and low bred) Englishmen of Calcutta with the conduct of the natives *They* met the Viceroy with a loyal and cordial welcome, though, so far as the Ilbert Bill is concerned, it is a great disappointment to them that it is about to be passed into law in an extremely narrow and circumscribed form—a source of substantial grievance to them, if truth were told Nevertheless, they have accepted the decision of the Government in England as passed in by Lord Ripon's Government, that the concession contemplated to the educated natives of India, in the Ilbert Bill to try Europ in British subjects in this country, should be confined to Covenanted Native Civilians who have attained the rank of District Magistrate in Civil and Sessions Judge The natives we say, have accepted the decision loyal, devoted, and affectionate as it is, and in no possible contrast to the English gentlemen of the Calcutta who have conducted themselves in a manner unbecoming the dignity of the Queen's Government, and who have insulted the representative of the Queen in India, in a manner which, if it ever had any We have doubt will, when the bill, in its amended form, will be passed and becomes law by the beginning of the new year, in spite of the arrogant insolence, the noise, and the disgraceful agitation of its English opponents in this country

DOCTORS ENGLER AND JANSZ

We are glad to record that the two skilful and [illegible] medical men, Doctors Engler and Jansz are rendering their labours of merciful relief to those suffering from diseases and defects of the eye, ear, throat, and lungs, and that most labours have been attended with unprecedented success In our next issue, we hope to be able to record successful operations performed by them We are bound to thank the public for kindness, when we proceed to mention several other operations which have come under our knowledge

The little Mussulman girl, who was blind from infancy and to whose case we called the attention in our first issue, has now had her sight completely restored, to the great delight of her parents and friends Among the fresh cases of the success which attends the efforts of Drs Engler and Jansz we note those of two soldiers One of the soldiers was deaf in both ears, and was treated in hospital for over seven weeks, but with very small results He was partially restored to hearing in twenty four hours The other soldier had been deaf for years, but he was quite cured, after being under treatment for two weeks under Drs Engler and Jansz A gentleman from Madras, who had been, off and on, under treatment, for three years, at the Eye Infirmary, Madras, for almost total blindness, has now had his sight completely restored A native gentleman of Bangalore, who was deaf in both ears, one totally deaf and the other three fourths deaf, for twenty years, put himself under the treatment of Drs Engler and Jansz, and, after four days' treatment, he can now hear in the ear which was totally deaf, and the other has recovered its power A native gentleman from Mysore was also treated for deafness in one of his ears, and, after two days under the hands of the doctors, the deafness has disappeared The last case we record is that of a native boy, who was totally blind in one eye He seems to have been put under the treatment of some native doctor, and was maltreated in the process He has been in the hands of Drs Engler and Jansz now for five days, and is gradually but surely recovering his sight

We certainly are of opinion that Drs. Engler and Jansz have established the

reputation which they earned for themselves, when they first came to Bangalore. Their stay here, we believe, will be short, and it is for those who are afflicted with the peculiar diseases and defects over which they have such mastery, to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by their presence amongst us.

We have had several enquiries made by correspondents, whether Drs. Bogler and James intend paying Mysore town a visit. We have been requested to state that the doctors do not intend going beyond Bangalore. Those who wish to have the benefit of their experienced advice and skilled treatment should come to Bangalore.

Original and Selected Notes.

We hear from Russia that "there is security of life and property is greater than ever." There have been more than eighty murders in the last ten weeks and nobody dares to keep any large sum of money in his house.

The Indian Press is taking up the question of the rumoured change of the head quarters of Government from Madras to Ootacamund. The *Times of India* heartily supports the views put forward by the *Mail* in last week.

We hear that arrangements are being made for laying the foundation stone of the proposed Town Hall in the People's park. The spot of ground nearly opposite the Penitentiary and at the south eastern corner of the park is being prepared for the purpose.

A special telegram to a Calcutta native paper, dated London the 23rd instant, says—"A crowded and enthusiastic meeting has been held at Norwich in support of the Ilbert Bill and Lord Ripon's policy. Mr Lalmohun Ghose addressed the meeting, which was a great success."

A contemporary understands that the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and their suite, displayed a laudable zeal during the voyage of the *Cathay* to make themselves acquainted with Hindustani. A class was formed for daily study under the direction of a well known planter.

Princess Margaret and Prince Arthur the children of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, remain in England. The little Prince and Princess attended by their nurses, left Buckingham Palace on the 3rd instant, for Windsor, and upon their arrival at 4 10, were driven to Cumberland Lodge, where they will stay with Prince and Princess Christian till the Queen's return from Scotland, when they will reside with her Majesty for a time.

The Bombay Government has received a telegram from the Secretary of State, informing it that terms for the construction of the Western Deccan Railway (Poona and Belgaum) have been settled with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, who will commence work immediately. The surveys were completed some time ago, but the tone of the last report of the Director-General of Railways hardly encouraged the hope that active operations would begin so soon.

Out of some five or six candidates for the agricultural scholarship for the ensuing year, it is stated the Baboo Debendro Nath Mookerjee, M A, Assistant Professor at the Kishnaghur College, and Baboo Phom Bhushun Bose, M A, have been selected. They will probably have to proceed to England by the end of next month for admission into the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester at the beginning of the next session of that institution. It is now almost definitely settled, a Calcutta paper says, that, from the ensuing year, one candidate only is to be selected.

His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram has consented to lay the foundation stone of the Madras Town Hall in the People's Park, on the afternoon of Monday, the 17th instant. The programme of proceedings on the occasion is being drawn up. His Highness has supplemented his donation of Rs 10,000, with the munificent offer of a loan of a lakh, at 4 per cent interest, for the purposes of the Hall Committee. The subscriptions received to this date amount to Rs 34,000 and further subscriptions amounting to Rs 40,000 have been promised. The Hall, to be erected from designs by Mr Chisholm, is estimated to cost, fully furnished, Rs 1,50,000.

An influential meeting of friends and admirers of the Hon D F Carmichael, the retiring member of the Executive Council, was held at the Hon Gajapati Rau's residence, Madras, on Saturday evening 1st instant. The Maharajah of Vizianagram presided and spoke at considerable length of the deeds of Mr Carmichael. The Rajah of Pittapur, the Hon T Muttusamy Iyer, the Right Rev Bishop Colgan, Sir Madava Rao, Messrs, Hon Gajapati Rao, Hon Rama Rao, Mr Schaffeb, Hon Hanumantha Rao Bahadur, and others addressed the meeting, which resolved to provide an entertainment for Mr Carmichael, also to have his portrait painted, to be placed in the Banqueting Hall, also to erect some other memorial, the form of which is to be decided hereafter.

Our special correspondent of the *Madras Time* telegraphs to Madras a confidential report concerning a very touching episode" which occurred during the voyage of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to India. The incident referred to is as follows—Mr and Mrs Wilson, passengers from Brindisi brought with them a little girl, who resembled the Duchess of the child her Highness had left in England. Every day the Duchess took the child into a separate cabin, closed the doors and prayed in secret. Her Highness declared it reminded her of her absent one. On the arrival of the Cathay at Bombay, Mr Wilson sent the child with his wife to shake hands. The Duchess enquired for it. Mr Wilson said that they had already landed. The Duchess declared she could never forgive him and requested him to call and Government House, Parel, at noon to do a wish her protegee. Mr Wilson explained that he had no invitation where upon the Duchess had an invitation, written on the spot and presented to him, he giving her Royal Highness an assurance that the child and mother should accept the honour conferred on them by the Duchess.

Social and Personal.

Irish Land Post.—From Monday last the 3rd instant, the new rules for the joint working of the telegraph and postal departments (British Government) come into operation.

The Duke of Connaught.—It is now intimated that Major General His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, K G, will not visit Bangalore, during the Camp of Exercise and that he has indefinitely postponed his visit to Madras.

Closing of Schools.—The closing of colleges and schools for the Christmas vacation has begun. St Andrew's school closes today, the Central College and Bishop Cotton's College and school will close on the 15th instant and all other institutions will close by the 20th instant.

A Ray on Vehicles.—It is stated that the Municipality of the Town of Bangalore intend asking for the sanction of the Government to introduce the levy of a tax on vehicles and animals, as is done at Madras and other places and which the Bangalore Municipal Regulations of 1871 allow.

The Sky Races.—The Bangalore sporting fraternity got up three days' sky races, during the past week, namely, on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoon. The Bangalore general public mustered strong at the racecourse, especially on the last day, and, we believe, according to the best sporting authorities, the meeting was a splendid success.

The Chief Judge of Mysore.—It is rumoured in legal circles that Mr C J Plunter, the Chief Judge of Mysore, will shortly retire from the Mysore service, and accept a seat on the Bench of the High Court of Madras, which will shortly become vacant by the retirement of two of the Hon'ble Judges. We give the rumour for what it is worth.—*Daily Post*.

Loss of a Leg.—The railway coolly, whose leg was shattered by a dynamite explosion, while he was working on the Tumkur line, has had the limb amputated above the knee, at the Bowring Civil Hospital. We learn that a pension is to be applied for on behalf of the man, as he has suffered the loss of his limb while he was engaged in the discharge of his duty.

Bad lighting in the Pettah.—A correspondent informs us that notwithstanding the several complaints that were recently made to the Municipality about the bad lighting of the streets of the Pettah, no notice has as yet been taken in the matter. There is not only a deficiency of lamposts in streets, were much business is transacted, but the few lamps that are to be seen are inadequately supplied with oil, and the consequence is that by about 10 P M, all the lights are extinguished, and it is a dark look-out for wayfarers. The budmashes and their friends the police are enabled to play hide and seek—more of "seek" than "hide"—from ten P M, till cockcrowing.—*Spectator*.

The Commander in Chief.—The Tumkur correspondent of the *Daily Post* writes—"Tumkur has been surprised by a most unexpected visit from the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Frederick Roberts. While you have been telling us that he was coming up by mail train, he appears to have stolen a march upon everybody, and after visiting the Gersoppa Falls, came down by Shimoga, Tiptur, and Tumkur. Unfortunately we had not received any previous notice of his arrival, or we would have done our best to receive him in a befitting manner." Sir Frederick reached Bangalore on Monday last, and left again on Tuesday evening for Madras, where His Excellency is at present staying in tents on the Fort glacis.

The Canadian Celebrity.—The performer on the tight rope, the Canadian Blondin, who was in Bangalore throughout the past week, has proceeded to Mysore, in the hope of doing better there. We regret to learn that, notwithstanding his wonderful feats of strength and skill on a tight rope, about 30 feet high, from the ground, he was not sufficiently patronised in Bangalore. This was owing to the fact that the pavilion in which he performed was erected on the unsightly plain opposite the Bowring Civil Hospital, a plain on which contagious diseases tents are frequently pitched for airing and drying. It would seem that the Military Authorities declined to give him the plain on which the Gymkhana is situated. It was here that Blondin gave most successful and crowded performances in 1879. It is to be hoped that he will meet with far better success in Mysore, as his performances are really worth witnessing.

Serious Assault.—The second Magistrate of the C and M Station, on Friday last, convicted and sentenced a Pariah servant named Poonoosawmy *alias* Moneeswamy, in the employ of Colonel Grant of the Revenue Survey, to two months' rigorous imprisonment for a serious assault on an East Indian female named Savanah Williams, also in the employ of Colonel Grant. The magistrate delivered the following judgment—The complainant Savanah Williams, widow of Private Edwin Williams of the H A, was a servant of Mrs Grant. The accused, Poonoosawmy *alias* Moneeswamy, is Colonel Grant's *Chokra* boy. It appears that owing to complaint having told Mrs Grant and the police that she had seen the accused in the house room before the mistress of Mrs. Grant's watch, the accused went up to complainant with a native shoe in his hand, struck her several blows with it, kicked her, knocked her down, and also forcibly pushed her by the neck, without any provocation. The accused says that no row or anything took place on the morning in question, that he did not go into the rooms wherein the assault took place. The only witness for defence, Venkata, a coach-driver employed by Sheik Hussain, states that he knows nothing about the case, and does not know were accused was or what he was doing on the morning in question. The accused is guilty. The prisoner was then sentenced to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay annas 8 Court fee to the complainant.

The Mysore Gazette.

Bangalore, Saturday, December 8 1883.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

The 3rd December 1883, No. 278.—Mr. C M Desouza, Amildar, Holenarsipur Taluk, Shimoga District, is granted three months' privilege leave from such date as he avails himself of the same.

Krishnamurthy, Sheristadar of the Hunsur Taluk, will be in charge of the Taluk during the absence of Mr Desouza or until further orders.

No. 279.—Abdul Aziz, Amildar, Bagepalli Taluk, Kolar District, is granted one month's leave on private affairs in extension of that granted to him in this Office Notification No. 261, dated 31st October 1883.

The 4th December 1883, No 280—Ramanappa, Amildar, Channarayapatna Taluk, Mysore District, having resumed his appointment on the forenoon of the 14th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him in this Office Notification dated Sindhu, is cancelled.

The 6th December 1883, No. 281—Venkat Rao, Sheristadar in charge of the Channarayapatna Taluk, Mysore District, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class for such time as he may be in charge of the Taluk, or until further orders.

Extracts

MR. FAWCETT ON THE INDIAN CONTINGENT VOTE

Mr Fawcett addressed his constituents on the 8th instant. The greater part of his speech was taken up with refer ce to home affairs. In concluding his address he said—"There is one subject to which you will naturally expect me to refer. It has been asked, and I am sure I should be the last to complain of such a question why, as I protested so strongly against the extraordinary expenses of the Indian troops who were employed in the Afghan war, being borne by India, I did not wage against any portion of the expenses of the Indian troops which were sent to Egypt being charged on India. In September of last year speaking to you in this hall, I promised that I would not forget my former action on that question. At that time it appeared, judging from dispatches of remarkable ability from Lord Ripon, that the Home Government had not decided whether any portion of the expenses of the Indian troops should be borne by England. I can only say that if it had been subsequently determined to throw the entire cost on India, I should have felt it my duty to have voted against the proposal (Hear, hear) Ultimately the Government decided that a considerable proportion of the expenses should be borne by England. I am free to confess that I wish a different decision had been arrived at, and that England had borne the whole expense (Cheers) A motion was brought forward in the House of Commons expressing regret that any portion of the expenses of the Indian troops was to be charged on India. Mr Gladstone as you will doubtless remember, treated this *not* on as a vote of censure, and declared that if it were carried he must at once resign. Although I am perfectly well aware that there is no occasion on which a Prime Minister can so fairly claim the votes of all his colleagues as when a motion which he regards as a vote of censure has to be faced, yet I felt that, holding the strong opinions I did on the subject it was impossible for me to support the Government by my vote. (Hear, hear) I know it has been said that I ought to have gone further, and that I should have voted against the Government and resigned. If there are any of you who share this opinion I would ask you to remember that it is impossible for any body of men to act together if there is not some give and take, and if each individual insists on having his own way, (Hear, hear) Although I have told you frankly what my opinions were upon the question, I am aware that many, who I am sure are just as anxious as I am to avoid doing any injustice to India, felt very strongly that England took upon herself not too small but too large a share of the expenses of the Indian troops. This being the case, I felt that the arrangement which was adopted was in the nature of a compromise, and that, as although not the whole but a considerable part of that for which I ventured to contend was

conceded, I should not have been justified in pushing my opposition to a point which must have severed my connexion with the Government (Hear, hear) I have seen it some times asked—why I do not, as I did formerly speak frequently on Indian questions Well I suppose we must have all come to the conclusion that every position in life may be regarded as carrying with it some disadvantages I can assure you it causes me the most sincere regret that I have not the same amount of time, or the same opportunities to devote to Indian questions as I once had. But if by any change of circumstances my position should be altered I believe I shall be able to show you that I have lost not one iota of the interest which in the past I have taken in India. (Cheers"

REVISED RULES FOR THE POLICE OF THE CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION OF BANGDORE

The following Orders for the instruction and guidance of the Bangdore Police Force are republished, and strict attention is called thereto

I Substitutes may be entertained on salaries of Rs. 5 each per month

II All fines inflicted during the month to be deducted from the first issue of salary after such infliction

III As Mootoostrawberry is a locality in which many athletes and pugilists reside, men will be preferred from this place to fill vacancies in the *Force*, but their applicat on to join must be supported by the recommendation of two residents of the above place Physical capabilities are very necessary in a Police Constable, antecedents and present general character being only a secondary consideration, and justly regarded as 'moonshine" in the Bangdore Force

IV Every person upon whom the slightest suspicion of felony rests is to be considered guilty, until he can prove his innocence No assistance to enable him to do so is to be afforded by the Police

V On arresting a person for a crime that he has not committed, that person shall be encouraged in every possible way to confess his guilt, should he decline to do so, he is to be kicked, cuffed, and trampled upon, until he does confess, the doors and windows of the station to be shut and a Policeman on the alert outside, while this is being done

VI Constables on duty on outlying beats where there are gardens, are allowed to have free access day and night to such gardens, and to cull therefrom the choicest fruits and vegetables, half of which are invariably to be given to the Inspector on duty Should the owner of the garden prove surly or demur in the slightest to the constable's proceedings, he is to be immediately secured with ropes and carried off to the station, the prisoner to be run-in under the stimulating influences of batons and belts

VII Should a constable obtain evidence respecting the innocence of a person under arrest, he is not to notice it, but to threaten the person who has given such evidence with immediate and severe punishment for interference with police duty

VIII A good zealous constable will procure as many convictions as he possibly can no matter how such convictions are obtained

IX Every constable is expected to support on oath, when required, the testimony of any brother constable, as unity is strength, and veracity only a matter of form in the Bangdore Police Force.

X. A person found lying drunk on the public road, is to be first searched to ascertain what property he may have in his possession, all such property to be at once confiscated on the spot, for the benefit of the Force generally, after which the drunken person is to be conveyed to the nearest police station. Should he be insensibly drunk he is to be locked up in a room by himself, and allowed to sleep off his debauch, no further notice being taken of him till he is sober, this is to avoid the disturbance likely to arise in opening and shutting the door of the room in which the insensibly drunken person may be

XI In the "Station Charge Sheet," in the column headed "Property found on prisoner,' the word "Nil" only need be entered This will save much clerical labor, and waste of Government ink

XII In a case of brutal assault, murder, or attempted murder, committed in the streets the Constable on the beat, should he happen accidentally to witness it, will at once direct his attention to another quarter, marcel smartly round the first convenient corner and remain out of sight This rule is specially insisted upon, and should in no case be neglected more especially if the assailant in the case is big and powerful

XIII In repeatably dangerous localities, only married constables should be put on beat duties, these men may be allowed to take their wives with them as companions on such beats This will be far less obtrusive than the constable singing aloud on his nightly rounds, and if the constable gets into trouble with rowdy characters he has his wife to protect him

XIV A night duty constable wishing to do his duty comfortably, should select the direct and most comfortable spot on his beat, to do his 'forty winks' on but prior to his doing them he should tie his turban securely under his chin, and fasten his baton to his wrist by the leather thong This will render the theft of these articles by any prowling budmash *almost* impossible, and the disposition of the turban will prevent his hearing unpleasant or suspicious noises

XV Constables on Bazaar Beat duty will be allowed to receive from the dealers a modicum of grain, such as Rice, Dhall, Ragi, Cholum or anything else of a similar portable nature Should any dealer not comply with the requisition of the cat constable he is to be marked by the whole Force, and on the earliest possible date brought up on a concocted prepared charge before the authorities

XVI People having loathsome diseases found begging or vending eatables in the public thoroughfares are on no account to be interfered with by any Member of the Force, whose whole energies should be concentrated on matters of more importance, such as estimating the amount such beggars are likely to realise that and what percentage each constable should get from such accumulation at the end of the day

XVII When a constable is called to investigate the circumstances connected with any recent robbery, he should put on the appearance of great sagacity and deep reflection After secretly and slowly counting ten, he should inform those who have called him in that he has the thief in his eye, and that catching him is only a matter of time, and a couple or so of Rupees. Should this sum be handed him by the person robbed, he should retire and devote the next fortnight to an exclusive study of his own private interests

N B This Para does not apply to Europeans

XVIII The Abkarry Act renders it incumbent on Police Officers to keep a wary eye on all grog shops on their beat but that eye should rest necessarily on those shops the proprietors of which decline to stand the nightly "peg" to the constable on such beat

XIX Every constable must bear in mind that he is not a man but a constable, and as he is so amply remunerated for his services it is to be desired that his zeal for the esprit decorps of the Force will not permit him to debase himself and thereby lower the good name the Force bears in the estimation of the public by the acceptance of what is termed 'Bucksheesh'

The above is to be read at the head of every Department of the Bangdore Police Force, at three successive parades

By Order

(*Signed*) I TAKITEI ZI,

Inspectator-General,

Bangdore Police

—*Bangalore Spectator*

RECEPTION OF THE VICEROY AT CALCUTTA

HOSTILE DEMONSTRATIONS

The *Hindu*—How to write, in anger or in contempt, of those Englishmen on whom the effects of the highest known form of modern civilisation and of the most ennobling form of religions faith have been thrown away, and whose understanding cannot comprehend the distinction between the respect due to the person of an honest and good man, and the remonstrance due to his policy as an administrator, of which they happen to disapprove? We shall not be justified in inferring from this unmanly and barbarous conduct of certain Englishmen of Calcutta, the inferiority of European civilisation and European religion to those of Asia It is not unusual in England for the mob to manifest its political feeling by hooting, hissing and even stoning the statesman disliked for the time being That rather shows how the humanising effects of English civilisation and Christian religion have not yet reached the classes below the middle It is the fault of the statesmen and of the press. The moral feeling and the general demeanour of the vulgar Englishman is by no means an encouraging result of centuries of European civilisation and Christian religion, but their effects have to be judged from the general moral and material condition of the whole area in which they have been in operation We have, however, been under the belief that India being a field for the adventure of the European capitalist and the educated man, who missing a profitable occupation in his own country, seek his fortune abroad the vulgar John Bull had no abode in this land of exile That impression has received a severe shock from this disgraceful behaviour of the Calcutta Englishmen The people of this country will no longer regard Anglo Indians, at least the non-official portion of them, as the general type of English civilisation and English loyalty They will think they have begun to think sometime since that such Englishmen as India attracts are most of the vulgar class, and they imbibe more deeply the vices of vulgar breeding in their Indian habitation, which is hurry and removed from all influences of refined society Or they may think that the influence of good manners set on them by the reflection of the English higher society is so slight that it vanishes in the Anglo Indian atmosphere Yet these are the men that are held up as teachers of good manners to a people who are gentlemen by birth to teach them loyalty which to them loyalty is a doctrine of religion, to teach them politics while the teachers cannot distinguish the good man from the bad ruler, to teach them civilisation while the teachers cannot distinguish what is dignified political controversy from personal outrage of which the scum of London workmen will be ashamed If the yells and howls of these half brutes—as they can no more touch the majesty of the Lord than the barking of the dogs can diminish the sublimity of the resplendent Queen of the night—be the great people of this country the yet present, the spectacle of a hero who has risked his health, his popularity and happiness in the cause of his fellow creatures and humanity, who has preferred the satisfaction of having done justice to the millions to pleasing the applause of his own unprincipled and ambitious countrymen His excellency continues to reign the highest queen of the millions of this country which grows in multiplied proportion to the hard outrages of these English outcastes The mild populations of the land whose ruler he is and will ever be, bring to his heart, prayers to Him that gives wisdom to the rulers and strength to their thrones for the benefit and good name of land Upon and his devoted partner, and when we will have departed from India, his beloved name will live in immortal glory in the innermost centre of the hearts of this vast and numerous—community When Lo! lifts his not too step from the shores of this country, the eyes of the people will shed tears of sorrow and their hearts will pray for a life of long and continued benevolence in his native land

CALCUTTA *December 1*—Calcutta has been a witness this morning to a scene which to all right thinking Englishmen whether opposed to the Ilbert Bill or otherwise must be humiliating in the extreme Not only that but so far as I have yet been able to gauge public opinion expressions of disgust and surprise from one Colonial and American visitors are widespread I proceed to give the details

At eight o'clock H E the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Ripon and suite arrived at the Howrah station where they were received by a number of district officials a large body of East Indian Railway Volunteers acting as guard of honour and by the Native Infantry who fired a salute Vast crowds of natives were present filling the platform and adjacent premises Almost every native carried a small banner, and native music was in full force An address enclosed in a handsome case will be forwarded to the Viceroy at Government House by the Howrah Municipality The party immediately started for Government House

Here visitors began to assemble on the grand staircase before half past seven, and by the time the booming of guns from Fort William announced the arrival of the Viceregal party at Howrah, the steps which are capable of affording standing room for some hundreds of persons were fairly crowded All the members of Council in Calcutta were present, together with the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal and the district officials, the Judges of the High Court, and many officers of the Imperial Government The mercantile community was represented only by Mr Gladstone, of the firm of Messrs Gladstone Wylie, and Co Mr Zemin was the sole representative of the trading community With these exceptions the non-official community was almost unrepresented The Warwickshire Regiment turned out on the west side of the steps with band and colours The Calcutta Volunteers occupied a position to the east of the staircase The muster of Volunteers was poor, consisting mainly of Secretariat men and cadets. The Mounted Volunteers numbered eleven, and the Naval Brigade four On the whole I should estimate the total number of all the companies at about two hundred The native nobility and gentry mustered strongly, although not more so than on previous occasions. Amongst the most conspicuous were the Rajah of Cooch Behar and Durbunga, Prince Farrack Shah, the Nepaulese representative, and others of like rank too numerous to mention

A little after nine o'clock the carriage of the Viceroy was seen approaching It entered by the west gate At that point there ensued a scene which defies description A mob numbering fully 200 persons, composed of Europeans and Eurasians, had collected there with a banner, designed, I believe, by a certain assistant of a local bookselling firm, bearing the inscription, "Christians to the front" As the Viceregal carriage neared the point where the mob had congregated, the Viceroy was about to bow, but seeing the hostile attitude of the crowd he refrained from doing so No sooner the crowd removed his hat, whistles grinned, cat cries, shrieks of

Take off your hat and other unworthy demonstrations of public feeling created a hubbub perfectly disgraceful The Viceroy's carriage was occupied by Lord and Lady Ripon, Lord William Beresford and Captain Rochford It was preceded by the body guard and followed on a van containing the personal staff

The Viceroy on alighting walked straight up the staircase into Government House, merely pausing to shake hands with a few of those nearest to him lining his pathway Among these I noticed Dr Joubert and several representatives of the Australian colonies, notably the Hon'ble Mr Brooston President, and Mr Thompson, member of Commission for Victoria

The Roman Catholic Archbishop received the Viceroy at the bottom of the steps America was represented by her Consul General At certain points of the route which it was expected and announced that the Viceroy would take on leaving from Howrah, special stands had been arranged for by the Anglo Indians to use special honours by the natives Banners bearing the inscription "God bless our Viceroy were in some cases torn into pieces by infuriated spectators and it was only by changing the route originally mapped out that the Viceroy avoided additional insult It is however a matter of satisfaction to know that men of all shades of thought condemn these proceedings on the part of the mob in no measured terms and it is pretty well agreed that the insults heaped to day upon the Viceroy have not originated with the opponents of the bill as a body but are entirely attributable to an irresponsible and unimportant section of them

The feeling against the Bill has in no way decreased but rather has become intensified, but this method of showing that feeling is severely reprobated To day's proceedings have in no way helped the cause of the opposition while they have sensibly widened the gap between the races already sufficiently wide This is how public opinion views the matter

Statements have been made that on the Viceroy's health being proposed at St Andrew's dinner last night, the toast was hissed I do not know what version of the story, if any has reached Bombay The truth is that the toast was received in silence and not drank, only about twenty people remaining standing A feeble attempt to get up a hiss was made but promptly suppressed The speeches were of the usual character, but the one by Mr Keswick, condemning the policy of the Viceroy on almost all points, was listened to with rapt attention, and met with universal approbation In the course of his remarks he said —" We Britons respect the rights and privileges peculiar to natives Most natives will respect ours in return, notwithstanding the Government's action, and recognise that it is possible for not only a fair share, but a very large share, to be given them in the government of a country containing some two hundred and fifty millions of people without making it necessary to deprive the few thousand European British subjects scattered throughout the mofussil of their much cherished right of being tried by their own Christian countrymen" He went on to say that he hoped the Government would withdraw the obnoxious measure, which was so hurtful to the best interests of all, so that the public mind, being set at rest and freed from impending calamity, might be devoted again to those peaceful pursuits which build up the wealth and strength of a nation Mr Keswick's speech appealed to the feelings of all present and was received with loud cheers. *Correspondent of the Bombay Gazette*

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THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. X. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1883. No. 50.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEDICAL.

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, &C.,
UPON
ALL DISEASES
OF THE
EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT, &c.
ALL SYMPTOMS WHICH ARE TREATED
ON THE LATEST AND MOST
MODERN SYSTEM OF PRACTICE.

DRS. ENGLER AND JANSZ,
OCULISTS, AURISTS, SPECIALISTS,
CONSULTING
AND
OPERATING SURGEONS,
CAN BE CONSULTED AT THEIR
Private Consulting Rooms,
5, St. Mark's Road,
Adjoining the Band Promenade,
For a Limited Period only,
UPON
All Diseases of the Eye, Ear, & Throat, Deafness, Noises in the Head, Defective Sight, squinting, Cataracts, Amaurosis Opthalamia, Gutta Serena, Loss of Eyelashes, Inflamation,
AND ALL
DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, AND THROAT.
TREATED ON NEW AND SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.
ATTENTION IS CONFIDENTLY AND PARTICULARLY REQUESTED
TO THE
FOLLOWING CASES OF THE
Eye, Ear, Throat, and other Special Affections.

Dr. R. JANSZ, M. B., C. M.,
Undertakes the Treatment of Diseases peculiar to Women and Children,
According to the latest methods.

CERTIFICATES.

I, the undersigned, do state that I told Dr. Engler that I could not hear with my right ear on Monday, 17th September 1883, and he told me to attend his quarters, at 10 a. m. on the following morning, which I did, and am pleased to say he made a complete cure.

ROBT. CARRUTHERS, Corpl.,
Station Hospital, Colombo, 18th Sept. 1883. } A. H. Corps.

DR. J. ENGLER,
Colombo.

DEAR SIR,—I am very thankful for all you have done for me. My eyes feel well and easy now, and I have reason to hope that the cure may prove a permanent one.

I am Dear Sir,
Yours truly,
(Signed) FREDERICK J. HORSFALL.
Colombo, 10th October, 1883.

DEAR DR. ENGLER,—Thanks to your skilfulness. I think I may now consider my eyes as cured, and it is time for me to settle my pecuniary debt to you, if you will be so good as to let me know the amount I owe. My debt of gratitude I can never express, but I shall always remember, with grateful feelings, the great cure which you have effected in my eyes.

Yours gratefully,
ANNIE STEEPLE

Steeples House, 21st Septr. 1883. }

8th September 1883

In February last, I caught a severe cold, followed by inflamation of the right eye and a stoppage in the right nostril These ailments increased until I was unable to use my eyes for reading or writing and my throat and nostril being affected, respiration was attended with difficulty. Towards the end of May I became quite deaf, and had to abandon for the most part my practice at the Bar.

In June last I heard of the arrival of Dr. Engler, I put myself under his care, and the condition of my throat and nostril steadily improved. My deafness however still continued, with a sense of obstruction in the right ear. But for the sanguine attitude of Dr. Engler, who from the first, stated that, in his opinion, my case was a certain one, I should have thrown up my appointment and returned to England, for my deafness at times seemed to increase rather than to diminish. On the evening of the 16th August and morning of 17th, Dr. Engler told me that I might expect the obstruction to depart and my hearing to return at any moment. That same morning (the 17th) I experienced the sensation of a film bursting in the ear and my hearing instantaneously returned, as Dr. Engler had predicted. About this same date, the affection of the nostril was subdued, and inflamation of the eye disappeared.

The above results I attribute to the skill and care of Dr. Engler, and I consider myself under a deep obligation to him therefore. For I now hear and see, I believe, as well as other men.

EDGAR C. DUMBLETON,
Dy. Queen's Advocate, (Acting,)
For Northern & Eastern Provinces,
Ceylon.

To. Dr. J. ENGLER,
Colombo.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

COMPLETE CURE OF DEAFNESS.

(From the *Times of Ceylon*, July 18.)

'The Editor of this journal deems it an act of justice to Drs. Engler and Jansz and a kindness to those who may be suffering from loss of hearing, to give publicity to the perfect cure of deafness effected in his case by the practitioners in question. The writer lost the hearing of one ear from a cold contracted in the last north-east monsoon, and for many months past has suffered the greatest inconvenience in consequence. He placed himself the hands of Drs. Engler and Jansz, who, after a brief examination, declared they could effect a cure in twenty-four hours. The writer gave the Doctor a sitting upon one evening, and a second sitting on the following morning, and all within the time mentioned, without the slightest pain or inconvenience, a perfect cure was effected the hearing being now as perfect as any previous period.

SIGHT AND HEARIG.

We have had so many enquiries from various parts of the country in reference to the cure of deafness recently reported by us, that to save us the trouble involved in numerous replies, we take the opportunity of stating though our columns, that, as regards the means adopted to effect the cure, there was no instrument employed beyond an ear syringe. Deafness arises from a variety of causes; in our case, and we suspect in that of the majority of cases in this country, it had its origin in cold. The system becomes relaxed by excessive heat, and is in that condition susceptible of the influence of cold from every draught of air. A cold caught in the ear causes a thin film to form on the drum; and this film increases with time in thickness and hardness, causing deafness. The process adopted for its removal was by causing a jet of medicated steam to enter the affected ear, which had the effect of softening and loosening the film which, upon two applications of steam, was brought away by means of a strong syringe. It would be impossible to devise any simpler or more efficacious process, the hearing being restored immediately the film was removed. This is however but one case out of many which Drs. Engler and Jansz have successfully treated during their brief stay in Colombo It appears that deafness equally with blindness is far more prevalent than is perhaps generally believed. A similar cure to our own case is that effected on a well known Kandy resident, whose hearing has been restored in a manner precisely similar. On a recent visit to the Doctor's consulting room, we found upwards of a dozen patients, several of whom were blind paupers, treated gratuitously, and whose sight was already partially restored. A wealthy Jaffna Tamil, and a Burgher were also there, as well as a young lady well-known up-country quite deaf for a number of years, but who already can hear the ticking of a watch. A Singhalese woman was amongst the crowd, who had lost her sight by blows with a stick across the eyes. She had been two or three days under treatment, and was already partially recovering her powers of vision. Another could see, although still dimly, and could distinguish objects at a distance, though not at a great distance. Perhaps the most interesting case of any was that of the daughter of a well-known veterinary practitioner who was born deaf and nearly dumb, having been able only to articulate one or two sounds such as 'Papa.' Her hearing was restored, and an operation having been performed on the tongue she is now learning to articulate words by hearing them pronounced; of course, she will be some time in aquiring the sounds necessary to articulate words, but that will only be a question of time. She is a most intelligent, bright-looking child, and will no doubt soon be able to hold a conversation. The case of Jacobs of the Permanent Way Staff of our railway was altogether of a different nature, although closely connected with the muscles of the head. He had caught a violent cold whilst at working and had suffered tortures from nuralgia for a year. He had been to several medical men without avail, and whilst in the Kandy Civil Hospital, the surgeon in charge had drawn twelve of his teeth, almost emptying his mouth without the slightest relief. Drs. Engler and Jansz have effected a complete cure in one or two visits, but unfortunately, could not replace his lost teeth. Another case was that of a Sergeant in the R. D. Fusiliers who was expecting to be discharged by reason of his deafness and sent down on the world without resource; he too has been cured and now hears as well as ever. We have enumerated all these cases, as some of our correspondents were inclined to doubt the fact of the cure we noticed having been effected much a short time and so effectually.—'*Times of Ceylon*,' August 10th, 1883.

N. B.—Dr. F. and J. will supply patients and others, with their celebrated Wollenstone's grand Spectacles and Eye-glasses, to suit all sights.

The National Hall, Pettah,
BANGALORE.
N. SINGAIYAH AND FRIENDS
Beg to inform the public that all kinds of English and Native goods can be had of them at the cheapest possible rates.

All kinds of Commission works executed with the greatest care and at the least possible time.

Also they beg to inform their constituents that they have a large supply of valuable and cheap stationery and that they are sole agents for the famous Kangra Valley Orange Pekoo Tea which can be had of them very cheap.

Specimen Agendo.
Terms—Cash.

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To the Manager,
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MADRAS.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers.)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ANAMESE HOSTILITY TO FRANCE.

London, 14th Dec.—Reports have reached here from Anam that the anti-French party there have poisoned the King, and intend to declare war with France.

WAR PREPARATIONS AT CANTON.

News from Hongkong states that Canton is being strongly fortified.

THE MAHDI'S FOLLOWERS.

Cairo, 13th Dec.—Spies have brought in reports that wholesale desertions are taking place amongst the followers of the Mahdi.

THE ROYAL PARTY AT LUCKNOW.

Calcutta, 14th Dec.—The reception of the Royal party at Lucknow was very enthusiastic. They arrived by special train, and were met by the General with staff and leading officials, and a guard of the Seaforth Highlanders. After a salute the officers were introduced to the Duke. Native officials, and representatives of the ex-Royal family of Oudh, were then introduced after which the Royal party drove to the General's house in carriages drawn by Artillery horses. The whole route, as well as the station was illuminated. There was a large attendance of non-officials at the station, and the Lucknow Volunteers paraded. The usual levee, reception, durbar and reviews are in progress.

THE NIZAM'S JOURNEY.

The Nizam, accompanied by nobles of Hyderabad and Colonel Dobbs, is expected here on the 20th to visit the Exhibition.

DISTURBANCE IN CHOTA NAGPUR.

Some disturbance has occurred in the independent State of Sharguji in Chota Nagpur, owing to dacoity on a large scale. The local police failed to grapple with the marauders, hence it has been necessary to send up an extra force from various stations.

THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

The Jewellery room is not yet open, and delay is causing great disappointment. Many exhibitors are opening jewellery in ordinary rooms.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1883

THE INDIAN REFORM ASSOCIATION

There is no doubt whatever that the policy of Lord Ripon's Government and the measures which have supported that policy, have, on the one hand, evoked a most strenous and persistent opposition on the part of Anglo Indians and those classes of Englishmen in England who have been led away into joining the opposition through sheer ignorance of the real facts of the case, while, on the other hand, this very outcry and opposition have succeeded in creating a spirit of enquiry on the affairs of India and her people amongst the British public in England itself. Since the Ilbert Bill was announced and the general policy of Lord Ripon realised in all its wisdom and generosity, and since both his lordship and his policy have been met with virulent opposition and abuse and misrepresentation, both in India and in England, there has arisen in the latter country, a real and true desire to know more about India, the wants and grievances under which her people suffer, and to devise and apply such remedial measures as shall be in accordance with truth and justice To the accomplishment of so desirable an end, our countrymen now in England have very materially contributed It is, on all hands, a source of the highest satisfaction that the educated native young men of India now go to England, not altogether with the comparatively selfish motive of advancing their own interests Of recent years, they have begun to realise and understand the fact that, while they may successfully accomplish the immediate object of their visit and sojourn in England, they have many opportunities of bringing forward the claims of their country to the notice and attention of the British public, through the medium of the Press and on the platform, so that a double object, a personal and patriotic one, is thus accomplished But the efforts of our patriotic young men have hitherto been few and far between, and scattered here and there There has, in fact, been no system to give shape and consistency to those efforts, which have, in consequence, not been fruitful hitherto of satisfactory results Like all unsystematic labour, there has been a great waste of energy, and instead of bringing union to bear upon their political endeavours, our young men in England have been hitherto content to make those endeavours single handed Within the past year or two, however, the efforts of educated natives in England have become more combined and systematic, and, for the first time, in the history of political life amongst our countrymen abroad, a purely political society, composed of all the educated natives in England, in conjunction with many retired Anglo-Indians and pure Englishmen interested in such matters, was formed in London, about eighteen months ago. This association was called—"The British Indian Committee," and was formed as an answer—the most practical answer that could have been given—to the "Anglo-Indian Defence Association," which in its turn—very large and strong in itself—was the outcome of the Criminal Code Amendment Bill and the general policy of Lord Ripon, which is too wise, generous, and unselfish, to suit the stomachs of the Anglo Indians It is not necessary to repeat in detail the many ways in which the British India Committee proved effective as an associated body of intelligent and educated Europeans and pure natives of India. Under its auspices, much useful and really reliable information regarding India, her people, and their wants and grievances was supplied to the British public and the Press. The public platform was not neglected, and from that standpoint, the cause of India and her people was enunciated and supported in such a manner as to rouse public attention and to attract to the British India Committee many eminent Englishmen, especially several members of the House of Commons who take an enlightened and true interest in India, her affairs, and her people The British India Committee, in short, succeeded admirably in its special mission, and what is more, proved itself not an unwelcome auxiliary to the Government of India and the Home Government itself. The Committee having accomplished the object with which it was first started, it is now proposed to continue its existence in another shape and form, that is to say, it is proposed to make it a permanent institution. For this purpose, a prospectus has been issued, which appears elsewhere in these columns In it, it is truely stated that "while, on the one hand, the views and interests of the governing class (in India) are thoroughly represented before the Parliament, Press, and people of England, not only by the body of retired Anglo-Indians, who draw no less than Rs 40,00,000 yearly from the Indian Treasury, but by the Indian Council, who continually propagate the same views and interests in the heart of Her Majesty's Government itself, on the other hand, the views and interests of the 254,000,000 of the governed have not hitherto been represented at all either before the Parliament, Press, or people of Great Britain, or in the counsels of the Government" Such being the state of the knowledge of the British public with respect to this country, the British India Committee have resolved to supply the want indicated, and for this purpose to assume a permanent organisation under the name of the "Indian Reform Association," the objects of which are (1) to support the present wise and progressive policy of Lord Ripon's Government, (2) to co-operate with the people of India in promoting their political progress and material interests, and (3) to inform the British public regarding the condition of India, and such information, it will be the object of the Association to supply in a systematic manner, so as to "enlighten and organise English public opinion on Indian questions" The great object, in fact, of the "Indian Reform Association" is that Englishmen and Englishwomen, who have never been out of their country, should be thoroughly informed on all points concerning India, her affairs, her people, and their wants, and this is to be done through the Press, public meetings, conferences, memorials, and other means calculated to influence Parliament and the Executive Government It is also stated that the Association "will urge the electors of Great Britain to demand the candidates for Parliament should qualify themselves to represent the interests of India, as well as of Great Britain" We are too much afraid that the Indian Reform Association has here proposed for itself a Herculean task, and there is not much chance of its achieving success in the attempt It follows that if it has been a slow and difficult work to induce even the handful of members of the House of Commons—intelligent and highly educated men—who take that interest in India which they now take, it may be pronounced an almost hopeless task, which the Association has set before itself, of inducing the electors of Great Britain to insist upon their representatives in Parliament possessing that knowledge of India which the electors themselves do not possess, and which very few of them, indeed, would take the trouble to acquire We think the electors of Great Britain had better be left, for the present at least, out of the calculation is possible aids towards inducing members of the House of Commons to acquire knowledge enough to qualify themselves to represent the interests of India. We think the Association had better adhere to the three main objects which have been set forth in the prospectus and which we have quoted above For the purposes of the Association, funds, of course, will be wanted, and the prospectus makes an appeal to the people of India, to which, it is to be hoped, they will liberally respond The Executive Committee is an influential and representative one, there being no less than five natives of India (now in England) upon it Mr Seymour Keay, whose firm is well known in Hyderabad, Deccan, and who takes so deep and unselfish an interest in India and her people, is one of the vice-chairmen of the Executive Committee, and has been deputed to represent the Association in India, to establish branches, hold meetings, and collect funds. Mr. Keay pays all his own travelling expenses. Subscriptions and donations may be sent to the Bank of Bombay, for credit of "The Indian Reform Association, or to Mr Seymour Keay, at Hyderabad We trust, from what has been said, the educated natives of Mysore will support the movement heartily

STATUTORY CIVILIANS.

It is a curious fact that, in the public statement by the Viceroy, the other day, at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, with regard to the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill, and the action of the Home and Indian Governments thereon, there is not a single word said about Statutory Civilians, that is natives of India who are admitted into the ranks of the Covenanted Civil Service, without passing the usual competitive examination held in London Lord Ripon's statement indicated what were to be the chief modifications in the Ilbert Bill. These modifications were that Criminal Jurisdiction over European British subjects by a native officer, should be continued to those natives who had attained the rank of District Magistrates or Sessions Judges, that the powers of the Local Governments as to the appointment of Justices of the Peace should be left unchanged, and that the suggestion of the Chief Justice of Madras to amend section 526 of the present Code, should be adopted, namely, that any person, whether European or native, who is charged with a criminal offence before a magistrate, should be allowed to apply for an adjournment, to make an application to the High Court to have the trial of the case removed to some other court, on just and sufficient grounds shown Lord Ripon, however, in speaking, applied his remarks only to regularly Covenanted Native Civilians, who passed the examination in London—at all events, his lordship made no allusion whatever to the statutory civilians Dr W. W. Hunter, however, is a redoubtable champion of this latter class of civilians and in a recent issue of the *London Times* urges their claims to consideration on the same footing as regularly passed men from England Clearly, it is an anomalous thing that these civilians should be put forward as possessing equal claims with those of our young countrymen who have been put to all the trouble, expence, and risks of going to England, and notwithstanding these, have successfully passed out It is evident that statutory civilians have been, and will, probably, be selected not so much for their fitness for office, or their past experience in an official career, but simply either because they are the sons, or, rather, "scions," as they are fondly called, of "noble houses," or because their fathers have distinguished themselves and risen high in the public service On the other hand, the avenue to the Covenanted Civil Service is apparently freely open in England to Englishmen as to natives of India, but only so in name. The maximum of 19 years of age to the candidate in England must ever be almost a perpetual bar to the native of India going to that country to compete Thus the really educated natives, who would be of immense service to the state, in the higher grades of the public service, are met, on the one hand, by the inglorious anomaly of the statutory civilians, and, on the other hand, by the low maximum of age fixed for entrance for competition Let these be statutory native civilians, if the government wishes it, but let those who are so honoured and favoured, be taken from the ranks of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, men who have done large service and who have had vast experience in everything that relates to the good of the country and its people Let us not have *dilettanti* "scions of noble houses," or not young men who gain admission into the coveted posts, simply because their fathers rose from the lowest rungs of the official ladder, and now hold honoured positions and honourable posts We cannot better close these remarks than by quoting a passage from our contemporary of the *Indian Spectator*, followed up by similar remarks by the *Madras Standard* which quotes the passage with high approval The passages are as follows (*Indian Spectator*) —"There should be only one door for entering the Civil Service of the country Let the door be open to Englishmen and Indians alike No doubt the door of competitive Civil Service is so open But as we have pointed out, that door is as good as closed to Natives of India Among the many anomalies that our bureaucracy has rendered flourishing in the country open competition in England only is no the least To tell Natives that the door is thrown wide open to those who choose to enter the portals of the Civil Service, and at the same time to make it almost inaccessible, is no better than hypocrisy Neither in ancient nor in modern history is there an instance of such apparent inconsistency, such palpable injustice as the holding of the competitive examination for Natives of India in London which is removed from the capital of their country by six thousand miles" (The *Madras Standard*) "If the children of the soil are really to be allowed to have a share in the higher offices of the administration, then why not change the venue of the competitive examination? Surely the country where the service is to be performed is the country where the examinations ought, most properly to be held Or, if the anomaly is to be perpetrated for the benefit of the governing class, then why not hold simultaneous examinations at London and Calcutta? Why should the aspiring Indian be placed in an immense disadvantage? Is the competition at all fair under existing conditions? The Statutory Civil Service meanwhile is a delusion."

Original and Selected Notes.

We have already intimated that the Duke of Connaught will not attend to Bangalore Camp of Exercise. He is now *en route* to the Camp at Meerut which will be under his command

The Duke of Connaught on taking over command of the Meerut Division, will find on inspecting, Delhi, the most important station in his command, Delhi, being garrisoned by a body of men ignorant of the city and country adjoining

Memorials to the Queen and to Parliament continue to be submitted by native Associations from this country praying for an extension of Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty. The latest memorial to this effect has gone from the National Mahomedan Association of Bengal

Mr J. K Cross, M P, the Under Secretary for India, left London after the Lord Mayor's banquet on the 9th ultimo, for Marsailles, *en route* for Egypt to consult with Sir Evelyn Baring, who cannot leave his post at Cairo He was only to remain a few days in Egypt, and he is expected to return home for Christmas

In honour of the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Governor General in Council directed that Monday last, the 10th instant should be observed as a general holiday in all public offices in Calcutta under the Government of India The Currency Office, however, was to remain open for the transaction of business till one o'clock.

With reference to the scheme for creating the post of an Auditor General for India, on a salary of Rs 4,000 a month, as proposed by the late Finance Minister, which has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, a notification will shortly appear authorising the present Comptroller-General, at Calcutta, who is to be the future Auditor General, to audit all public accounts in India

Mr B L Gupta, Presidency Magistrate in Calcutta, who set the Ilbert Bill a-rolling, has been granted leave for two months from the 17th instant, and Moulvie Syed Amir Hossein, Deputy Magistrate of the 24 Parganas, is appointed to act for him. The *Englishman* says that this shows that it is not intended to confine the criminal jurisdiction over Europeans to Covenanted Civilians, who have attained the rank of Sessions Judge or Magistrate.

The Nizam will leave for Calcutta by special train on the 17th instant He will be accompanied by Maharajah Narendra Prasad, Nawab Shams ool Oomrah, Ameer i Kabeer, Kooshed Jah, Nawab Vikar-ool-Oomrah, Nawab Noonoor-ool Dowlah; Salar Jung, Nawab Soonah ool Dowlah, Garoon Jung, Nawab Sufraz Hossein; Nawab Juffer Jung, Captain Clerk, Mr Krohn, Mr Stevens, Secretary to Ameer i Kabeer, Mr Lawder, Secretary to Vikar-ool Oomrah, Lieut Col Dobbs will accompany the party on special duty as political officer

It is reported that King Theebaw has despatched 5,000 troops against the revolted Shan tribes, under the command of four Generals A Rangoon correspondent of the *Times of India* presumes that there is a Commander-in-Chief among the four. "Several Italians in the service of the King will also accompany the expedition Before starting for the serious work of war, the four Generals and their respective staffs resorted to a famous shrine in the neighbourhood of Mandalay—A sort of Burmese *Lady of Victories*—for the purpose of securing the favour of heaven with a view to the success of the expedition"

Local and Provincial.

Munsiff of Kolar.—Mr. Sivagnanam Pillay, Munsiff of Kolar, has had an extension of one month's sick leave granted him

Pettah Municipal School.—During three days in the past week, the quarterly examination of the Pettah Municipal School was conducted by Mr. Sreeneevasa Row, B A

THE CIVIL AND SESSIONS COURT.—This day has been appointed for holding the sessions court of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, but up to date, no cases have been committed for trial by the Magistrates

CRICKET.—We believe that the return match at cricket, between Madras and Bangalore clubs, will be played, on the Gymkhana ground, on some day in Christmas week, the Madras team coming up for the purpose

RESIDENCY SURGEON.—The last *Gazette of India* received contains the appointment of Surgeon, A F Dobson M B, as acting Residency Surgeon, while the services of Surgeon P H Benson, M B, have been lent for a further period to the Mysore Durbar

THE WEATHER.—During several days, in the past week, we have had plenty of rain almost throughout the Province Bangalore is very pleasant, and cool and genial at the present movement, and many visitors are being attracted to the station The tanks and wells are full

CENTRAL JAIL.—The contract for the supply of the necessaries of life for the convicts in the Central Jail Bangalore has been given, for the ensuing year, to the firm known as Singa Iyth and Friends, carrying on business at the Pettah This is a right measure, as it is an encouragement to the enterprise of local tradesmen

BISHOP COTTON'S COLLEGE AND SCHOOLS.—The annual inspection and examination of the Bishop Cotton's college and schools were carried out during the past week, by the Inspector of the Division Mr W Grierson, the results being highly satisfactory to all concerned The Inspector was specially pleased with the primary classes, which, he said, were the best he examined this year

CIVIL COURT, C AND M STATION.—Mr V Govindoorajooloo Moodelly, Chief Clerk and Manager of the Civil Court C and M Station, having returned from the leave recently granted to him was not allowed to take charge of his office by the judge, on what grounds has not transpired Mr Abdul Rahiman, Interpreter and Head Clerk, continues to act in the post We believe Mr Govindoorajooloo Moodely will be granted a further extension of leave

CHARGES AGAINST THE PETTAH POLICE.—The act of certain native constables of the Pettah Police, in September last, in attempting to forcibly take away vegetables from the garden of certain Thigias, has produced a series of prosecutions against a number of policemen Three cases have already been disposed of, in one of which a policeman was sent two months to Jail A fourth case is now pending before Captain Macintire, the District Magistrate of Bangalore in which the defendants are two Mohamedans a native police constable, and Mr Syed Ulah, the Town Inspector, who are charged with voluntarily causing hurt, under section 323 of the Penal Code, and the Inspector is also charged with aiding and abetting the others in the commission of the offence No case came on for hearing first on Wednesday last, before Captain Macintire, when Mr Sambasivaiah, advocate, appeared for the Thigia one Reddiga, and Mr Moorooganja Moodelly, advocate, for the defendants After the examination of the complainant and one witness on Wednesday, the further hearing of the case was adjourned to Friday last, when several witnesses were examined, and the case further adjourned We shall watch the affair with close interest

THE MYSORE ADVOCATES.—The advocates of the Chief Court of Mysore, as we recorded recently, drew up a memorial to the Judges of the Madras High Court, protesting against the notification of May last, by which they will be deprived of all practice in the district courts of the Madras Presidency, and, in fact be disqualified altogether as pleaders, under the Legal Practitioners' Act The memorial, having been signed by the advocates, was submitted for the consideration of the Chief Judge of Mysore, Mr C G Plumer, and, on Wednesday last, Mr Moonaschaya, barrister-at-law, addressed the Chief Judge on the subject, in open court Mr Moonaschaya pointed out the very great hardship and injustice which the notification of the Madras High Court would work on the advocates, and prayed that His Honour would support the memorial Mr Plumer, in reply, said that it would give him very great pleasure cordially to support the memorial, for which purpose he would communicate with the Judges of the High Court His Honour added that it was his intention to make a representation on the matter, even if the memorial had not been drawn up, now that it was, it would strengthen his representation to the High Court We believe the memorial and Mr Plumer's letter will be despatched this day to the High Court The necessary funds, subscribed amongst the advocates, are now being raised for the purpose of engaging the services of the Honourable the Advocate General of Madras, to plead the cause of the advocates before their lordships the Judges of the High Court

THE ADMINISTRATION OF COORG.—A correspondent writes to the *Madras Mail*—Now that our Chief Commissioner, Mr Lyall, has visited Coorg, it is to be hoped that sweeping changes will be made in the administration of this small though important province I hear that it is the intention of the Chief to take up his residence in Mercara for two months every year, which will be of great advantage to the country socially and officially However, it would be still better, were he able to prolong the time of residence, and so, by his presence, keep the official wheel oiled and in working order, which it has sadly wanted hitherto The native officials are, by far, a great deal too independent, and seem to do very much as they please In other parts of India, it is ruled by Government I believe, that officials are not allowed to hold land for cultivation This rule does not seem to be enforced here, as I may say every native official is a holder of coffee land, and some, to a very large extent, which prevents their proper attendance to official duties I believe it is not the correct thing for native Magistrates to sit in Court with their heads uncovered, however, it seems the exception here like everything else in Coorg The Province should be made into a first class Collectorate with a Collector, and Deputy both Civilians When the Mysore State was given over to the Maharajah, the Military Civilians should have been lose away with, and not pitchforked into Coorg It was all very well before the restitution of Mysore as matters were simplified by the two Provinces being governed by one head but as Coorg has now nothing to do with Mysore, we don't want the tail end of its military civilians

Extracts.

THE NATIVES AND THE VICEROY

The *Indian Mirror*—Lord Ripon is, no doubt going through a severe trial at this moment as a faithful servant of the Queen Empress. But men like him are always far above the knowledge of a misguided and interested sect on of the community infinitesimally small When once convinced of the perfect rectitude of their line of policy nothing can divert them from their determined course They stand unshaken as a rock With a succession of Viceroys like Lord Ripon the progress of India will be an assured fact, and the greatness of England as a ruling country will be the proverbial in Asia A Russian invasion of India will be rendered impossible without even a standing army Lord Ripon needs all the support that we can give him at this critical period not only a portion of his own countrymen is against him, but even the Local Government, from whom he had a right to expect every assistance and support, is opposed to him in some of his most important measures We are not quite sure of the exact state of things in his own Council Under all these circumstances the Natives of all parts of India should unite in doing something to show their mind of appreciation of the services of Lord Ripon as Governor-General and Viceroy of India, and in thus strengthening materially his position

THE INDIAN REFORM ASSOCIATION

The agitation raised in England this year by a body of Anglo Indians against the present enlightened policy of Lord Ripon resulted in the formation of the British India Committee, with the object of supporting that policy Important public meetings were held and resolutions and circulars and pamphlets were duly distributed The Committee was led by a large number of independent fearless politicians, and much timely aid has thus given in strengthening the hand of the Home Government and that of Lord Ripon, in their favourable intentions towards the people of India

The above more immediate object having been accomplished, the Committee's attention was at once turned towards the more general and vital question of the condition and wants of the people of India, and their ability to support the present expensive system of Government It was felt that while, on the one hand, the viewing interests of the Governing classes are thoroughly represented before the Parliament, Press, and people of England, not only by the body of retired Anglo Indians who draw no less than Rs 4,00,00,000 yearly from the Indian Treasury, but by the Indian Council who continually propagate the same views and interests in the heart of Her Majesty's Government itself, on the other hand, views and interests of the 254,000,000 of the Governed have not hitherto been represented at all either before the Parliament, Press, or people of Great Britain, or in the councils of its Government With such a state of things it is not surprising that the Government and people of England have little conception of the true position subsisting at this moment in their Indian Empire

The British India Committee have determined to supply the want above indicated

For this purpose they have resolved to assume a permanent organisation under the name of the Indian Reform Association, the objects of which are —

1st To support the present wise and progressive policy of Lord Ripon's Government

2nd To co-operate with the people of India in promoting their political progress and material interests, and

3rd To inform the British public regarding the condition of India.

Firmly convinced that the welfare of the many can never in the long run be safely left to the arbitrament of the few, more especially when the latter consist of a class or race alien from the former, and possessing widely different interests, the Indian Reform Association will take systematic measures to enlighten and organise *English public opinion* on Indian questions, assured that the English people at large will give the natives of India that sympathy, good will, and disinterested justice which they cannot always expect from those who in India are their rivals and competitors

The chief object of the Indian Reform Association will be to qualify the British nation for passing a sound judgment on Indian questions, independently of official direction For this purpose it will collect and bring before them all important facts as to the condition and wants of the people of India, in such form as shall be intelligible to persons not acquainted with the technicalities of Indian life and administration This will be done through the Press, Public Meetings, Conferences, Memorials, and other means calculated to influence Parliament and the Executive Government. The Association will urge the electors of great Britain to demand that Candidates for Parliament should qualify themselves to represent the interests of India as well as of great Britain Finally, the Association will sedulously promote the view urged by the present Marquis of Salisbury in the speech in the House of Commons on 24 May, 1867, viz, that "our mission in India is to develop a system of Native Government" For this end the Association will support all schemes for providing efficient Local Self Government, including that proposed by Sir C Trevelyan, viz, that Representative Institutions should be conferred on India on the principle of "direct election within such limits as may be safe and expedient," thereby "putting the raising and spending of the revenues into the hands of the people themselves.

With these objects in view the Association proposes to entertain in London a small but regular and efficient working staff to carry on the following among other duties under direction of its Executive Committee —

1 To keep a journal of all important events connected with Indian affairs

2 To collect and keep on record all Blue Books and important official and other papers and works of reference connected with India

3 To correspond regularly with the Branches of the Association, and with affiliated and other Native Associations in India.

4 To read all Indian Blue Books, and make briefs, precis and extracts, in a form intelligible to all, for the use of the Association and its Branches, and for publication

5 To communicate with Members of Government, and Parliament with Parliamentary candidates, and Political Societies throughout Great Britain, under the guidance of the Executive Committee

6 To frame and distribute widely to the London and provincial newspapers paragraphs, notices, and articles bringing before the public of Great Britain sound views and facts relating to all Indian questions as they arise. This most important work will be carried on to an extent proportionate to the funds at disposal.

It will thus be seen that the Association is undertaking functions of a most important character, never yet systematically performed for the people of India. Under the direction of the Executive Committee an immense work may thus be done for India with a comparatively small expenditure of funds.

At the same time it is obvious that a considerable amount of funds is necessary for the efficient carrying out of the above programme, which must specially commend itself to the support of the people of India, in their own interests, and they and we confidently invited in order to place the Association on a sound financial basis.

A separate organisation has already been formed within the House of Commons, consisting upwards of 26 members, under the style of the "India Committee," for the purpose of studying Indian questions. This body, which made its existence felt on various occasions during last session, will be ready to utilise in Parliament the facts furnished by the Indian Reform Association.

The present time is very opportune for the inauguration of the present scheme. The attention of the English people has been so far awakened regarding India. A strong feeling has arisen among large masses of the electors of Great Britain against keeping the natives of India out of their just rights. There is a growing conviction that officials cannot be trusted to administer the Indian Government practically without check as hitherto, and that their opinion of their own achievements may not always form the most reliable evidence as to the state of the country under their administration A body of able, earnest disinterested and fearless men have placed their time, talents, and influence gratuitously at India's disposal. The whole of the funds of the Association will be directly expended on its public objects. If the natives of India do not now unite to support the Association, they will lose an opportunity which, it is difficult to hope, will ever recur.

All persons interested in the movement and willing to join or assist should send their names to the undersigned, to whom all general references, suggestions regarding Meetings, &c., should also be addressed.

Subscriptions and Donations may be sent to the Bank of Bombay, for credit of "The Indian Reform Association"

J SEYMOUR KEAY,
Vice-Chairman, British India Committee,
and Indian Reform Association.
HYDERABAD,
DECCAN.

November 1883

THE ILBERT BILL

THE VICEROY'S STATEMENT

The *Times of India* here by telegram from Calcutta that on Friday last the Viceregal Legislative Council, in anticipation of a large number of people coming to hear the Viceroy's statement, assembled in the Marble Hall. A number of ladies and gentlemen were present. The business (that already wired) was carried through The Viceroy then asked the members of the Legislative Council to remain a short time while he made a statement upon the Bill now before the Council for the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code.

His Excellency said —The course I am now taking is no doubt not provided for by the rules of this Council, but it is not without precedent It is doubtless advantageous that the Viceroy should on special occasions reserve to himself the right to make, on behalf of Government, a statement, although no question is before the Council I am, I think, the more justified, because complaints have been made in many many quarters of the silence of Government upon the question during the last few months. It has been said that I ought before this to have given some explanation of the steps they have been taking with regard to the matter I am sure that all my colleagues regret that it should have been thought by any one that the Government of India have in this respect acted with a want of consideration for the feelings of the opponents of the measure, or want of courtesy towards those who have addressed a representation to the Government upon the subject. I can truly say that nothing could be farther from our intention, and I hope I may be pardoned for saying, that nothing could be farther from my own personal character and disposition, than to treat those opposed to me upon any public measure with a want of either courtesy or consideration The statement I am about to make will show clearly that Government were not, till within a few days, in a position to make any public statement with regard to this measure. What I have now to say may be regarded as premature, and must, in some respects, be incomplete, because in the absence of two important members of the Executive Council, the Commander-in-Chief and General Wilson, I am not even now in a position to say more upon some points than that they are to remain for consideration by of the Executive Council. Nevertheless, I thought it right not to delay the state to the Council at its first meeting in Dec-

cuite what has been the action of Government with regard to the Bill since last March. It will be remembered the last step taken with regard to the Bill was referred to the local Governments for consideration and report. As these opinions came in, they were each carefully examined by the members of Government. The last received State on the 24th July. The Government then lost no time in carefully and deliberately considering the course that ought to be pursued. After a careful consideration of the opinions, we were in a position to address the Secretary of State on the 10th August. Considering its importance, no one can say that any unnecessary time had been lost in their despatch. Government, while expressing their opinion that the principle of the policy upon which the Bill was founded ought not to be abandoned, thought perhaps that certain modifications to that measure would be calculated, as they hoped and thought to remove the objections which have been raised to some of its proposals upon grounds which did not bring forward any question of principle. The modifications were the following:—The proposed jurisdiction conferred by the Bill upon Native Magistrates over European British subjects should be confined to Executive Officers, District Magistrates and Sessions Judges. It is proposed to leave unchanged the present powers of local Governments with respect to appointments of Justices of the Peace. Also it is proposed to adopt the suggestion of Sir Charles Turner, Chief Justice of Madras, by amending section 526 of the Code, which enacts that "whenever it is made to appear that a fair and impartial inquiry cannot be had in any Criminal Court or that some question of law of unusual difficulty is likely to arise, the High Court may transfer a case to another Court," is to itself and I would apply the defect in the Code, that any case in which prior to the commencement of hearing, Government, complainant or accused shall notify to the Court its or his intention to make an application under 526, the Court shall adjourn the hearing for such reasonable time as may be required to enable an application to be made and order obtained thereon. These were the modifications made. In accordance with what was said just now, I shall not at present enter into any argument upon the point. When an opportunity in the Legislature arises, Government will be ready to state the grounds which they have suggested the modifications, though brief, the nature of the proposals contained in the despatch, yet to make my statement more clear and full, I ought to say that my honourable friend and colleague, Major-General Wilson, in regard to this despatch as with the former one maintains his position of objecting to the measure altogether. The despatch has been considered by her Majesty's Government and the Secretary of State in Council, and in the despatch of 8th November the Secretary of State expressed his concurrence in the proposals of the Government of India. That despatch reached Calcutta on the 1st of December, and this is the earliest opportunity afforded me of making my statement. There is also another matter I wish to refer. In September the Government received a memorial from the Defence Association, which contained two requests—first, that all papers received from local Governments in connection with the Bill should be published; second that further proceedings of the Bill should be stayed until Parliament had an opportunity of expressing its opinion on the subject. In reply, the memorialists were informed that their first request had already been complied with. The papers were published in the *Gazette of India* of 6th September, which was the earliest moment possible. We only waited till the despatch was in the hands of the Secretary of State, and we knew that he had no objection to the publication of the papers. Their second request related to a matter which is essentially and entirely of necessity in the hands of Her Majesty's Government. The Cabinet alone can decide what course shall be taken upon any question involving the proceeding of either House of Parliament. The memorial was forwarded by the next mail, and the opinion of the Secretary of State asked by the Government of India, who said that in their opinion the question ought in their judgment to be settled one way or other in the Legislative Council before the end of the next sitting of that Council in Calcutta. In the same despatch the Secretary of State replies to our general proposal. He replies that Her Majesty's Government did not "see any good reason why the measures, which is entirely with the competence of your Legislative Council and is already before that body, should be postponed until Parliament meets and this conclude "therefore the matter will be taken up in the ordinary course of business." I stated in my despatch of 8th March last that if the opponents of the Bill wished to appeal to the House of Commons, I should be the last man to object to such a course. I entertain the same feeling still. I have made no concealment of it. It will observed that the Secretary of State's reply leaves a certain latitude to the discretion of Government as to the mode of proceeding with regard to the Bill within well defined limits. I am not yet in a position in consequence of the absence of two members of the Executive Council, to say exactly when the next step with regard to this measure will be taken. It is a subject that will be considered shortly by the Executive Council. That step will be ordinary course of business will be to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, who will consider the Bill and any proposed amendments, and of course the notice will be given to the members of this Council before they are asked to refer the Bill to a Select Committee is brought forward. That is the state of affairs I have to make as to the action of the Government of India with respect to the Bill since March.

His Excellency then proceeded further to make good his apology, and remarked that it had been said that a reply from the Secretary of State might have been telegraphed. His Excellency was of opinion that it was I have been altogether in consistent with ordinary practice and with official propriety to make a public statement on a mere telegram unless his Majesty's Government had directed him to do so. His Excellency added. Suppose we had done so, and suppose when the despatch had come out, and after it had been made known to the public, it had been possible to say that there was any inconsistency between telegraph communication and the precise words, I leave it to the members of the Council to say whether that would not have produced results very far from desired. His Excellency was further of opinion that the right place for him to make a statement was before the Legislative Council in this Legislative Chamber, and members of the Council might have to complain if no, as President of the Council, made any statement elsewhere. His Excellency in conclusion said. I can not close these remarks without representing that those who think that I or my colleagues have felt a cold indifference to the representation of those opposed to this Bill are entirely in error. Silence we have maintained till now. This last been, I maintain necessary silence, and now that I have spoken I earnestly trust that no word of mine may tend to add to the controversy. His Excellency then adjourned the Council to Friday next.

LORD NORTHBROOK ON THE ILBERT BILL

The *Oriental Mail*—Gelston banquets were held on Nov 13 in Bristol. Lord Northbrook, speaking at the Anchor Society's banquet. He made a long defence of the Ilbert Bill, in the course of which he said —

He might be permitted to address himself that night to an Indian question of which he might be supposed to have some special knowledge—viz The Ilbert Bill, which had been made by the Government of India with the full support of Her Majesty's Government for the purpose of removing a disqualification under which all native judges and magistrates now lay in regard to the exercise of criminal jurisdiction over English men in the country districts of India. Nothing perhaps, reflected greater credit upon the British administration for India than the history of Indian jurisprudence. Fifty years ago Indian law was a mass of perplexity and confusion. Parliament, after one of those solemn inquiries which used to precede the periodical renewal of the charters of the East India Company, took the matter in hand. The Council of the Governor-General was strengthened by the addition of a legal member, and a commission, composed of English and Indian lawyers, was employed to draw up new codes of law and procedure. The first result was a code of civil procedure, then a penal code, closely followed by a code of criminal procedure and India might now fairly boast of the completeness of her codes and the constitution of her courts of law. At the very beginning of this legislation the question was raised whether Englishmen living in India should be treated as a privileged class or not, and in 1833, when the restrictions on their residence were removed, Mr Chas. Grant, the responsible Minister in the House of Commons, announced that Englishmen must be subjected to the same regulations and to the same local tribunals as the people of the country (Cheers). In accordance with that principle of equality before the law Englishmen had been made subject to all the civil courts of the country. They had been made subject to the penal code to the criminal jurisdiction of native magistrates in the presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and of native judges of the high courts. Considerable difficulty, however, was found in providing for the trial in criminal cases of Englishmen scattered throughout the country, and for many years it was not considered expedient to place them under the criminal jurisdiction of the local magistrates and judges, whether English or native. They were sent to the presidency towns for trial by the high courts. But as the number of Englishmen increased this became a serious evil, and in 1872 the jurisdiction of certain local courts was extended to Englishmen. This salutary change was unfortunately coupled with the disqualification of native members of the Civil Service from exercising the jurisdiction, and that was take was the origin of the difficulty which the Ilbert Bill was designed to remove. The disqualification in fact, was only carried in the Legislative Council by a majority of two, and at that time there was hardly any native member of the Civil Service fit for sitting to exercise the jurisdiction. The number however had greatly increased, and, under regulations introduced by Lord Lytton a small part of the whole Civil Service will ultimately be composed of natives of India. Last year there, who the code of criminal procedure was under review, a native member of the Legislative Council brought the subject of the disqualification forward and Lord Ripon under took that it should receive the full consideration of the Government. After much careful inquiry a Bill was introduced into the Legislative Council in Calcutta, and when it was made public a violent agitation was raised against it. Lord Ripon promised to carefully consider the arguments of its opponents, and especial care was taken to obtain opinions from officers of every grade throughout India. With the exception of Bengal, the most important local governments—viz, those of Madras, Bombay, the North West Province, and the Punjab—gave their opinion in favour of the Bill proceeding with certain modifications. The objections to the Bill were of two kinds. First the English in India were a dominant race with a right to be tried by their own countrymen, that a change in the law was unnecessary, and that native judges were not to be trusted to try Englishmen. Now, the question must be decided upon its merits. The reason given for the unfitness of native judges was that being a different race, religion, language and habits natives of India could not be expected to understand the ways of English well enough to be trusted, however impartial, men they might be to administer the criminal law satisfactorily in their case, but it was a novel doctrine in India that a judge or magistrate was unfit to discharge his magisterial or judicial duties towards men of different race or creed. Every judge and magistrate in India did it now—Hindus, Mussulmans, Sikhs, Parsees, Buddhists, Armenians, Portuguese and Jews, constantly under the civil and criminal jurisdiction of judges and magistrates of different races and creeds—(hear, hear)—yet the administration of justice had given general satisfaction. If difference of race and religion is to be accepted as a valid reason for establishing separate jurisdictions, the whole fabric of Indian legal procedure must be reconstructed. But, besides, there was the fact that for many years new magistrates and judges had actually exercised jurisdiction over English men without any such unfairness as was apprehended. Now what security was to be taken guarantee the fitness of the particular new magistrates and judges upon which the right on was to be conferred. The Bill originally proposed to confer it first upon district magistrates and sessions judges, who must necessarily be men of long service and of the publications and, secondly, upon native men of certain lower grades which might be given by the local government as a reward for duty. It would undoubtedly be wrong give the jurisdiction to inexperienced new officers with insufficient knowledge of the English language, and, although it was highly probable that the English rulers of provinces would be as negligent as to choose improper men, the Government of India proposed in deference to the feeling which had been expressed, to confine the native jurisdiction over Englishmen to district magistrates and sessions judges and that was the form in which the Bill would now go before the Legislative Council. There was originally a provision in the Bill restricting the power of the local governments to appoint Englishmen to be justices of the peace. Valid objections had been raised to that change of the law and it would be omitted. Moreover, a suggestion of Sir Charles Turner the Chief Justice of Madras, would be adopted by which the power that the high courts now possessed of directing the transfer of any case from one court to another on good ground shown would be slightly extended so as to prevent the possibility of miscarriage of justice in the case of any of the tramped up charges which were unfortunately, not unfrequent in India. That change would apply to all cases, and not to those alone in which Englishmen might be concerned. In making these modifications, which had been approved by her Majesty's Government the Government of India had only acted in accordance with the undertaking given. Much misapprehension existed as to the effect of the change of the law. But what would it be? A district magistrate would have the power to sentence Englishmen to three months imprisonment which might be extended to one year, or a fine which might be extended to Rs 1,000 or both. An Englishman convicted by a district magistrate had a right to appeal to the Sessions Court, or High Court as the case might be, if convicted by the sessions judge on appeal by the High Court. All trials at the Sessions Court were tried by a jury or by assessors, and an Englishman had the right of asking that at least half of either should be Englishmen or Americans. All more serious cases were only triable by the High Courts. He appealed to his fellow-countrymen in India whether such a measure was not necessary to put the future judicial administration of India upon a satisfactory footing. Mr Stanhope in a recent speech at Edinburgh, accused Lord Ripon of "attempting, by Jesuitical artifice to recommend the Ilbert Bill to public opinion in this country." That charge was utterly unfounded. (Cheers) One of the charges was that Lord Ripon sent, through Reuter's agency, a telegram giving a wholly inaccurate report of the discussion in his Council upon the Bill. The Government of India sent home a telegraphic summary of debate in question, but Lord Ripon had nothing to do with compiling it, excepting to supply a summary of his own speech. The rest was prepared by Mr Fitzpatrick and Sir Evelyn Baring, who were solely responsible for the accuracy of the telegram. These gentlemen, he need hardly say were in no blind fashion by sending home an inaccurate report and he utterly denied the allegation that it was inaccurate or misleading. (Cheers) The most extraordinary of all the charges was "that Lord Ripon sent home a telegram to be read by Mr Cross in the House of Commons in answer to a question of my own conveying the impression that a majority of the local governments had reported in favour of the Bill whereas the fact is that not one of them was as I believe in favour of the Bill in its shape." Lord Ripon sent home no telegram to be read by Mr Cross in the House of Commons, and Mr Cross read no such telegram (Hear, hear) Turning, again to the main subject, Lord Northbrook contended that such disqualifications as the Ilbert Bill sought to destroy were in themselves a great political evil. Even if they immediately affected but a few persons, their influence extended to a wider circle and, moreover, they were in direct opposition to the declarations of the legislature and of the Sovereign. These were the words of Her Majesty's gracious proclamation to the princes and people of India, "and it is our future will that, so far as may be our subjects, of whatever race or creed be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity duly to discharge." (Cheers) He could say for himself, and he was sure he could speak with equal confidence for those who preceded and followed him in the office of Viceroy that they had all of them regarded that proclamation as the guide of their conduct, and he could insure the natives of India that they might appeal with confidence to the noble sentiments expressed in it as declaring the deliberate opinion of the people of England and as to the principles upon which the Government of India was to be conducted (Loud cheers)

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THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

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ADVERTISEMENTS

MEDICAL.

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, &C.,

UPON

ALL DISEASES

OF THE

EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT, &c

ALL SYMPTOMS WHICH ARE TREATED

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UPON

All Diseases of the Eye, Ear, & Throat, Deafness, Noises in the Head, Defective Sight, squinting, Cataracts, Amaurosis Ophthalamia, Gutta Serena, Loss of Eyelashes, Inflamation,

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

DRS ENGLER AND JANSZ—It is not our practice to go out of our way to extol the professional skill of this or that medical practitioner who may consider it worth his while to advertise his merits in our columns seeing that all who make use of these columns do not consult any but their own interests in doing so, but we certainly feel bound to make a rare exception in the case of Dr Engler the specialist who has recently arrived in Bangalore to engage in practice here for a limited period We do not wish it to be understood that we consider it necessary to plead some excuse for departing from our usual course in this instance, for we are perfectly satisfied that in saying what we have to say on this matter we will be serving the public more effectually by commmenting what has come to our personal knowledge than by withholding it out of regard for mere conventionalities when we feel convinced that nothing but good can come of our speaking out candidly A month spent in Dr Engler's Surgery, seeing its presiding spirit at work, and hearing his patients earnestly and gratefully testifying to the effective nature of his treatment, as evidenced by their own personal experiences—seeing and hearing all this we say, has convinced us that the worthy Doctor is anything but an empiric, and by no means a pretender of ordinary ability and skill All the cases that came under our observation this morning were, as we ascertained from the patients themselves, finishing standing, and, in many instances, they appear to have showed no signs of yielding to such scientific treatment as may be any day obtained in a public hospital, or at the hands of our regularly trained physicians and surgeons In one case, the patient admitted having attended the Eye Infirmary at Madras, off and on for nearly three years without derriving the relief he sought, and which he has now secured after only five days' attendance at Dr Engler's operating rooms The sufferer had been advised by Dr Brockman himself, who is at the head of the most successful Ophthalmic Surgeon in Southern India, and it is remarkable that the patient should find himself on the high road to recovery after less than a week's treatment under Dr Engler He was affected in both eyes, which were so acutely inflamed as to render it perfectly impossible to keep them open without intense pain The sight was partially lost, the eyelids were sufficiently granulated, and for long weeks as to preclude all possibility of lifting them with any considerable effort on the part of the patient, who moreover, could not bear daylight, and was able to see imperfectly only in dark room These conditions have now changed for the better so decidedly as to leave little doubt of the sufferer's complete recovery before many days are over, his sight being already so far restored as to enable the patient to form tolerably distinct impressions of the objects around him without being painfully inconvenienced by the effects of strong lights In another case, the patient had suffered in a somewhat similar manner for something like six years, during which he had consulted and received treatment from several doctors, all of whom appear to have failed in their efforts to obtain a cure He has now almost completely recovered his sight, and is expecting to be discharged in a few days

It is not our present purpose to refer individually to all the cases that came under our observation this morning, but merely to mention one or two of the worst in which Dr Engler has proved eminently successful in dealing with diseases of the eye, ear, throat and head Having instanced cases of restoration of the sight we may now refer to cases in which Dr Engler has been equally successful in the treatment of the other diseases which he has made his special study A very remarkable case is that of a professional and will which has been suffering from severe ulceration of the throat and nostrils for the past three years, during which she has been a victim to sleeplessness and almost constant headaches so acute and distressing as to make life a burden to her at times She has placed herself under the treatment of several medical practitioners, but not one of them has been able to do for her what Dr Engler has accomplished in a single week, at the end of which she now finds her pain considerably alleviated and is no longer deprived of the soothing influence of "tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep" Another interesting case is that of a girl of nine or ten, who has been almost completely deaf from infancy—an affliction which affected her whole constitution by incapacitating her from entering upon an active enjoyment of youthful life Her mental faculties suffered from want of full play, and her physical frame from want of exercise, which her malady naturally rendered repugnant. Here again, a little more than a week under Drs. Engler and Jansz has been attended with most remarkable benefits, the patient having now recovered the sense of hearing sufficiently to hear the tick of a watch held at a short distance from the ear The parents describe the condition of the child as one exhibiting a most signal change for the better in every way, the patient being now not only able to hear with ease, but altogether improved in body and mind as well Every one of the cases we have here enumerated are those of persons who are more or less well-known in Bangalore and we have no hesitation in saying that every one of them will testify to the really wonderful skill, dexterity, and professional success displayed by Dr Engler and his able coadjutor Dr Jansz, both of whom we can conscientiously commend to the publicans, to our knowledge, far and away, the most skilful specialists that have ever visited India.—*Daily Post, Nov 28th, 1883*

DRS ENGLER AND JANSZ, are by the exercise of their peculiar skill, doing a great deal of good in Bangalore We have paid a casual visit to Dr Engler's surgery to see for ourselves what is being done in the way of cures Of course we speak unprofessionally, but we do not know that professional knowledge is required to judge as to results when young and hearing of patients themselves are freely allowed Three cases of blindness, two nearly total, and one total in one eye, were, according to the testimony of the sufferers themselves, progressing with wonderful favourableness One in which inflamation and granulation of the inner surface of the eyelids had lasted for months, and had caused ulceration of the eye-ball, was almost cured after about a fortnight's treatment, although previous treatment had failed to give relief In another case, where both eyes were seriously affected, the patient was considerably better, and in the one in which the sight of one eye had been lost, it was restored, and though not completely recovered was on a fair way to do so, the patient freely and without effort read from a newspaper with the injured eye, though no sight whatever was in it a few days previous. In cases of deafness, Dr. Engler seems even more certain of success than in blindness One little girl who had been deaf for years was restored so far as to be able to hold a conversation in ordinary tones, she heard the softest spoken words and answered to them and heard the ticking of a watch held from four to six inches from her ears Two soldiers belonging to the garrison suffering from deafness have been cured one a man who had been in hospital for weeks and been blistered and put to great pain, by ordinary treatment, perfectly recovered his hearing in 24 hours.

We are quite aware that any detailed notice of such cures as these are apt to be looked at as advertisements by the general public. But this, we fancy, is the result of the infrequency of such notices. Why men who benefit the suffering members of the public, as Drs Engler and Janszs are undoubtedly doing, should receive no attention from the press, when whole columns are given up to descriptions of the tricks of some travelling juggler, it would be perhaps hard to explain It is a fact, however that while the public naturally has to pay for both, the one who does most good is the least noticed.—*Bangalore Spectator, Dec 3rd 1883.*

DOCTORS ENGLER AND JANSZ—We are glad to record that the two skilful and experienced medical gentlemen, Doctors Engler and Jansz, are continuing their labours of merciful relief to those suffering from diseases and defects of the eye, ear, and throat, and that these labours have been attended with uniform success. In our first notice, we recorded several successful operations performed by them. We are but doing the public a kindness, when we proceed to note several other operations which have come under our knowledge

The little European girl, who was deaf from infancy, and to, whose case we called attention in our last article, has now had her hearing completely restored, to the great delights of her parents and friends Amongst the fresh cases of the success which attends the efforts of Drs. Engler and Jansz, we note those of two soldiers. One of the soldiers was deaf in both ears, and was treated in hospital for over seven weeks but with very small results He was perfectly restored to hearing in twenty-four hours. The other soldier had been deaf for years, but he was quite cured, after being under treatment for two weeks under Drs. Engler and Jansz A gentleman from Madras, who had been, of and on, under treatment, for three years, at the Eye infirmary, Madras, for almost total blindness, has now had his sight completely restored. A native gentlemen of Bangalore, who was deaf in both ears, one totally deaf and the other three-fourths deaf, for twenty years, put himself under the treatment of Drs Engler and Jansz, and after four day's treatment, he can now hear in the ear which was totally deaf, and the other has recovered its power A native gentleman from Mysore was also treated for deafness in one of his ears and, after a few days under the hands of the doctors, the deafness has disappeared. The last case we record is that of a native boy, who was totally blind in one eye. He seems to have been put under the treatment of some native doctor, and was maltreated in the process He has been in the hands of Drs. Engler and Jansz now for five days, and is gradually but surely recovering his sight.—

We certainly are of opinion that Drs. Engler and Jansz have established the reputation which they claimed for themselves, when they first came to Bangalore Their stay here, we fear, will be short, and it is for those who are afflicted with the peculiar diseases and defects over which they have such mastery, to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by their presence amongst us.

We have had several enquiries made by correspondents, whether Drs. Engler and Jansz intend paying Mysore town a visit. We have been requested to state that the doctors do not intend going beyond Bangalore. Those who wish to have the benefit of their experienced advice and skilled treatment should come to Bangalore.—*Karnataka Prakasika, Dec. 10th, 1883*

N B—DRS ENGLER & JANSZ will supply patients and others, with their celebrated Wollaston's ground Spectacles and Eye-glasses, to suit all sights.

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N SINGAIYAH AND FRIENDS

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Also they beg to inform their constituents that they have a large supply of valuable and cheap stationery, and that they are sole agents for the famous Kangra Valley Orange Pekoe Tea which can be had of them very cheap.

Spectator Agenda.

Terms—Cash.

Srirungapatna Municipality.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for public information that, under the orders of the Dewan received with the French Rocks Sub-Division Officer's No 953/686, dated 15th November 1883, the materials consisting of some valuable timber, tiles, &c, contained in the buildings known as Morrison's Bungalow and the Maha Rajah's old Palace situated in the Fort of Srirungapatna, will be sold by public auction to the highest bidder on the 30th January 1884, from 10 A. M., to 5 P. M., and if necessary on the following day. Intending bidders are requested to attend the sale —

Conditions of Sale

1. Persons whose bids are accepted by the Vice-President should deposit on the spot 25 per cent. of the amount bid, and pay the remainder into the Taluk Treasury within 15 days from the date of sale.

2. The sales are subject to sanction by the President —

3. The materials purchased should be removed completely within 30 days of the date on which the purchaser may be put in possession of the same.

4 For every day beyond the above period on which the materials may remain unremoved, the purchaser will be liable to pay to the Municipality a fine of one rupee until 15 days, after which he will forfeit his claim to the materials and the money already paid into the Treasury.

5. Time-expired materials will be resold at public auction to the advantage of the Municipality

6 On failure of the approved bidder to pay the deposit or the remainder as per para 1, the materials will be resold at the expense and risk of the original purchaser.

N. B.—The materials of Morrison's Bungalow which is still standing will be sold as they are and should be taken down by the purchaser himself at his own cost, whereas in the case of the old Palace the materials are lying on the ground and have only to be removed.—

A. RAGHAVENDRA RAU,
Vice-President,
Srirungapatna Municipality

MUN. BOARD OFFICE,
SRIRUNGAPATNA,
19th Dec 1883.

NOTICE.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE

Trivandrum, 18th Dec—His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore has received from the President of the French Republic the decoration and the letter patent of appointment as Officier de Instruction Publique

ENGLAND'S ADVICE TO EGYPT.

London, 19th Dec.—The British Government has advised the Egyptian Government not to try to reconquer Soudan

No British or Indian troops will in any case be sent thither, but if necessary, the Mediterranean Squadron will go to Alexandria to guarantee the maintenance of order.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES AGAINST THE FENIANS.

Owing to Fenian threats, precautionary measures have been taken to guard London Bridge, Newgate, and Hawarden Castle.

MEDIATION PROPOSED BETWEEN FRANCE AND CHINA

The *Times*, in a leading article, this morning, announces that Earl Granville is ready, if asked to mediate between France and China.

NOTICE

Tuesday next being New Year's Day, and it being the invariable practice to close this Office on that day, we have to intimate to our subscribers, and readers, that there will be no issue of this journal on Monday, the 31st December 1883

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1883

THE ILBERT BILL ONCE AGAIN

IN the special telegram of the Anglo-Indian Defence Association of Calcutta—which telegram has been scattered broadcast over the land, through the medium of the English press in the country—is to be believed, and there can hardly be a doubt of its *correctness, it seems as if the* Government of India and the Secretary of State for India had unanimously combined to shew the white feather in a matter in which they have hitherto displayed the utmost spirit and determination not to yield to unreasoning clamour and irrational opposition, on the part of the Europeans and *domiciled Anglo Indians against the proposed* amendment of the present Code of Criminal Procedure, so as to give jurisdiction to native members of the Covenanted Civil Service over European British subjects Little more than a fortnight ago, the announcement was that, in accordance with the statements made by Lord Northbrook at a public banquet in the city of Bristol, the Government of India had so far made concessions to the European population of India, as to reduce the provisions of the amended bill to this—namely, that only those natives of the Covenanted Civil Service who had attained to the rank of District Magistrate or Sessions Judge should *have the authority to try European British* subjects, and that section 450 of the present Code of Criminal Procedure should be so far amended, both for Europeans and natives, as to give both the advantage of moving, in cases where clear and good reasons are stated, that the case be removed from the court before which it comes to *some other court, or to the High Court* This concession, it will be observed, did not, in any way, abandon the principle of the Ilbert Bill, that native and European members of the Covenanted Civil Service should be placed on the same footing as regards their criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects, and thus far, there was a *satisfactory termination* of a question which has been agitating and irritating Europeans and natives in India for the past twelve months But now comes a most unlooked for and surprising act on the part of the Government of India, which must be acting with the approval and sanction of the Secretary of State for India *and his Council It is an act which shows* that, after all the expressed determination of the Government of India and Secretary of State in Council not to yield to the noisy clamour of the European population in India, those great fountains of authority have really yielded and given up all the stand-points and outworks with which they *had entrenched themselves against Europe* an opposition and nuisance in this matter The telegram of the Anglo-Indian Defence Association of Calcutta runs as follows —

"A concordat has been arranged between the Government and the Council of the Defence Association, upon what may be, described generally as the following terms.

1 *No native other than a native district* judge and native district magistrate, to exercise criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects.

2. The European in every such case inclusive of offences triable by a district magistrate, to be entitled as of right to be tried by a jury, the majority of which shall consist of European British subjects

3 The right moreover to be conferred even in non-jury districts. This right to apply in every case triable by the district magistrate, even when the magistrate himself is a European British subject"

If the "concordat" above set forth is true—and we do not think that even such determined *opponents of the* measure as the Defence Association would invent a lie to support their cause—it is clear that the Government of India has practically abandoned the measure proposed by Mr Ilbert's Bill in its integrity, and has substituted a measure more in accordance with the wishes and desires of the European community of India The Government of India has, in short, at the last moment yielded its position in a most ignominious manner, whether from a craven fear of the European opposition, or from a real want of confidence in the native servants of the state in the Covenanted Civil Service it is difficult to decide, at the present moment

Taking the "Concordat" to be what is described to be, it is clear that the conferring of criminal jurisdiction on native Covenanted Civil servants, even of the rank of District Magistrate or Sessions Judge, is a delusion and mockery, for in all such cases, even offences triable by district magistrate, the European accused may insist, "as of right," to be tried by a jury, the majority of whom shall consist of his own countrymen, and, as in jury cases, we presume, the *jury* will try the accused and not the District Magistrate, who will have to be guided by the finding of the jury There cannot be the slightest doubt that, if such a measure becomes law, every European charged before a District Magistrate, whether native or European, will take advantage of the right of applying for a jury and, "as of right," obtain it In fact, it seems to us, that, by this "concordat" between the Government of India and the Defence Association the position of the *European in the Mofussil* is much better than it ever was as regards criminal charges against him Under the present Code, a European charged with an offence, in the Mofussil, can only claim a jury before a Session Court, now (if the "concordat" is ratified) a European accused before a District Magistrate might *insist* upon being tried by a jury

Such being the state of the matter, since the publication of the telegram reproduced above, it is clear that the natives should take steps to have the same privilege conferred on them as appears about to be conferred on Europeans and Anglo Indians and their descendants If Europeans accused in the Mofussil, before a District Magistrate, can, as a matter of right, insist upon being tried by a jury composed mainly of his own countrymen, then it is but fair that natives similarly accused should have a similar privilege conferred on them, that is to say, that they also should have the right to insist upon being tried by a jury *the majority of whom* should consist of their own countrymen The natives of India have every reason to urge this as a rightful claim on the Government of India, because that Government has of late, times without number, declared that there should be no political distinction whatever between Europeans and natives, and that *there should not be one law for the European* and another for the native What ever may have been the reasons or motives of the Government of India for having thus suddenly veered round and favoured Europeans in India with a right which they never claimed, it is clear that if that Government wishes to keep faith with the natives, it is bound to confer on them a similar right, for, otherwise, the fact of conferring criminal jurisdiction over Europeans on native District Magistrates and Sessions Judges, becomes, as have said, merely a delusion and a mockery We do not wish to become angry with the position in which the new line of policy of the Government of India will place natives of India and those who will have attained such high judicial positions as District Magistrate and Sessions Judge, but it seems to us that, if the Government of India has agreed to this precious "Concordat" with the Anglo-Indian Defence Association, it has done so with very little regard for the rights and feelings of the natives, and with a strange forgetfulness of its own sense of self respect and honest character for consistency Its apparent yielding to the clamour of the European community in India, at the present time when the bill has been handed over to a Select Committee, before it is finally discussed and disposed of, is a hundred fold more an impolitic act than such yielding would have been at the outset of the European agitation We take it that the telegram of the Defence Association is true, because, as we have said, they could hardly lie to invent a lie to suit their purpose but even the terms set forth in the agreement between the Association and the Government of India must first be embodied in a new bill, or be incorporated in the present one, discussed and reported upon by the Select Committee, and then finally considered and disposed of by the Supreme Legislative Council before they can become law There is, therefore, ample time for a reconsideration of the terms entered into with the Association by the Government of India If they are adopted with the consent of that Government, then we can only say that no civilised Government will have more stultified itself than that over which lord Ripon presides.

OURSELVES.

MANY of our readers may possibly be surprised when they learn that it is now two years and five months since we started the *Karnataka Prakasika* as a separate English sheet We did so after contending against many difficulties, but we were buoyed up and encouraged by the support which the public afforded us, and we had every hope—which hope we have not abandoned—that our venture would prove a financial success, not necessarily of increasing the personal income of those connected with the conduct of the Journal, but that we should be enabled to do what is known in homely parlance as "paying one's way," that is, of being able to meet *all the* necessary expenses of type, press, paper, and manual labour, which make a very large call on a newspaper proprietor's pecuniary resources In fact, it was enough for us if we could turn out our Journal, week after week, without encountering that *bete noir* of all mundane enterprises—Debt, but out of its clutches, we are sorry to say, we have not succeeded in keeping clear. We therefore feel reluctantly compelled to call special attention to one great drawback, and, it is seems an ungracious task to do so, we shall be as brief as possible Many—nay, most of those who have done us the honor to set their names down as subscribers to our English sheet, keep back their subscription for a twelve months and more, and the result is, that, at the end of a year, as at the present time, we have a large amount of arrears to collect, which, if they had been paid at the time they were due, would have been of infinite more service to us than when they come in little by *little*, in dribblets, as it were, after we have made many applications to the defaulters. As a matter of a cash transaction, it is not much that we ask—five rupees per annum in advance for the English edition of our paper is surely not a large amount, and those subscribers who do us the honour of their support will doubly enhance their patronage, if they pay up the amount at once, *at the time* they request us to put their names down in our list *Dis dat qui cito dat*—he gives twice who gives quickly—says the proverb, and in no business is the saving more true than in newspaper enterprise, in which every thing has to be paid for at once, and little or no pecuniary credit can be *got*, getting into debt being in itself a bad thing for the prosperous existence of a newspaper We therefore, take this opportunity of intimating to our defaulting subscribers that *all* arrears of subscription to this Journal must be paid up to the proprietor by the 31st January ensuing, and in case the defaulters fail to do so, their copy of the Journal will be stopped, without further notice from this office And as to our new subscribers, who may extend their patronage to us, we expect that they will pay their subscriptions strictly *in advance* Those of our subscribers who have paid their subscriptions up to date, will have one month's grace allowed, and if, after that, the subscription for the *half* period is not forthcoming, their copy of the Journal will be similarly stopped We are reluctantly compelled to adopt this measure, both in the interests of the paper and of its subscribers themselves. We trust these few words will have the desired effect, and that, at the end of the ensuing year we shall have no arrears to collect, by putting us to the unpleasant task of "dunning" defaulters

Original and Selected Notes.

THE *Madras Mail* says that there is a stir in the dove-cots of the High Court, for the Hon'ble P O Sullivan, the popular Advocate General of Madras, has let the cat out of the bag, by intimating his idea of taking a run home for an uncertain period of time. His professional virtue has been so widely recognised, and liberally rewarded by the great world of clients, that he does not need to return to India to look for dollars, and there is just the chance that when he finds himself treating up Stockville Street in the good city of Dublin, he will turn into a Club, call for a glass of wine, and pour it as a libation down his throat as a solemn sign of his having made up his mind to foreswear once for all the forensic delights of the gorgeous Importance therefore attaches to the Governor's selection of Mr O'Sullivan's *locum tenens* A Governor who is himself a barrister, who went the Midland circuit after having graduated L L B with honours at the University of London, should be able to weigh, with the aid of the Chief Justice, the respective merits of the possible candidates for the big plum of the High Court Far then be it from us to make the mistake of naming any one among the group of talented men at the local bar as the most worthy to succeed to Mr O Sullivan's shoes and fees

THE *Madras Standard*, says that Mr John Wallace, late of the Madras Civil Service, at the Town Presidency Magistrates' Court yesterday before Mr Pommaswamy Pillay Avergal, applied for a summons against Mr D F Carmichael under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, on a charge of receiving an illegal gratification The ingredients of the offence, he said, were the gratification, a public servant accepting for himself or attempting to obtain for himself or any other person, and the subsequent favor shown This Court knew that, that was an inference to be drawn by common sense applied to particular facts It was not essential that he should show the pecuniary value of the present given, but to simply say that it was adequate to the purchase of procuring the subsequent favor This was the nomination of Mr Justice Muthusami Iyer's son to the Civil Service It was sufficient to show any degree of inference which would satisfy the mind of a person sane to change the ordinary unbiassed disposition of the person It may be objected that the custom here prevails to sanction the acceptance of a gift but I may be permitted to question such a custom as accepting gifts from natives on certain occasions, but custom cannot sanction a breach of positive law A theft is not the less theft if the article stolen is insignificant Mr Justice Muthusami Iyer's son was not admitted into the Civil Service for superior abilities, but being the son of a public servant Mr Wallace said that there was a conspiracy to injure him in his profession and gratify private malice There was a letter sent to the Secretary of State through the Viceroy signed by four members of the Madras Government The letter was a defamatory one, and he intended prosecuting the Rt Hon'ble Mr Grant Duff as well as the Viceroy for the same He remarked that they had no power to dismiss any member of the Civil Service Mr Pommaswamy Pillay, finding that Mr Carmichael was a resident of the Adyar, said that he had no jurisdiction in the matter, and Mr Wallace had better apply to the proper authorities

Local and Provincial

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS —All the public offices in law courts, civil and criminal, including the treasuries, throughout the province, will be closed from this day up to and inclusive of the 4th Proximo Provision has been made by heads of office for the despatch of emergent work during the vacation

MADIVAI CHUTTROM —Mr Rai Bahadur A R Sabapathy Moodeliar, member of His Highness the Maharajah's Council, ever intend on doing something for the benefit of his fellow creatures, in a way which will best suit their comfort and convenience, has begun to enlarge and extend the chuttrum which he built many years ago at Madivai The place is a great convenience to the public and is very much used by travellers

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF —His Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander in Chief of Madras Army, went over from Madras to Krishnapuram, on Saturday morning last, by the mail train of the previous night, and after inspecting the camps at the place and breakfasting there, His Excellency came into Bangalore by the P M goods train from Kolar Sir Frederick again left Bangalore for Ootacamund, by the mail train of Saturday last, and will return here about the 31st Instant, on his way to the Camp of Exercise at Cadgoody

THE MARKET SHOW —The annual show at the New Market, C and M. Station, takes place this morning, the Municipal Commissioners and Judges of the prizes assembling at seven o'clock, and the show being thrown open to the general public at eight His Highness the Maharajah, the British Resident Mr J B Lyall, and the Dowan, and the members of their respective suites, and other distinguished company are expected to be present at the show, the competition for which, however, is confined only to stall holders at the market.

NATIVE ENGINE DRIVERS —As may be known, eight native lads, sons of people who are permanent residents of Mysore town, are at present in Bangalore, as apprentices of the Mysore State railway, learning the working of the line generally and the management and control of engines particularly. In short, they destined to be engine drivers, we presume, replacing Europeans drivers by and by. These lads get only Rs 8 a month as a stipend on which to support themselves—a sum quite inadequate to their wants. They have, we learn, sent a petition to the Dowan asking for an increased grant, which, it is to be hoped, will be sanctioned

THE DEWAN —Mr K Sheshadri Iyer, B A, B L, Dowan to His Highness the Maharajah, Mr Vijayendra Rao, the Dewan's Secretary, and all the other members of the party lately out on a tour of inspection in the Province returned to Bangalore on Friday last, at 5-30 P M, by special train from Dobbspett on the Tumkur line, or, more accurately, the travelling was by trolly from Dobbspett to Banavar, whence the special train started We regret, however, to learn that the train came to a stand still about four miles from Bangalore, owing to the engine, an old one, breaking down A delay of an hour occurred before an engine could be sent up from Bangalore to bring in the special, which arrived after the end of before the Maharajah's special from Mysore, as had been previously arranged

THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.—The Matriculation and First Arts examination of the University of Madras, held in the large hall of the Central College, began on the 17th Instant (Monday) and concluded on Saturday last the 22nd Instant As usual the number of candidates for both examinations was larger this year than last year, and probably, there will be no diminution in the numbers as time goes on, and female candidates also present themselves, of whom, by the way, there was an increase this year We regret to learn that, on Wednesday last Mr John Cook, M A, the Principal of the Central College, while supervising the Matriculation candidates, detected three of them copying from each other, and immediately ordered them out of the hall The matter was reported officially (by post) to the Secretary to the Uncovenanted Civil Service examination at Madras

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE PETTAH POLICE —The charges of causing hurt to certain Thugis or gardeners of the Pettah by members of the local police force, were investigated throughout the past week by Captain Macaulay, Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of Bangalore, and his enquiry ended on Friday last The accused were two Mahomedan, a native constable, and the Pettah Inspector, Mr Syed Ameen, who was also charged with aiding and abetting his men, and inciting them to strike and maltreat the Thugis Messrs Sambasivaiah and Singara Chari, advocates, appeared for the prosecutor the Thugis, Rachiga, and Mr J A Lazarus, advocate, for the accused Captain Macaulay has delicate and difficult task to perform, but it would have been better if he had delivered a written Judgment, on Saturday last, giving his reasons for the conclusions at which he has arrived in a case which has excited great public attention and interest, as was shown by the densely crowded court, on each day's hearing, especially on the last day The first accused was fined Rs 10, the second discharged, the third (police constable) fined Rs 5, and the Inspector discharged

ARRIVAL OF H H THE MAHARAJAH —His Highness the Maharajah, accompanied by the British Resident Mr J B Lyall, together with the members of their respective suites, arrived in Bangalore, on Friday last, at 5 15 P M, by special train from Mysore There was a very large and dense crowd of all classes of the native population of the Pettah and Cantonment, and even many from the surrounding villages who had come together to see if they could get a glimpse of their ruler The usual guards of honour from infantry regiments were present at the station for His Highness and the Resident, and the usual escort of Silladar cavalry to accompany them to their respective destinations The usual salutes, respectively, of 21 and 13 guns were fired, as the Maharajah and the Resident left the station A number of Brahmins met His Highness on his way to his carriage, and presented him with garlands of flowers and limes There was a large number of European and native officers both in the state service and under the Residency present in the platform, which was tastefully decorated and the floorings covered with red baize, in honour of the occasion

K SHESHADRI IYER, ESQR, B A B L,

Dowan to His Highness

The Maharaja of Mysore

HONOURED SIR,

We the inhabitants of Tumkur most respectfully beg to approach you with this our humble address

1 Ever since the assumption by the British Government of the Administration of the Territories of Mysore, we have been earnestly and anxiously longing for its restoration to Native rule This long felt wish of ours was fulfilled in March 1881, when Her Majesty the Empress of India was graciously pleased to place His Highness Chama Rajendra Oodayar Bahadoor on the throne of his ancestors, and to entrust him with the Government of his country The appointment as Dowan, of the late talented C Ranga Charlu, Esqr, C I E, who was eminently qualified for the high post by his long administrative experience, was a source of great happiness and confidence to us But we regret to say that our happiness was short-lived, for, unfortunately for the Province and the people, death snatched away from us this able and experienced statesman before the Province could reap the benefits of his abilities and experience

2 We assure, you, Sir, that we felt highly concerned for the great loss we sustained in the person of the late Dowan, when we heard that His Highness appointed you as Dowan, your ability and intimate knowledge of your predecessor's policy fully qualifying you for the high and responsible position which you now hold

3 The good we enjoyed under you whilst you presided over the Tumkur District, has enhanced our confidence in your wise administration of the Province Short as is the period in which you have been at the head of the Government, it is full of signs of the deep and earnest interest you take in the welfare of the subjects of His Highness The Local Fund Act, the Revenue Regulation Code, and the promulgation of the rules for the recovery and realization of the arrears of Government due from the Inamdars, are unmistakable marks of the good the country may expect under your administration

4 We are deeply grateful to you and to His Highness Chama Rajendra Oodayar Bahadoor for honouring this place with your visit on this occasion We humbly beg you to kindly convey to our Gracious Sovereign our expressions of loyalty and gratitude

5 In conclusion, we earnestly pray to the Almighty to bless you with long life and health, that His Highness and his loyal subjects may long enjoy the benefits of your wise counsel and administration, and that the prosperity of the country may be promoted

We beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient and humble servants

Extracts.

THE ILBERT BILL—NECESSITY FOR PASSING IT AT ONCE

The *Indian Mirror*—We would strongly urge the Government of India at once to take up the Bill, and proceed with it as fast as the rules of business for the Legislative Council permit In no other way can the present excitement, artificial though it be, be effectively quelled As the Opposition has justly forfeited the sympathy and consideration of the Government by the violence and disloyalty of its conduct and by the seditious language of some of its constituted organs, we think that the Council should pass the Bill in its original form—the proposed modifications being withdrawn to mark the strong sense of disapproval by the Government of the attitude and utterances of the one community on which it had the strongest claim for support in a policy which is calculated to ensure the permanent stability of the British Empire in India Any concession to the anti Ilbert Bill is sure to be misunderstood and misconstrued

FALSE PATRIOTS IN OUR COUNTRY

The *Indian Mirror*—It is satisfactory to learn that Rajah Siva Prasad's time in the Viceroy's Council will expire before the next debate on the Ilbert Bill comes on At no period in the history of India was greater cohesion needed among the Indian race than at the present moment, and it is just at this moment that every man among us, who shows a disposition to be false to his country, should gibbetted for the reprobation of his countrymen, as a warning to deter other people from following his example We sincerely hope that our beloved country will, in course of no long time be wholly or almost wholly, free from the influence of such men The Zemindars of Bengal (to our sorrow and shame be it said) rejected that the opponents of the Ilbert Bill—the very men who had sought to put upon the Bengalis name a brand of disgrace—made common cause with them in their public opposition to the Bengal Tenancy Bill Blinded by their own interests, they forgot what they owed to their country Any Zemindar whether of Bengal or Behar who supports the opposition to the Ilbert Bill, may be sure of making himself as marked a man as Rajah Siva Prasad, and though Viceroys come and go, the brand of public reprobation will secure his name an unenviable fame with posterity Native public opinion is growing stronger and stronger from day to day, and the Native community are intelligent enough to distinguish between genuine and false patriotism

30 YEARS' CHANGE.

The *Statesman*—For many years past, the great Universities of Calcutta, of Bombay, Madras, the Punjab, and the North West Provinces, have been turning out young men in thousands, as highly educated as the graduates of our own Universities at home; while the Anglo-Indian community of lawyers, merchants, bankers, planters, civilians, and soldiers are blind to the fact, and persuade themselves that India to-day is just what it was 30 years ago No more profound delusion could exist India is to-day teeming with young men from 25 to 35 years of age, so highly educated, so well read in general literature, so familiar with Western thought and culture, that attempt to look down upon the more ground of 'race' distinction, is to assert pretensions that are positively becoming ridiculous That native students and many of the younger graduates, are marked by the same conceit that we resent in our own educated youth at home, is true enough, but 'youth' is a fault that mends every day and the older graduates,—and all are *growing* old—are every where showing that moderation and self-distrust which age and experience bring to earnest and well educated men everywhere, and that 'age' only comes upon the vast majority of men, in all lands The late Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter was a striking illustration of the class of men we are referring to He took his seat upon the Bench at the age of 33 years only, by the side of Sir Barnes Peacock and old Justice Kemp, and it is not extravagant to say that so marvellous were his abilities, and so beautiful his nature and character, that he was as much loved and trusted by the Bench as he was admired As a striking specimen of what the young Bengalee *may* do even in these ways, to rival the Englishman, while distancing him altogether in the more important matters of scholarship and culture, look at young Cooch Behar, the most daring rider in the steeple-chase and the hunt, champion lawn-tennis player, and according to ladies we are told nearly the best waltzer they dance with. And are 'our boys' so silly as to believe that young Cooch Behar is a solitary example of what young India is now and again producing Amongst the older men, look at Rajendralala Mittra, whom to know is to love, Mohendra Lall Sircar, old Lokanath Mitra, and a host of other men, whose scholarly attainments, professional culture, and beautiful private character are unknown to our fellow-countrymen, only because of the retirement in which they live

THE NIZAM'S CLAIM TO THE BERARS

The *Statesman*—" According to Reuter Mr Gorst, R C, M P, will leave England this week for India He is coming to advise the Nizam on the Berar question but will return to England in time to take part in the debates on the question of Parliamentary reform in March Mr Gorst is one of the most effective speakers on the Tory side of the House, and is one of the famous 'four' who constitute the 'fourth party in the Commons. He has been long familiar with the Berar question, his services having been enlisted in the young Nizam's behalf, when Sir Salar Jung paid his visit to England at the invitation of the Duke of Sutherland. Although he was the leading counsel on the side of our adversary, in the case of the Amir's habit as ourselves, we were on friendly terms with him in the House, and he there told us some curious stories about the visit of the great native Minister to England He was absolutely surrounded by 'spies from the India Office, the worthy assistants of that respectable Foreign Office, which is now once more amongst us Mr Gorst himself, to get an interview with Sir Salar Jung, had to smuggle himself into the house, at 6 o'clock the morning We sometimes burn to punish the men, who have so dragged the English name through the dirt, to bolster their narrow *subberdustre*, despotic and immoral resolutions in Council Mr Gorst told us, as an absolute fact, that at by with Sir Salar Jung's own power, to secure the restoration of the provinces when he was in London It had been arranged that at his interview with the Queen he was to ask her Majesty pointedly so do just to to the young Nizam and restore the province, and that the Queen was prepared to make a reply that would have necessitated its rendition, whether the Ministry liked it or not The interview took place, but Sir Salar Jung, who was rose red in her Majesty's usual gracious and graceful way, never referred to the subject at all! It could only be conjectured that the India Office had got at him, and persuaded or terrified him into silence upon the subject Mr Gorst told us that the matter had been so completely arranged,—the Prince of Wales probably lending a helping hand, and the Duke of Edinburg also through the influence of the Clerks —that had Sir Salar but doffed the India Office and boldly asked for the restoration of the province, the Queen's answer whould have been such as to make the rendition a necessity. It was given out about two years ago that the province would be restored when the young Nizam came of age, and Sir Salar Jung's visit to Simla last year is believed to have quieted his mind on the subject."

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES AT OXFORD

The following letter has been addressed by Professor Monier Williams to the members of the Oxford Congregation in view of the statute which was to be promulgated on the 21st ult enabling natives of India to offer an Oriental language in place of either Latin or Greek at responsions and moderations —

Oxford, Nov 19, 1883

Gentlemen,—I respectfully request your attention to the following facts —Before my first journey to India in 1875 discussions took place in congregation as to the desirability of providing instruction in Indian subjects for those selected Indian Civil Service probationers who might attach themselves to this university In the end, the consent of Convocation was obtained to the appointment of special readers and teachers, who are now doing their work well and successfully But in the course of the debates which took place in 1875, I took occasion to urge that our possession of India involved two other duties—first the founding of an institution (analogous to that already established for the promotion of science) where all workers in the field of Indian knowledge might receive aid and encouragement, secondly, the establishment of a school (analogous to the Cambridge Indian Languages Tripos) in which degrees might be obtained for proficiency in the classical languages of India I need not enter into the question how far my two Indian journeys and subsequent efforts have contributed towards the accomplishment of the first of these objects, but I take this opportunity of announcing that the Indian Institute, which I trust will be opened for work in June 1884, will contain four rooms for resident natives of India, and that my chief object in visiting that country a third time will be to procure the foundation of four Indian scholarships for natives of India intending to take their degrees at this university

With regard to the second point urged by me in the debates of 1875, I have to remind you that on my return from India I brought back the following petition signed by 500 graduates students, and influential persons connected with the Indian universities.

"To Monier Williams, Esq, Boden professor of Sanskrit to the University of Oxford

'We, the undersigned, being graduates or undergraduates of Indian universities, or principals or professors of colleges, or masters of schools in India or otherwise connected with Indian educational work, request you to lay before the convocation of the University of Oxford a statement of our earnest desire that an 'Indian school should be founded at Oxford for the benefit of students who are natives of India so that they may take the usual degrees in arts after examination in the classical languages of their own country

"It is almost needless for us to point out that it must ever be almost an impossibility for young Indians to acquire a sufficient knowledge of Latin and Greek to enable them to graduate at Oxford under the present rules, for, in addition to the acquisition of English (which is to them the key to general Western knowledge,) they have to devote much of their time when at school and college to the acquisition of the Indian classics Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian We believe that it will be universally admitted that these languages stand in precisely the same relation to young Indian students as that in which Latin and Greek stand to European students and that an examination in them must be for the former the truest examination 'in *Literis Humanioribus*"

The above memorial was laid by me before the Vice-Chancellor and the Hebdomadal Council in the Summer of 1876, and it is somewhat remarkable that the first practical reply to the request of the petitioners should have been delayed till the very hour of my quitting Oxford for third Indian journey I need not say that, had I been able to delay my departure, my voice would have been raised in congregation in support of the statute to be promulgated to-morrow afternoon, though I should have expressed my regret that the measure to be proposed for the acceptance of the university only amounts to the granting of half the whole loaf asked for by 500 signatories.

I trust that all members of Congregation interested in the well being of the populations committed to our rule in India will be present to-morrow and signify their approval of a measure which, by promoting intercourse and interchange of thought between the East and West, must tend to draw Great Britain and her Eastern possessions closer together

MONIER WILLIAMS.

THE DISMISSAL OF NATIVE SUBORDINATES FOR MISCONDUCT

On the 13th ultimo, the Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Public) wrote to the Chief Secretary to Government, Madras — 'I am directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the accompanying copy of a resolution recorded by the Government of Bombay, dated 16th Oct on the subject of dismissals of native subordinates for misconduct'

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department, No 7170, dated Bombay Castle, 16th October 1883

Read the following

Resolution of Government, on the subject of the procedure that should be adopted when native subordinates in the civil departments are dismissed from pensionable service for misconduct

Resolution —The Court of Directors, by despatch, No 42, of 6th August 1861, enunciated their views on the habit imputed to European heads of offices and departments of inconsiderately dismissing native subordinates This habit had been reported to the Courts of Directors as deeply rooted The Court quoted a member of the Agra Board of Revenue as observing that, "since he had entered the service, the Government have done much to temper the arbitrary severity with which their native officers are treated by their European fellow servants and they have in consequence mutually increased the honesty and faithfulness of that deserving class of men but more remains to be done and he doubts not will be done by degrees The purport of the instructions then laid down was that native subordinates were not to be dismissed merely in consequence of unfavourable opinions entertained towards them by their superiors or for slight reasons, but on proof only of tangible delinquency in such matters as 'fraud and dishonesty contumacy and wilful negligence, and all offences involving moral disgrace, and a subordinate once dismissed upon just grounds, was to be "permanently excluded from Government employ"

2 After twenty eight years, viz in July 1879, the habit adverted to was found to be still existent in sufficient force to induce the Government of India to republish these instructions of the Court of Directors, with an expression of their own concurrence, and to add to them as follows —

"In all cases of the dismissal of public servants, the charge against a public servant should be reduced to writing, his defence should be either taken in or reduced to writing, and the decision on such defence should also be in writing' As a reservation it was stated "In the case of public servants who are dismissed in consequence of facts or inferences elicited at a judicial trial, or in the case of persons who absconds with an accusation over their heads, this procedure may be unnecessary or impossible'

3 In May last by resolution 1549 of the General Department, this Government further added the orders that the dismissing authority should always record in English, under his own handwriting, a statement, shewing briefly, but clearly the charges brought against the official, the evidence supporting those charges, the motives which are supposed to have influenced him, and the opinion of the dismissing authority on each charge

4 Cases that have lately come before Government suggest that even additional fairness and precision should be given to the orders of Government

5 The Governor in Council would first observe that the state of things now calling for correction is not quite the same as that which attracted the notice of the Court of Directors in 1861 The Court had in view the habit of dismissing native officials in consequence merely of the unfavourable opinions of their superiors or for slight reasons, but, as a rule, subordinates are now dismissed only on very precise charges of delinquency The same disposition of mind, however, on the part of European superiors which in former days led to the dismissal of native subordinates on slight charges now too often leads to the hasty acceptance of evidence as establishing serious charges

6 The Governor in Council will now state why the late rules do not sufficiently ensure that the defence of a native subordinate shall be patiently heard before his dismissal is recommended or ordered The rules require that the charge shall be reduced to writing, that the defence shall be given in or reduced to writing, and that the decision shall be in writing, and comprise certain details But all this is compatible with the disposal of the case in a very off hand way It would seem, indeed, as if the rules were sometimes taken as meaning that the charge against the accused might be communicated to him, and his explanation taken by correspondence, where as the first principles of justice require that he should be brought before the inquiring officer in person Again it is not enough that he should be told of the charge he has to meet, he should be told also of the evidence and arguments in support of the charge before he is required to defend himself It is very unfair that he should not know the case against him until the inquiring officer has actually committed himself to a decision

7 The necessary orders so far are that an inquiry in judicial form should precede an order or recommendation for dismissal It is not meant that the admission of evidence should be restricted by the law of judicial evidence All evidence which in the opinion of the inquiring officer conduces to moral conviction should be admissible but in whatever form received it should be noted and explained to the person charged Much evidence could be recorded simply in the form of questions to which the person charged should be required to give specific answers He should be allowed besides to place and record a full written statement of his defence

8 In the next place some principle should be laid down for guidance in those cases where there is strong suspicion rather than actual proof against the person implicated The intention of Government that no servant of theirs should be dismissed except on proof but proof in the great majority of cases short of a court of justice means no more than a preponderance of probabilities and the estimate of what the preponderance ought to be varies with the temperament of the judging officer Executive officers in the matter of dismissals have a discharge the judicial function but do not always possess the judicial faculty It is necessary therefore to lay down as a general rule that no subordinate should be dismissed except on grounds capable of being stated There is a distinction between judicial enquiries and departmental enquiries, as regards the admissibility of evidence but there should be no distinction as regards the decision being based solely on the evidence admitted

9 It may indeed be thought that in some cases a compromising suspicion in itself a sufficient reason for removing a subordinate from the service of Government, but, if so this should be honestly stated and there should be no pretence of proof when there is only suspicion The subordinate should not be dismissed with disgrace, but allowed to resign or simply relieved of his office And in such cases it is more necessary than ever that the exact case against him should be carefully recorded, in order that he may if possible satisfy any other employer who has the means of livelihood in his gift

10 The possibility of men being removed from the public service on mere suspicion, suggest the difficult question of the moral liability of Government in such case to make compassionate allowances It has been decided and the Governor in Council thinks rightly that the admission of such liability would work mischief to the public service in its moral effect But if a man has served honestly earned his pension his would not be a proper case for removal on suspicion He would necessarily be an old servant of Government at who has reached a time of life when it would be most improbable that he could turn to any other occupation for a livelihood The sudden beggary of a man whose working days are drawing to a close is as serious an excess of power as the penal sentence of a court of justice and should not be inflicted on haphazard principles The Pension rules, moreover provide that a portion of the pension may be withheld from those whose service has not been entirely approved

11 The Governor in Council considers that in proportion as the evidence falls short of full proof, consideration should be given to the previous character of the subordinate concerned, and, especially, to any specific instances of good or bad service that may have been officially noted in his case It would seem, sometimes, as if previous good conduct is regarded as an aggravation of a man's offence, as showing concealment of his true character It would, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, apart from the question of evidence, work well for the service of the public, if subordinates were able to feel that a good character and acts of good service would stand them in real stead when their conduct is exposed to question

The admission, however, of evidence of previous bad character requires great caution It was argued lately in a petition that if one fault is taken as evidence of another, the first punishment of a small fine expands into dismissal by a sort of natural growth It is certainly not uncommon for dismissing officers to support a weak case by reference to previous punishments for misconduct, too slight for confidence that it received closed attention

12 Controlling officers, as for instance Commissioners, to whom orders of dismissal are submitted for confirmation, or on appeal, should be reminded that they have in individual responsibility of their own. They must, of course, on certain points like all appellate authorities, place confidence in the Judgment of the officer who has personally conducted the inquiry, but they should withhold this confidence unless it is clear from the proceedings that the inquiring officer has acted with care and fairness No defects in the record of inquiry should be passed over with such reflections as that the inquiring officer is a very careful man and that he probably knows as good deal more about the case than he has been able to say If there are such defects, the case should be remanded for further inquiry, and the controlling officer should commit himself to no opinion of his own till the case is as complete as it can be made

13 Lastly, the Governor in Council observes that the reservation of the Government of India quoted in paragraph 2 of this Resolution, to the effect that the prescribed procedure might be necessary "in the case of public servants who are dismissed in consequence of facts or inferences elicited at a judicial trial," has been in some cases, misunderstood Doubtless, trials may occur in which the conduct of some public servant is so mixed up with the matter under adjudication, that any after enquiry into it by the head of his department it would be superfluous, but what oftener happens is that some censure is passed on a public servant in a side remark from the bench, which he has no opportunity of answering, or which the presiding officer may not have thought of sufficient importance to require verification It would be extremely hazardous and unfair to accept such a remark as a deliberate judgment, and there seems no safe general rule except that a public servant, unless he has been arrested at a judicial trial, has a right to defend himself departmentally against any imputation that he may have thereon incurred

14 The system enjoined might result occasionally in undesirable individuals being retained in the service who would otherwise be got rid of, but the Governor in Council is satisfied that its general tendency would be to raise the tone of the Native Subordinate service Any disposition on the part of superiors to seek opportunities to make examples, and to act on general impressions in disposing of specific charges, is calculated to encourage the prevailing habit of intrigue and false accusations among their Native Subordinates. So far as dismissals or examples rather of the precariousness of the Government service than of a strictly just discipline, their effect must be demoralizing Such examples, instead of having a deterrent effect must rather suggest the use of opportunities for having by provision for the future, in case the Government pension should be obtained

15 The Governor in Council has purposely confined the remarks to dismissals for misconduct Dismissals for inefficiency, though equally falling within the scope of the observations of the Court of Directors in 1861, depend on a different set of principles and His Excellency in Council has not observed any need for correction in the practice of dealing with this class of cases

16 The case of pensions differs in some respects from that of Government servants of a superior class Though their service is pensionable, they belong to the class of cultivators, and the lower rank of domestic servants, their parents have put themselves to no sacrifice to educate them for the public service, and they require to be kept very strictly in hand But, however unwilling the Government may be in such cases to interfere with the discretion of Departmental authorities, it will be gathered from what has been said, that the Governor in Council expects from the responsible officers the exercise of a fair and impartial consideration of the case even of the humblest servants of Government Loose decisions and inconsiderate dismissals are stains upon the administration.

Order of Madras Government, 3rd December 1883, No. 2299, Public

In communicating the foregoing letter and its enclosure to heads of departments, the Governor in Council observes that the principles recently enunciated by the Government of Bombay are identical with those which have from time to time, been enunciated at Madras, in reference to this important subject

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